

THE
NEW WORLD
OF
WORDS:

OR,
A Universal English Dictionary.

CONTAINING

The proper Significations and Derivations of all Words from
other Languages, *viz. Hebrew, Arabick, Syriack, Greek, Latin, Italian, French,
Spanish, British, Dutch, Saxon, &c.* as now made use of in our *English* Tongue.

Together with the
Definitions of all those Terms that conduce to the Understanding of any of the Arts
or Sciences, *viz. Theology, Philosophy, Logick, Rhetorick, Grammar, Ethicks, Law,
Physick, Chirurgery, Anatomy, Chymistry, Botanicks, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy,
Astrology, Chiromancy, Physiognomy, Navigation, Fortification, Dialling, Surveying,
Musick, Perspective, Architecture, Heraldry, Staticks, Merchandize, Jewelling, Painting,
Graving, Husbandry, Horsemanship, Hawking, Hunting, Fishing, Cookery, &c.*

To which is added,
The Interpretations of Proper Names, derived from the Ancient and Modern Tongues;
as also the sum of all the most remarkable Mythology and History, deduced from the
Names of Persons eminent in either; and likewise the Geographical Descriptions of
the Chief Countries and Cities in the World, especially of these Three Nations.

Collected and Published by E. Phillips

The Fifth Edition, with large Additions and Improvements from the best *English* and
Foreign Authors, *viz. Lord Bacon, Spelman, Blunt, Furrettiére, Chauvin, Ozunam, &c.*

*A Work very necessary for Strangers, as well as our own Countrymen, to the right under-
standing of what they Discourse, Write or Read.*

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. Phillips, at the *King's-Arms* in *S. Paul's Church-yard*; and H. Rhodes,
at the *Star*, the Corner of *Bride-Lane*, in *Fleet-street*. 1700.



 SPENSER	<p>THE MODERNE WORLD of WORDS. <i>or A Universall English Dictionary, Collected from the best Authors. By E. P.</i></p> <p><i>Printed for R. Bentley, J. Phillips, H. Rhodes, & I. Taylor. 1696.</i></p> 	 CHAVCER
 LAMBARD		 CAMDEN
 SELDEN		 SPELMAN
 J. F. BACON		 J. P. SIDNEY
 A Scholer of Cambridge		 A Scholer of Oxford

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THE P R E F A C E,

By way of INTRODUCTION, to the right Knowledge of our LANGUAGE.

TH E very Sum and Comprehension of all Learning in general, is chiefly reducible into those two grand Heads, *Words* and *Things*; and though the latter of these two be, by all Men, not without just Cause, acknowledged the more solid and substantial part of Learning; yet, on the other side, since it cannot be denied, but that without *Language* (which is, as it were the *Vehiculum*, or Conveyancer of all good Arts) *Things* cannot well be expressed or published to the World, it must be necessarily granted, that the one is little less necessary, and an inseparable Concomitant of the other. For, let a Subject be never so grave, never so useful, carry in it never so clear and perfect a Demonstration; yet if it be not pertinently worded, and urged with a certain Power and Efficacy to the Understanding, but in a forced, tumultuous, or disjoyned Phrase, it will either not be understood, or so slightly, and with such Indifference regarded, that it will come short of working that effect which it promised to it self. And it is a thing mainly observable, that all those Ancient Authors that have written the best things, have left them to Posterity in the purest and most genuine Language. Among the *Greeks*, who have better deserved of the World for the excellency of their Works, than *Plato*, *Xenophon*, *Thucydides*? Who among the *Latins* have been more famous than *Livy*, *Cicero*, *Salust*? Nor have all these been less admired for the Properness and Elegancy of their Style, than for the Nobleness of the things they delivered; neither have there been wanting of our own Nation, especially in these latter Ages, those, who were not only justly esteemed to stand in Competition with the best of the Ancients, for the Verity and Soundness of their Matter; but have also refined our Language to that heighth, that for Elegance, for Fluency and Happiness of Expression, I am perswaded it gives not place to any Modern Language, spoken in *Europe*; scarcely to the *Latin* and *Greek* themselves.

Now, that what was originally spoken in this Nation, was the Ancient *British* Language, needs not to be doubted; nor is it improbable what some affirm, that it was very near, if not altogether, the same with the *Gallick* or *Celtick*, since both these People were by the ancient *Greeks* called by one common Name, *Celte*. Besides, if we consider the solid Arguments of *Verstegan*, and those that have writ most judiciously, concerning the Original of the *Britains*, nothing seems to me more consonant to Truth, than that the *Britains* anciently descended from the *Gauls*, and that *Brutus*, rather a *Gallick*, than a *Trojan* Prince, changed the Name of *Albion*, into that of *Britain*: But certain it is, that of this ancient *British*, there remains scarcely any Track or Footstep in the Language spoken at this Day in the main part of *England*, tho it has remained intire from the *Saxon* Conquest to this very Time in that Part, which is commonly called *Cambro-Britannia*, or *Wales*; to which being a mountainous Country, and strong for Defence (and which only, of all the rest of the Island, was left unconquer'd by the *Saxons*) a great Number of the Native Inhabitants betook themselves by Flight, preserving both their ancient Race and Speech, which from the Country *Wales*, is now called *Welsh*.

From this so total a Subversion of the *British* Empire by the *Angli*, or *Anglo-saxons*, followed as total a Subversion of the *British* Language, and even of the very Name of *Britain* (which from the ancient Habitation of the *Saxons* near the *Baltick* Sea, was named *Anglia*, or *England*) a thing which was neither effected by the *Romans*, nor the *Norman* Conquest; for neither the Provincial *Latin* could extinguish the Native *British*, nor the *French*, brought in by King *William*'s Followers, the *Saxon*, which was then in use: For it is observable, that

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that where the Conquerors over-power the former Inhabitants in multitude, their Language also by little and little prevails over that of the Country ; otherwise it wastes and spends it self till it be in a manner utterly lost, like a small quantity of Water thrown upon a heap of Sand. Since therefore these Saxons were a People of *Germany*, and their Speech very little, if at all differing from the rest of the *Germans* ; 'tis hence evident that our Language derives its Original from the *Dutch* or *Teutonic*, which seems to be of greater Antiquity than any other Language now spoken in *Europe*, and to have continued the same without any considerable Alteration, and in the same Country where it was first planted, through a long Tract of many Ages. For, it is certainly the common Consent of most *Authentick* Writers, that the *Dutch* Tongue, still in use, and possessing a large Compass of Ground, is no less Ancient than the very first coming in of the *Teutones* into *Germany*, under the Conduct of *Tuisco*: Which is no Wonder, if we consider the *Teutones*, or *Germans*, being the very first People that ever inhabited *Germany*, have continued in the Possession of it to this very Day uncorrupted, unsubdued, and (as their Language, so themselves) unmixed with any Foreign Nation. Nor is the large extent of this Language less considerable ; for as much as it is spoken, (that is to say, in its several Dialects attending the Variety of Climates ; at least not fundamentally differing) throughout all *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, the *Belgick Netherlands*, the Island of *Thule*, now called *Islandia*, and divers of the Northern Isles, besides those Places into which it hath spread it self by Conquest, as into *Gallia* by the *Franks*, and by the *Saxons* into this Island, where it yet remaineth in a very great Measure.

And though our *English* Tongue hath of late Ages entertained so great a number of Foreign Words, that in every Age it seemeth to swerve more and more from what it was originally ; yet if we compare it diligently with the *Dutch*, we shall soon find, that almost all the chief material Words, and those which are oftmost used in the most familiar, and vulgar Discourse, are all, either meer *Dutch*, or palpably derived from the *Dutch*. For Example, the most Primitive and Uncompounded Words, Appellatives, the Names of Natural Things, Animals, Vegetals, as *Earth*, *Heaven*, *Wind*, *Oak*, *Man*, *Bird*, *Stone*, &c. Words that imply a Relation, as *Father*, *Brother*, *Son*, *Daughter* ; Pronouns and Monosyllable Verbs, as *Mine*, *Thine*, *This*, *What*, *Love*, *Give*, besides all Numerals, Particles, Conjunctions, and the like.

By this that hath been said, it is evident, that the *Saxon*, or *German* Tongue, is the Ground-work upon which our Language is founded ; the mighty Stream of Foreign Words that hath since *Chaucer's* time broke in upon it, having not yet wash'd away the Root: Only it lies somewhat obscur'd, and overshadowed like a Rock, or Fountain overgrown with Bushes.

But for the *Latin* Words, they will require a larger account to be given of them ; these are the main Body of our Army of Foreign Words ; these are so numerous, that they may well be thought to equal, if not exceed the Number of our Ancient Words ; only, here is the Difference, That these are the more essential, those the more remote, and rather the Superstructure, than the Foundation. Of these *Latin* Words there are many (as also some of the *French*, and others beforementioned) that by long Custom are so ingrafted, and naturalized into our Tongue, that now they are become Free Denizens, without any Difference, or Distinction between them and the Native Words, and are familiarly understood by the common sort and most unlearned of the People ; as *Nature*, *Fortune*, *Member*, *Intend*, *Inform*, *Invent*, and the like ; others there are, which though frequently written, and used in common Discourse by the politer sort, and Infranchiz'd at least, if not Naturalized ; are not yet so very trite, as to be understood by all, since diverse ingenious Persons, addicted to the Reading of Books, are, nevertheless, unacquainted with the *Latin*, and other Foreign Languages, and so are at a loss, when they meet with unusual Words, the Interpretation whereof, however it be a Province which hath been performed by others before, and that not without some Diligence ; yet I thought it not enough to have added many more things than were yet ever thought on, but also to have the Quintessence of what ever was offered at before, in another Cast and better Method, that it might be a compleat Work, and not wanting in any thing that could be desired in a Design so useful to the Nation ; only with this Pre-admonishment to the less instructed of Readers, not to be over-fond of every hard Word they meet with in every Pamphlet or shallow Converse, but to endeavour by long Experience, out of a continued Course of Reading the best Authors, and Conversation with the better sort of Company, to examine thoroughly what Words are natural, and legitimate, and

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and what spurious and forc'd: For the Truth is, there occurs in Books of this kind a multitude of these forc'd, affected, illegitimate, mis-compounded, and for the most part ill; sometimes falsely-derived Words, which on the one side looking upon as rather a Burthen than an Ornament to our *English* Tongue, we thought fit to exclude from the Society of those that are of greater Use and Advantage; considering that the undistinguishing Reader meeting with hard Words, either in Discourse or in Books, would take it ill not to have them explained, whether proper or improper; therefore to leave no party unsatisfied, we have left some strain'd and new-coyn'd Words remaining, tho' we have been forced to expunge many of those Innovations in the First Edition, for fear of running into those Errors for which *Blunt* and *Cole* are justly to be condemned, as having crouded the Language with a World of Foreign Words, that will not admit of any free Denization; and thereby misguiding the Ignorant to speak and write rather like conceited Pedants and bombastic Scriblers than true Englishmen.

Now for those Words that are of a right Stamp, and current among us, that they may orderly be distinguished by their Terminations, and not to be known at random, meerly, and by chance; it is easie to see how they are formed from the Original *Latin* Words.

First, Our Adjectives are formed from the *Latins*, either by casting away or changing the Final Termination, as from *Promptus* Prompt, from *Iustus* Just, *Infatuatus* Infatuated, *Obvius* Obvious, *Plebeius* Plebeian, *Agilis* Agile, *Facilis* Facile, *Efficax* Efficacious, *Docibilis* Docible, *Orientalis* Oriental, *Constans* Constant, *Eloquens* Eloquent, &c.

Secondly, Noun Substantives derived from Adjectives, Participles, Verbs, or otherwise; as *Imbecillitas* Imbecillity, *Probabilitas* Probability, *Substantia* Substance, *Reluctantia* Reluctancy, *Confidentia* Confidence, *Eminentia* Eminency, *Magnitudo* Magnitude, *Separatio* Separation, *Repletio* Repletion, *Instructio* Instruction, *Ambitio* Ambition.

Thirdly, For our Verbs, some there be that may most aptly, and with best ease are formed from the Indicative Mood Present Tense of the Active Voice; as from *Informo* to Inform, and from *Contendo* to Contend, from *Prescribo* to Prescribe, from *Contemno* to Contemn, from *Alludo* to Allude; Some fall more kindly from the Infinitive Mood, as from *Convincere* to Convince, from *Reducere* to Reduce: Others, as to Collect, Instruct, Consult, Invent, from *Collectus*, *Instructus*, *Consultus*, *Inventus*; to Coacervate, Consummate, Aggravate, &c. from *Coacervatus*, *Consummatus*, *Aggravatus*, and sundry other Verbs, were had from the *Latins* at the second hand; we taking them from the *French*, as they from the *Latin*; for Example, to Signifie, Glorifie, Mollifie, which we borrow from the *French*, *Signifier*, *Glorifier*, *Mollifier*, and they from the *Latin*, *Significare*, *Glorificare*, *Mollificare*; besides those both Verbs and Nouns, which we borrow from the *French* meerly, as to Refresh, Discourage, Discharge, Furnish, Garnish, Refrain, Despite, Distress, Hostage, Menage, &c.

Fourthly and Lastly, Concerning our Adverbs, there needs no more to be said but this, that whereas in *Latin* they most commonly end in *e*, or *er*, we retain our old Termination *ly*, as for *Successive*, we use *Successively*, for *Diligenter*, *Diligently*, these must be understood to be such only as are derived from Noun Adjectives, for which the ordinary Adverbs of Time, Place, &c. our Tongue meddles not. As for those in *tus*, as *Divinitus*, and in *im*, as *Confertim*, *Viritim*, &c. we cannot express them by one Word, except *partim*, i. e. partly.

The Words which we use in most Arts, are taken from one or other of those Languages above-mentioned. In those which are commonly called the *Liberal Arts*, we borrow a very considerable Number from the *Greek*; in Rhetorick all the Tropes and Figures, as *Synecdoche*, *Ironie*, *Metonymie*; in Logick, *Enthymeme*, *Sorites*, and the Word *Logick* it self in Physick, *Eupepsie*, *Dyscrasie*, and the Names of most Diseases; in Astronomy, *Antipodes*, *Periscians*, and the Word *Astronomy* it self; and so in divers other Arts. In Astrology, many from the *Arabicks*, as the Names of the most conspicuous Stars in each Constellation, *viz.* *Aldebaram*, *Alnath*, and some in Astronomy, as *Nadir*, *Almicantars*. In sundry of the Mathematical Arts, and the politer sort of *Mechanicks*, we have many Words from the *French* and *Italians*, as in Architecture, and Fortification, *Pilaster*, *Foliage*, *Cupulo*, *Parapet*, &c. All our Terms of Heraldry, we have chiefly from the *French*, as *Couchant*, *Saliant*, *Engrailed*; and also in Jewelling, In-laying, Painting, as *Carraf*, *Naif*, *Boscage*, *Affinage*, *Marquetry*, &c. But for the Handy-crafts, and several of those which are called *Artes Serviles*, they have their Terms peculiar only to themselves, &c. such as are known to few but the several Professors, as the Names of Tools, and Instruments belonging to all kind of Manufactures, of which to the attaining but of one-tenth part, the Search of an Age would scarce suffice, but very many of the chiefest are to be found in this Book. Of this Nature also are the Terms used

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by Seamen, as *Abast*, *Afmost*, *Larboard*, to *spring a Leak*; by Hunters and Forresters, as *Lappise*, *Forleloin*, *Bloody-hand*, *Dogdraw*, &c. of both which last there are likewise not a few.

To conclude; This present Edition contains very considerable, both Additions and Emendations in every Art and Science: However, we must not affirm it to be a compleat and perfect Work. For a Dictionary is one of those sort of Books, to which Additions may be made *in infinitum*: Nevertheless, we are sufficiently conscious to our selves, That no Pains has been wanting to supply the Defects of the former Editions, from the best and latest Assistances that this Age has afforded. Seeing then it is a Certainty, of which the Learned World is convinc'd, That there are no Books which do the Publick greater Services, nor so generally as Dictionaries, 'tis to be hoped the great Improvements and Amendments of this will gain that kind Reception which is due to a Work of so much Pains and Labour to the Compiler, but of Delight and Benefit to those that make use of it.

The Names of those Learned and Ingenious Persons (most of them now living) Eminent in, or Contributory to any of those Arts, Sciences, or Faculties contained in this following Work.

Antiquities.	{ Sir William Dugdale, Elias Ashmole, Esq;	Surveying, and Fortification.	{ Mr. Love, Sir Jonas Moor, Monsieur Vaubon.
Physick.	{ Dr. Glisson, Dr. Sydenham.	Heraldry.	{ Mr. Guillim, Mr. Morgan.
Law Terms.	{ Mr. John Hern, Mr. Blunt.	Painting.	{ Sir Peter Lilly, Sir Godfrey Kneller.
Chirurgery & Anatomy.	{ Serjeant Wiseman, Dr. Gibson.	Jewelling.	Mr. Humphry Gyffard.
Chymistry.	T. H. Robert Boyle, Esq;	Graving, and Etching.	{ Mr. William Faithorn, Mr. Loggan, Mr. White.
Herbary, or Botanicks,	{ Mr. John Ray.	Mechanicks.	{ Dr. Wallis, Mr. R. Hook.
Arithmetick.	{ Sir Jonas Moor, Mr. Edmond Wingate.	Chiromancy, and Physiognomy.	{ Mr. Richard Saunders.
Geometry.	Mr. William Leybourn.	Gunnery.	{ Mr. Nye, Mr. Binning.
Astronomy.	{ Mr. Vincent Wing, Mr. Flamstead.	Cookery.	{ Mr. George May, Mr. G. Rose.
Astrology.	{ Mr. William Lilly, Mr. Henry Coley.	Hawking, and Hunting.	{ Mr. Turbervile, Mr. Laughbain.
Agriculture, or Husbandry.	{ John Evelyn, Esq; Mr John Worlidge.	Fishing.	{ Col. Venables. Mr. Isaac Walton.
Musick.	{ Mr. Matthew Lock, Mr. Henry Purcel.		
Architecture.	{ John Evelyn, Esq; Andrew Palladio.		
Navigation.	{ Mr. Henry Phillips, Mr. Norwood.		

T H E
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English Words :

Or, a General

DICTIONARY,

CONTAINING

The Terms, Definitions, and perfect Interpretations of the proper Significations of Hard English Words, throughout the Arts and Sciences, Liberal and Mechanick; as also all other Subjects, that are useful, or appertain to the Language of our Nation.

A A.

A *Aron*, the Son of *Amram*, and Brother of *Moses*, the first High-Priest of the Jews; the Word signifies in *Hebrew* a Teacher, or Mountain of Fortitude.

A B.

Aba, a Tyrant of *Hungaria*, slain by his own Subjects near the River *Tibiscus*.

Abacoc, the Regal Cap of Maintenance of the Kings of *England*, adorn'd with two Crowns.

Abactors, Law Term; Drivers of Cattle by Herds or great Numbers.

Abacus, a Term of Architecture; a square Table in the upper part of the Chapters of Columns, especially those of the *Corinthian* Order, which serves instead of a Drip or Corona to the Capitol. It supports the nether Face of the Architrave and whole Trabeation. In the *Corinthian* and Compound Orders, the Cornets of it are call'd the Horns; the Intermediate Sweep and Curvature, the Arch; which has commonly a Rose carv'd in the middle.

Abadir, the Name of the Stone which *Saturn*

A B.

devour'd instead of *Jupiter*.

Abaddon, a destroyer, one of the names of *Satan* in the Revelation.

Abast, a term in Navigation, fromward the Forepart of the ship, or toward the stern.

Abaisance, as to make an Abaisance, to make a low submission.

Abandon'd, as an Abandon'd Wretch, a Prostitute, debauch'd to the highest degree.

To *Abandon*, (*Ital.*) to forsake, renounce, also to resign ones self up wholly to any prevailing passion.

Abaptiston or *Anabaptiston*, a Surgeons instrument. See *Modiolus*.

Abastick, (*old word*) insatiable.

Abas, by *Ceres* turn'd into a Lizzard, because he laughed at Divine Rites.

Abase, to bring down the pride of any one.

To *Abase* ones self, to humble, to submit ones self.

Abashed, made ashamed.

Abassi, a Piece of Mony current in *Persia* and the *East*, worth about two Spanish Realls.

To *Abate*, to make less. In our Common Law it signifieth to enter into an Inheritance before

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the right Heir take possession, with intent to keep the said Heir out of it.

Abatement, a term in Heraldry, being an accidental Mark annexed to Coat-Armour, denoting a stain in the Bearer. In Law it is an entering on an Inheritance, by interposition immediately after the death of the Ancestor, to keep out the Right Heir.

Abashed, *Chaucer*. Daunted, Abashed.

Abbaying, a Barking.

Abba, a Word used in Holy Scripture, and signifieth in the Syriac Tongue, Father.

Abbeys, a Governess of Nuns.

Abbeville, a Town of principal Note in Picardy a Province of Gallia Belgica.

Abbot, the Sovereign Head of an Abby; which Abbot, with the Monks of the same House, made a Corporation: Some of these Abbots were formerly exempt from Episcopal Jurisdiction within their own Limits; they were also call'd Lord Abbots, and summon'd to Parliament by Writ.

Abbord, to accost, or approach near to.

To *Abbreuiate*, (*Lat.*) to abridg, to make short.

Abbrechment, the buying up whole Wares before they are brought to Market.

Abbutals, the Buttings and Boundings of Land, High-ways, &c.

Abby, a Convent or House of Religious Monks under the Government of an Abbot.

Abdals, a kind of a Religious People among the Persians, who make Profession of Poverty, and lodge in Churches; they derive their Name from *Abdala*, Father of *Mahomet*.

Abdalmatalis, the Grand-father of *Mahomet*, admir'd for his Beauty.

Abdelmonus, a King of Africa, whose Father was a Porter.

Abdera, a Town of Thrace, where *Democritus* thence Sirnamed *Abderites*, was born.

Abdevenam, the Head of the Twelfth Mansion, a term in Astrology.

Abdi, the Father of *Rish*, who was the Father of *Saul* the first King of *Israel*, the word signifies in *Hebr.* my Servant.

Abdias, an ancient Bishop of *Babylon*, immediately after the Age of the Apostles, his Ten Books of the History of the Apostolick Certamen, were Translated out of *Hebrew* into *Greek* by *Eutropius*.

To *Abdicate*, (*Lat.*) voluntarily to renounce an Office or Magistracy; also to cast off a Lewd Son, with a purpose never to acknowledge him more.

Abdication, the voluntary act of renouncing an Office, Employment, or disobedient Child.

Abdiel, (*Hebr.*) a servant of God, or a Cloud of God's store.

Abdolonimus, a certain Gardiner of *Sydon*, by a long descent continuing of the Blood Royal, whom *Alexander* the Great, after he had taken that City, caused to be proclaimed King thereof.

Abdomen, in Anatomy signifies all that part of the Belly that contains the natural bowels, being composed of a skin, fat, eight muscles, and the *Peritoneum*.

Abdominous, unweildy, gorbelly'd.

Abduction, is an Argument which leads from the Conclusion to the demonstration of the hidden and not signified proposition.

Abductors, Muscles, those Muscles which pull back the Arms, Legs, Eyes, &c.

Abedge, (*Chaucer*) to abide.

Abel, the Name of *Adams* second Son, who was slain by his Brother *Cain*; the Word signifies in *Hebrew* *Vanity*; also the name of a place, and signifieth in *Hebrew* Mourning.

Aberconwey, *q.* the mouth of *Conwey*, a Town in *Caernarvonshire*, built upon the mouth of the River *Conwey*, by *Edward* the first, out of the Ruines of an old Town, called *Caerhaen*, *i.* ancient City, in *Latin* *Conovium*.

Abermurdram, open, manifest Murder.

Aberfraw, a Town in the Isle of *Anglesey*, anciently famous for being the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Guineb*, or *North-Wales*.

Abergavenny, or *Abergenny*, a Town in *Wales*, so called, because it is situate at the meeting of the Rivers *Usk*, and *Gehenny* or *Gobany*.

Abet, to encourage, incite, set on.

Abettors, they who maliciously without just Cause procure others to sue false Appeals of Murder or Felony against Men. *Abettors* in Murder are those that command, counsel, and comfort others to Murder.

Abhorrency, (*Lat.*) a loathing, or hating.

Abia, the Daughter of *Hercules*, and Nurse to *Hyllus*, his Son by *Deianira*.

Abiah, (*Hebr.* the will of the Lord) the Son of the Prophet *Samuel*, also the Son of *Reboboam*, King of *Judah*; the latter is also called *Abiam*, (*Hebr.* the Father of the Sea.)

Abiathar, (*Hebr.* Father of the Remnant, or of Contemplation, or Excellent Father,) the Son of *Abimelec*, who escaped the hands of *Saul*.

Abiect, (*Lat.*) vile, or base, as it were cast away.

Abiezer, (the Fathers help) one of King *David*'s Thirty Champions or Worthies.

Abigail, a Womans Name in the Old Testament, who was the Wife of *Nabal*, and afterward of King *David*, and signifieth in *Hebrew*, a Fathers joy.

Abii, an ancient People in *Scythia*, who lived without any House, and provided for nothing: *Homer* calleth them the most just People.

Abila, see *Abyle*.

Abimelech, (*Hebr.* my Father the King, or chief Father) the King of *Gerar*, who thinking *Sarah* to have been *Abrahams* Sister, would have married her. It was also a general Name of the Kings of the *Philistines*, as *Cesar* of the *Roman* Emperours. Also *Gideons* Son, who slew seventy of his Brethren, and made himself Tyrant over *Israel*.

Abington, or *Abendon*, a pleasant Town situate upon the River *Isis* in *Berkshire*, so called, as some say, from one *Abben*, an Irish Hermit, or as others, from an *Abbey*, built by *Cissa*, King of the West Saxons, whereas in Old Time it had been called *Sheorvesham*.

Abintestate, said of an Heir to a Man that dyed without a Will.

Abishag,

Abishag, (*Hebr.* the Fathers Error) a fair young Virgin who lay with King *David* in his Old Age, to cherish and warm him.

Abishai, (*Heb.* the Fathers Reward) one of King *David's* Champions, the Son of *Zeruiah*.

Abisherishing, to be quit of *Amerciaments* before whom soever, for Transgression prov'd.

To *Abjudicate*, (*Lat.*) to give away by judgment.

To *Adjure*, (*Lat.*) to forswear the Realm for ever, rather than come to Tryal of Law, when a Man or Woman has committed Felony.

Abjuration, an Oath that a Man or Woman, who has committed Felony, takes to forsake the Realm for ever.

Ablactation, (*Lat.*) a weaning; also a kind of grafting, when the Cyon remains on its own stock, and the stock you graft together, till such time as they are surely incorporated, at which time the Cyon is cut from its own, and lives only by the other stock.

Ablaqueation, (*Lat.*) a taking away the earth from, or uncovering the Roots of Trees. It is a Word particularly used in Agriculture or Husbandry.

Ablative Case, in Grammar is the sixth Case by which a Noun is declined, and is so called, because it is used in actions of taking away.

Ablution, (*Lat.*) the preparation of a Medicament in any Liquor, to cleanse it from its Impurities, or any bad Quality.

Abnegation, (*Lat.*) the Act of a Mans renouncing his Passions, his Pleasures, and his Interests.

Abner, (*Hebr.* the Fathers Candle) the Son of *Ner*, *Saul's* Uncle, and Captain General of King *Saul's* Army.

Abnodation, (*Lat.*) the pruning of Trees.

Abolition, (*Lat.*) the destruction of a Law or Custom. Leave given from the King or Judges to a Criminal Accuser to desist from farther prosecution.

Abomination, (*Lat.*) an abhorring, or detesting, or a thing to be abhorred or detested.

Aboard, (a term in Navigation) to go aboard, to go into a Ship.

Aborigines, a People brought into Italy by *Chamæxenus* the Egyptian Saturn, and thought to have been the most ancient People of Italy.

Abortion, (*Lat.*) miscarrying in Women, or the Birth of a Child so long before its time, that it is in no capacity to live.

Abortive, an Epithite given to any design or Purpose that miscarries.

Abraham, (*Heb.*) the Father of a great Multitude, he was the Son of *Terah*, and stiled in Scripture the Father of the Faithful: He was first called *Abram*, which is in Hebrew a High Father.

Abrahams Balm, see *Anus Castus*.

Abraiamins, a sort of Enchanters among the Indians.

Abraid, *Chaucer*, upstart, recovered.

Abreding, *Chaucer*, Upbraiding.

Abreuvoirs, in Masonry, signifies the spaces between the stones in laying 'em, to put the Mortar in.

Abric, a term in Chymistry, signifying Sulphur.

Abricot, or *Aprecock*, (*French*) a certain sort of Plums, requiring much of the Suns warmth to ripen it soon enough.

To *Abridge*, (*French Abreger*) to make short, to abbreviate.

Abridgment of a Complaint, is the leaving out of one part of the Plaintiffs demand, and praying that the Defendant may answer to the other.

To *Abrogate*, (*Lat.*) to abolish or disanul, particularly to repeal or make void a Law, which was in force before.

Abrotanum, (*Gr.*) the Mother of *Themistocles*. Also the Herb *Southernwood*.

Abrupt, (*Lat.*) suddenly breaking off, unseasonable.

Abruzzo, anciently *Aprutium*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, the chief City of which is *Aquila*.

Abssolom, or *Absshelom*, (*Hebr.* the Fathers peace, or reward) King *David's* Son by *Maacha*; by his Rebellion against his Father he came to an untimely end.

Abscission, (*Lat.*) a cutting away. A Term also in Astrology, and signifies the weakning of a Planet, which happens when three Planets are within the bounds of their Orbs, and the middlemost is a weighty or slow-moving Planet, to which another, but in fewer degrees of the Sign, applies, and the third being in more degrees, separates from it: But before the first, moving direct, comes to be corporally joyn'd with the said ponderous Planet, the third becoming in the mean time retrograde, comes up before it to the said middle Planet; then is the third said to Cut off the Light of the first.

To *Abscond*, to hide ones self out of the way.

Abscinding, a hiding out of the way.

Absent, a Body is said to be absent when it is in another place than where it was at first: The Mind is said to be absent from all those things where it does not operate.

Absis, (a term in Astronomy) is, when the Planets moving to their highest, or their lowest Places, are at a stay. The high *Absis* is called the *Apogæum*, the low *Absis* the *Perigæum*.

To *Absolve*, (*Lat.*) to pardon, acquit, or discharge.

Absolute, (*Lat.*) that which has perfection in it self, not being beholding to any other: *Absolute* in point of Limitation; so the Soul is said to be absolutely immortal: *Absolute*, exempt from Condition, such are the Decrees of G O D: *Absolute*, in respect of the Cause; so G O D being an Independant Entity, is said to be onely *Absolute*.

Absolute Equation, the Sum of the Eccentric and Optic Equations: see *Equation*.

Abolution, a Pardoning.

Absonant, *Absonous*, (*Lat.*) disagreeing from the purpose.

To *Absorb*, (*Lat.*) to sup up all.

Abstemious, (*Lat.*) temperate, sober, he that abstains from whatever meats, drinks, or pleasures are forbid him.

Absterfive, (*Lat.*) cleansing. In Medicine the

Absterfive Quality is that, which several Plants and other Physical Ingredients have from the *Ni-*tre in them.

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Academia, a woody place, about a mile from *Athens*, built by *Academus*, where *Plato* was born and taught Philosophy, whence the word *Academy* is taken for any publick School, or University.

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Acorus, a sweet-smelling Plant, of great vertue in Medicine, instead of which, being very rare to be had, *Calamus Aromaticus* is often used.

To *Acoup*, (old word) to reprehend.

To *Acquiesce*, Lat. to rest or rely upon.

Acquisition, Lat. a purchasing, obtaining, or winning.

Acquists, properly Victories atchiev'd, or Conquests won by the Sword.

Acquittal in Law, is when two are indicted of Felony, the one as Principal, the other as Accessory, the Principal being discharg'd, the Accessory is by consequence acquitted. Also the discharge of a Tenant by a *Mesne* Landlord, from doing Service to a Lord Paramount.

Acquittance, a Discharge in Writing of a sum of Money or other Duty which ought to be paid or done.

Acre, a measure of Land, containing in length forty Perches, and four in bredth, or 160 square Rods or Perches.

Acrimony, bitterness, eagerness.

Acrisus, the Son of *Abas*, King of *Argos*, and Father of *Danae*, *Jove's* Paramor; he, having heard that he was to be killed by the hand of him that should be born of her, shut her up in a brazen Tower; but *Jupiter* descending in a shower of Gold thro' the Lights, lay with her, and begat *Perseus*, who afterwards cut off the *Gorgons* head, and coming with it to *Argos*, changed *Acrisus* into a Stone.

Acrostick, a certain number of Verses which begin with the letters of any ones name.

Acroteria, in Architecture are those sharp and spiry Battlements or Pinacles that stand in ranges, with Rails and Balasters upon flat buildings.

Acroteres are Pedestals upon the corners and middle of the Piedement to support Statues; they may properly be called Pinacles.

Asah, (Hebr. adorned or wantonness) the Daughter of *Caleb*, who was given in marriage to *Othniel*.

Act, Lat. a Deed, also a Decree of Parliament, or any other Court of Judicature.

Acteon, the Son of *Aristeus* and *Autone*, who coming by chance to see *Diana* bathing her self in a Fountain, was changed into an Hart, and torn in pieces by his own Dogs.

Actifs, an Order of Fryers that feed on Roots and wear tawny habits. They seem to be so called from their promptness, and as it were activity to all exercises of severe penance.

Action is the act of the Agent, as it is an Agent, or that for which any thing is called an Agent: Nor is any thing done in the World but by the Act of bodies acting upon bodies suffering. Among the Lawyers an Action signifies the form of Suit given by the Law to recover a Right.

Action of Writ is a phrase used when one pleads some Matter, by which he shews that the Plaintiff had no cause to have the Writ which he brought, tho' he may perhaps have another Action for the same matter.

Action of the Case is a Writ brought for an Offence done without compulsion, as for not per-

formance of promise, for Words, &c.

Action Mix'd, is a Suit given by the Law to recover the thing demanded, and damages for the Wrong done.

Action upon the Statute, is a Writ founded upon any Statute, whereby an Action is given to any one, in any Case where no Action was before.

Actions Personal are Actions whereby a man claims Debt or other Goods and Chattels, or damage for them.

Action Popular, an Action given upon the breach of some Penal Statute, which any man may sue for himself and the King, by Information or otherwise.

Actions Real are Actions whereby the Plaintiff claims Title to Lands, Tenements, Rents or Commons, in Fee, or for term of Life.

Atisanes, a King of the *Ethiopians*, who overcame *Amasis*, tyrannising over the *Egyptians*, and deposing him, reigned over them himself very justly, and made many severe Laws for the governing of the Kingdom.

Active, (Lat.) nimble or stirring.

Active Voice, of a Verb (in Grammar) is that voice which signifieth action or doing.

Activity, (Lat.) nimbleness, stirringness, agility.

Actium, a Promontory of *Epirus*, where *Augustus* having overthrown *Marc. Antony*, built the City of *Nicopolis*, now called *Foculo*.

Actius Navius, a Southfayer, who in the presence of *Tarquin* cut a Whetstone with a Penknife.

Acton Burnel, a Castle in *Shropshire*, famous for a Court of Parliament there call'd, in the time of *Edward the First*, wherein the Statute Merchant, call'd the Statute of *Acton Burnel* was ordain'd.

Actor, (Lat.) a doer of a thing; also an Actor or Personater of others upon the Stage; also in the Civil Law an Actor signifies an Advocate or Proctor.

Acts of Parliament, positive Laws consisting of two parts, the Words of the Act, and the Sence; both which joyned together, make the Law.

Actual, (Lat.) real, effectual, not chymical: In *Metaphysicks*, that is said to be *Actual* or in *Act* which hath a real Existence or Being; and is understood in opposition to that which is *Potential*.

Actuary, the Clerk that registers the Canons and Constitutions of Convocations.

To *Acuminate*, (Lat.) to sharpen.

Acupictor, (Lat.) an Embroiderer in needlework, as it were a Painter with a Needle.

Acute, (Lat.) sharp pointed; also sharp-witted: An acute disease is that which, by reason of its vehemency, immediately grows to a height, and so presently decays or kills. Also an acute Angle in Geometry is an Angle less than a Right Angle, or less than 90 degrees. Also in Grammar an acute accent is that by which the sound insisteth less upon a syllable than in a circumflex. See accent.

Adadezer, see *Hadadezer*.

Adage, (*Lat.*) a vulgar saying or proverb.

Adah, (*Hebr.* an assembly of people) the second Wife of *Lamech*.

Adam, (*Hebr.* red earth) the first created man, and Parent of Mankind.

Adamant, (*lat.*) a precious stone, otherwise called a Diamond, the hardest, most glittering and most precious of all precious stones.

Adamantine, hard, inflexible, made of *Adamant*.

Adamites, a sort of Hereticks, who pretending to be restored to *Adam's* Innocence, go naked in their Assemblies. They are said to condemn Marriage, and to have Women in common, and to omit Prayer, as believing it superfluous, in regard that God knoweth their wants already.

To *Adapt*, to fit or apply one thing to another.

Adarige, a Chymical term signifying Salt Armoniac.

Adashed, (*old word*) ashamed.

To *Adam*, to awaken; it is used by *Spencer* in his *Fairy Queen* for to slacken.

Adder, a most dangerous kind of Serpent, whose Poyson is most deadly.

Adders-grass, see *Dogs-stones*.

Adders-tongue, an Herb consisting of one Leaf, in the midst whereof cometh up a little stalk like unto an *Adders-tongue*.

Adders-wort, see *Bistort*.

An *Addice*, a Cooper's Ax.

To *Addict*, (*lat.*) to give ones self up wholly to any thing.

Addicted, naturally enclined.

Additament, (*lat.*) a Supplement, a thing added.

Addition, (*lat.*) an adding of one thing to another; in Arithmetick it is one of five vulgar rules of that Science, and is no more than the putting together of two or more Numbers into one. Geometrical Addition does the same with Solids, Planes, and Lines, as Arithmetical with Numbers.

In Law *Addition* is that which is given to a Man besides his proper name and surname, to shew his Quality, Degree, Trade, or Place of his birth or habitation.

To *Addoulce*, (*French*) to sweeten, mollifie or assuage.

To *Address* himself by word of mouth or writing, to apply himself to any one either way.

Address, (*French*) a dexterous carriage in the managing of any business; also an application to any person; a short Remonstrance made by the Parliament to the King.

Alcalantado, (*Spanish*) the Deputy of a Province for any King or General.

Adeling, a title of Honour among the *Saxon English*, properly belonging to the Heir apparent of the Crown.

Aden, (*Physical*) a Kernel which is either conglobated, as the Glandules of the *Mysenteria*, &c.

or conglobated, as the salival Glandules, &c. It also signifies a Tumor in the Groin.

To *Adent*, (*old word*) to fasten or joyn.

Adeptists, the obtaining sons of Art, those that by their great labour and study have acquired, or are thought to have acquir'd by those of the Fraternity, the great Mystery or Elixir vulgarly call'd the Philosopher's stone.

To *Adequate*, (*lat.*) to make equal, to level.

Affected Equations, a term in Logarithms.

To *Adhere*, (*lat.*) to stick fast or cleave unto any thing.

Adherence or *Adhering*, the sticking close to the Interests or Sentiments of one Man, Party, or Sect.

Adiaphorous, indifferent.

Adjacent, (*lat.*) lying near unto, bordering upon.

Adjective, a Grammatical Term, signifying that sort of Noun which for the rendering of the sense the more intelligible requires the help of a *Noun Substantive*, either expressed or imply'd.

Adjournment, (*French*) in Common Law is the putting off of any Court, and assigning it to be kept again at another place or time.

To *Adjudge*, to give a positive Sentence in behalf of another.

Ad inquirendum, a Judicial Writ commanding Enquiry to be made of any thing touching a Cause depending in the King's Court, for the better execution of Justice.

Adjudication, (*lat.*) a giving by Sentence, Judgment or Decree.

Adjunct, (*lat.*) joyned unto; in *Logick* it signifies a quality joyned, or adhering to any thing as its subject, as heat to fire, greenness to grass, &c.

Adjura Regis, a Writ that lies for the King's Clerk against him who sought to eject him, to the prejudice of the King's Title.

To *Adjure*, (*lat.*) to swear earnestly; also to put another to his Oath; to command the Devil by the force of Exorcisms.

Adjutant, (*lat.*) aiding, or assisting to another.

Adjutant General, in Military discipline, is he that accompanies the General of an Army, to assist him in matter of Counsel and Advice, or otherwise.

To *Adjust*, (*French*) to make fit, to state an account rightly.

Adjutory: The two Bones extending from the Shoulders to the Elbows, are call'd *Adjutory Bones*.

Adle, or rather *Addle*, empty, shallow, properly spoken of an empty Egg, but metaphorically applied to hair-brain'd empty-scall'd People.

Admeasurement of Dover, a Writ that lies where a Woman is endow'd by an Infant or Guardian of more than she ought to have.

Admeasurement of Pasture, a Writ that lies where many Tenants have common Appendant in another Ground, and one overcharges the Common.

Admetus, a King of *Thessaly*, whose Herds *Apollo*, being degraded of his Divinity for killing the *Cyclops*, was said to keep Nine years.

Ad

Adminicle, aid, help, succour. In the Civil Law it signifies imperfect Proofs.

To *Administer*, (lat.) to dispose, to guide, to do service.

Administration, (lat.) the doing, handling, or guiding of some affair; also a term in Law, the disposing of a mans Goods or Estate that died intestate, or without any Will, with an intent to give an account thereof.

Administrator, he that has the Goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge by the Ordinary, and is accomptable for the same.

Administratrix, she that has such Goods committed to her charge.

Admirable, (lat.) to be wonder'd at.

To *Admire*, to look upon with surprize, not to apprehend the cause or reason of the thing.

Admiral, a high Officer who has the chief Government of the King's Navy, and the Hearing of all Causes, as well Civil as Criminal, belonging to the Sea; and to that purpose has his Court called the *Admiralty*. Generally the Title of *Admiral* is given to the chief Commander of any distinct Squadron or number of Ships. The *Vice-Admiral* is next the Admiral, the *Rear-Admiral* next the Vice-Admiral; and they are known at Sea by the placing of their Flags; the *Admiral* carries his Flag in the Main-top, the *Vice-Admiral* in the Fore-top, and the *Rear-Admiral* in the Mizzen-top, with the Crosses or Colours of their Nation.

Admiration, a Motion of the Mind, whereby it is possessed of a sudden by some unwonted Object.

Admission, (lat.) an allowing of, in Common Law is when the Bishop, upon examination admits a Clerk to be able, by saying, *Admitto te habilem*.

To *Admit*, (lat.) to allow of.

Admonition, (lat. & french) a giving Warning.

Adnate Tunicle, the common Membrane of the Eye called *Conjunctive* and *Albugineous*; it arises from the Scull, grows to the exterior part of the horny tunicle, and to the end the visible Species may pass there, leaves a round cavity forward, to which is annexed another nameless Tunicle made up of the Tendons of those Muscles that move the Eye.

Ad Octo, a term in natural Philosophy, the eighth being the superlative or highest degree, whereby qualities or accidents are distinguished.

Adolescence, the flower of Youth, from 14 to 20, or 25 years of age.

Adolph, or *Hadulph*, (Saxon) happy help, a proper name, particularly of a German Emperor, the second of the Austrian Family, and Successor to Rodolph of Habsburgh.

Adon, or *Adonai*, an Hebrew word, signifying Lord or God.

Adoniah, (Hebr. a ruling Lord, or the Lord is a ruler) a Son of King David by Haggith, he endeavour'd, towards his Father's end, to have made himself King.

Adonibezek, (Hebr. the Lord of Bezek, or of thunder) a King who, overcome by the Israelites, was justly punish'd for his former Cruelties.

Adonick Verse, in Poetry, (so called from *Adonis*, for the bewailing of whose death it was first compos'd) a sort of Verse consisting only of one *Dactyle* and one *Spondee*, and is seldom used but among *Sapphicks*, that is at the end of every *Stroph*.

Adonis, the Son of *Cinaras* King of *Cyprus*, and *Myrrha*, who hunting in the *Itulian* woods, and being killed by the tusk of a Boar, was afterwards by *Venus* turned into a Flower which bears his Name.

Adonizadek, (Hebr. the Lord's Justice) an ancient King of *Jerusalem*.

Adoption, (lat.) a word of the Civil Law, the chusing a stranger into ones Family and Inheritance, and acknowledging him for a Son.

Adorable, (lat.) to be worshipped or adored; also being attributed to a mortal, it signifies worthy of all Honour and Respect.

Adoration, a rendering of profound respect and submission.

Adornation, (lat.) a decking or adorning.

Adorat, a Chymical weight of four pounds.

To *Adore*, to pay divine worship and veneration: Hyperbolically, to admire or dote extravagantly upon a person.

An *Adorer*, he or she that pays divine worship to a God, an Image, or any Relick.

Ad Pondus omnium in Physicians Bills, signifies that the last prescribed Medicine ought to weigh as much as all the rest prescrib'd before.

Ad quod Damnum, a Writ which ought to be su'd before the King grant any Liberties, as *Fair*, *Market*, &c. to the prejudice of others. Another *Ad quod Damnum* lies where one will turn a common High-way, and lay out another as beneficial.

Adramelek, (Hebr. the King's Cloak, or the Greatness of the King) one of *Senacherib's* three Sons, by whom he was slain in the Temple of his God *Nisroc*.

Adrastia, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Necessity*, a sharp punisher of Wickedness, otherwise called *Nemesis*, whom the *Egyptian* Priests made to be Arbitress of all human Affairs; and placed her above the Moon.

Adrian, or *Adriatique Sea*; the Sea that parts *Italy* from *Dalmatia*.

Adrianopolis, a City of principal note in *Thrace*, where the Grand Signior now very frequently keeps his Court.

Adscitious, or *Ascitious*, (Lat.) false or counterfeit, or (in the most proper sense) assumed, or taken to ones self as ones own.

Advancement, (French) a raising or promoting

Advancer, a term in hunting, one of the starts or branches of a Bucks attire; namely, that between the Back *Antlier* and the *Palm*.

Advantageous, (French) helpful, conducing to any ones good or profit.

Advections, (Lat.) brought from another place.

Advent, (Lat.) an arriving, whence *Advent-Sunday* is that Sunday wherein there used to be a preparation in the Church for the approaching Feast of our Saviour's Nativity, and all Suits in Law were remitted for that time. The fourth before

fore *Christmas*, and this Sunday is call'd the first Sunday in *Advent*; and if it fall not on St. *Andrew's* day, is the next Sunday after; the other three are the second, third and fourth Sundays in *Advent*.

Adventail, a Coat of defence. *Chaucer*.

Adventitious, (*lat.*) coming unexpected or by chance.

Adventure, (*French*) chance, luck, an encounter by accident.

Adverb, (*quasi ad Verba atheniens*) is in Grammar one of the four undeclinable parts of Speech, which being joyned to a Verb, perfects and explains that which is deliver'd in the sentence.

Adversary, one that opposes another, either in fight or argument.

Adverse, (*lat.*) contrary, opposite; in *Logick* it signifies that sort of opposite, wherein the two contraries have a perpetual and absolute opposition one to another.

Adversity, misfortune by loss of Honour or Estate.

Advice, counsel bad or good, taken or given; also information or intelligence given concerning any thing; also reflection, consideration.

To *Advise*, to give Counsel, to deliberate.

To *Advise*, (*lat.*) to give advice or intelligence.

Adulation, (*lat.*) flattery.

An *Adulator*, one that basely complies with another for profits sake.

Adult, (*lat.*) come to ones full ripeness of age.

To *Adulterate*, (*lat.*) to corrupt.

Adultery, the violation of Faith given in Marriage.

To *Adumbrate*, (*lat.*) to shadow.

Adumbration, signifies in Heraldry a clear exemption of the substance of the charge or thing born, in such sort, that there remains nothing thereof to be discovered but the bare proportion of the outward Lineaments. This is also called Transparency.

Aduncous, or *Adunque*, (*lat.*) hooked.

Advocate, is a man learned in the Civil Law, who by word of Mouth, or by Writing, defends the Right of such Parties as have need of his Assistance. Figuratively an Advocate is one that lays to Heart, and defends the Cause and Interests of another at all times, and upon all occasions. Thus Christ is said to be our Advocate in Heaven.

Advowson, is where a man and his Heirs have a Right to present their Clerk to a Parsonage or spiritual Benefit.

Adult, (*lat.*) burnt, parched; the Blood is then said to be adult, when by reason of extraordinary heat the thinner parts are evaporated, and the thicker remain black and dreggy.

A E

Aacus, the son of *Jupiter* by *Ægina*; he was said to be so just, that when he was dead he was chosen one of the infernal Judges, with *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*.

Adone, the Wife of *Zethus* the Brother of *Amphion*, she slew her son *Italus* in the night, thinking

him to have been *Amaneus* the son of *Amphion*, but afterwards acknowledging her Error, she desired to dye, and was changed into a Thistle.

Æta, the King of *Colchos*, the son of *Sol* by *Perfa* the daughter of *Oceanus*, he begat *Medea*, *Absyrtus*, and *Caliope*; to him *Phryxus* brought the golden Fleece, which, with the help of *Medea* was won from him by *Jason* and the Argonauts; and he deposed from his Kingdom.

Ægeon, the son of *Titan* and *Terra*, who at one lift threw a hundred Rocks against *Jupiter*.

Egeria, a certain Goddess; from whom the Legislator King of the Romans *Numa Pompilius* is said to have received his Laws.

Ægeum, or the *Ægean* sea, so called from that *Ægeon* before mention'd, is that Sea which is now vulgarly called the *Archipelago*.

Ægeus, the Son of *Neptune*, King of *Athens*, and Father of *Theseus*, the greatest Hero of that time.

Ægiloque, (*greek*) a kind of disease in the Eye, called the lachrymal Fistule, being a Tumor in the great corner of the Eye, by the root of the Nose.

Ægina, the daughter of *Æsopus* King of *Bæotia*, whom *Jupiter* enjoy'd by turning himself into fire. Also one of those Islands in the *Ægean* Sea that lye West of *Tenedos*; it is called at this day *il Golpho di Engia*.

Ægipanes, (*greek*) certain woody Deities adored by the Ancients, having Feet like Goats.

Ægisthus, the Son of *Thyestes* and *Pelopeia* his Daughter; he slew *Atreus* by his Fathers command, and afterwards killed *Agamemnon* at a Banquet, by the help of his Wife *Clytemnestra*.

Ægle, one of the daughters of *Hesperus* King of *Italy*, who with her Sisters *Arethusa* and *Hesperethusa* possessed most pleasant Gardens in *Africa*, full of Trees that bear golden Apples, kept by a waking Dragon, which *Hercules* slew, and took away the Apples.

Ægles, the name of a great Wrestler, who tho' he were born dumb, being once to enter into the combat, and seeing a foul deceit in the Lots, he through a great desire of speaking spake distinctly, and so continued while he lived.

Ægrimony, or *Ægritude*, (*lat.*) sickness of body or mind.

Ægypt, a large Country of *Africa*, well known and famous in Scripture, now a Province under the Turks.

Ægyptus, the Son of *Belus*, the Brother of *Danaus*.

Ælia, the name of *Jerusalem* when it was rebuilt by *Ælius Adrianus*, the situation being changed a little more Westward.

Æneas, the Son of *Anchises* and *Venus*, who wandering from *Troy* came to *Latium*, vanquish'd *Turnus*, married *Lavinia* the Daughter of *Latinus*, and settled the race of the *Trojans* in *Italy*.

Ænigma, a Proposition conceal'd in obscure terms, and frequently contradictory in appearance.

Ænigmatical, full of dark speeches, or riddles.

Æolia, one of those Provinces of *Asia* the less which lie upon the *Ægean* Sea, whence the *Æolic* Dialect.

Æolipile, a kind of Instrument called the Hermetical or Wind-bellows, whereby it is experimented whether there be a *vacuum in nature*; useful for Smiths, and in Chymical Operations.

Æolus, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Sergeste*, who was called the God of the Winds.

Equality, in *Physics*, is the unity of things in quantity. In *Logic* those things are said to be equal that may be reciprocally predicated of each other, by which means they become convertible. In *Ethics*, *Equality* is the same that *Equity* is. So Justice is said to be a Virtue observing equality in distribution. *Equality* in *Theology* is taken for the Identity of Essence and Nature. Thus the Eternal Son is said to be equal to the Father.

Equanimity, is a virtue observing an equal constancy as well in prosperity as adversity.

Equator, (*lat.* an equaller) a term in *Astronomy*, signifying a great Circle or line encompassing the Globe equally distant from the two Poles, commonly called the *Equinoctial Circle*.

Equilateral, consisting of equal sides; a Term in *Geometry*.

Equilibrium, an exact poise of the Scales inclining no more one way than another.

Equipollence of things is observ'd between the Genus and the Species belonging to it; for all Species taken together have the same virtue as their Genus. *Equipollence* in words is the agreement in sense of two Propositions differing in Names. And the main Condition of *Equipollence* is, that the two Propositions do agree in sense, and have the same Condition of quantity, quality, truth and falsehood. In *Logic* it is an agreement in sense of Propositions that disagree in words.

Equivalency differs from *Equipollence*, for that *Equipollence* is only understood of Propositions, *Equivalency* of Things, Terms and Propositions without exception.

Moral Equivalency is when one thing is of equal force with the other, to make a right judgment of Men. Thus an Abettor of Murder is equivalent to the Murderer himself.

Physical Equivalency is, as when a man who has the strength of two men is said to be equivalent to two men.

Static Equivalency is that whereby a lesser weight or a lesser force is equivalent to a greater.

Equity. See *Equity*.

Equivocal, (*Lat.*) alike in voice, or having an equal sound. In *Logic* an *Equivocal* word is that which is attributed to several things, as *Taurus*, which signifies both a fourfooted Animal, a Mountain, and a Constellation.

Era, a Term in *Chronology*, signifying the beginning of a great Empire, or some remarkable event, from which People compute the number of years, as the Jews reckoned from *Abraham's* journey out of *Chaldea*, or from their deliverance out of *Egypt*, &c. the ancient Greeks from the first Olympiad; the Christians from the birth of Christ.

Aerial, belonging to the air.

Evromancy, a foretelling of things by some certain signs in the air.

Æruginous, *lat.* rusty, canker'd.

Æscus, the Son of *Priamus*, disdained by *Hesperia*, and by *Thetis* transform'd into a Dive-dapper.

Æschines, an *Athenian* Oratour whose Epistles and Orations were first set forth at *Venice* by *Aldus Manutius*.

Æschylus, an *Athenian* Tragick Poet well known by his extant Works.

Æsculapius, the Son of *Apollo* and *Coronis*, who being taught by *Chiron* the art of Physick, restor'd *Hippolitus* the Son of *Thesens* to life; which so incens'd *Jupiter*, that he slew *Æsculapius* with a thunder-bolt.

Æsica, an ancient City of *Cumberland* upon the River *Eske*, where the Tribune of the *Aufures* in old time kept watch and ward against the Northern Enemies, now called *Netherby*.

Æsia, a River in *France*, now called *Oyses*.

Æsopus, a *Phrygian* Philosopher, universally fam'd by his extant Apologues or Fables.

Æstimo Capitis, King *Arhelstan* in a great Assembly held at *Exeter*, declared what Mults were to be paid for Offences committed against several persons, according to their degrees. The Estimation of the King's Head was 30000 *Thrymsa*; of an Archbishop or Prince 15000; of a Bishop or Senator 8000; of a Priest or Thane 2000.

Æstival Solstice, the Summer Solstice, when the Sun enters into *Cancer*, generally the eleventh of June.

To *Æstuate*, *lat.* to burn, to rage like the Sea.

Ætate probanda, *lat.* is a Writ of Office, and lieth for the Heir of the Tenant, that held of the King in chief, for to prove that he is of full age, directed to the Sheriff to enquire of his age.

Æthalis, the Son of *Mercury*, to whom it was granted that he should sometimes converse among the dead, sometimes among the Living.

Ætherial, *lat.* pertaining to the Sky.

Æthiopia, a large Country of *Africa*, first called *Ætheria*, afterward *Æthiopia*, from *Æthiops* the Son of *Vulcan*.

Æthon, the name of one of the Horses of the Sun, or, according to *Claudian*, one of the four Horses of *Pluto*.

Eternity is an unlimited, sole, and perfect possession of Life; or as others define it, a perpetual *Nom*.

Æthereal, that part of Heaven which is above the Atmosphere, fill'd with a pure substance where the Stars move.

Ætiologia, *gr.* a reasoning of the causes of things.

Æites, the Eagle-stone, a certain hollow and sounding Stone, by reason of another Stone within it, found by Rivers sides, in Fields, and upon Mountains, but falsely said to be found in Eagles Nests.

Ætolia, a Country in *Greece* bordering upon *Epirus*.

A F

Affability, *lat.* courtesie in speech. In *Ethicks* it is taken for that moral Vertue which observes the mediocrity in serious conversation, or which in outward words and deeds studies profitably to please others, the two Extrems whereof are Assentation, which is a greater desire to please than stands with honesty or decency; and Morosity, which is an obstinate perverse desire not to please at all.

Affaire, all manner of business; particularly business of Affairs of State, of importance.

Affectation, *lat.* an over-curious manner of speech and behaviour, different from general practice, and consequently ridiculous, yet wherein some People take a peculiar pride.

Affection, a passion of the Soul, which causes in us a good liking to persons and things.

Affections of the Body flow partly from the matter, as quantity and figure; partly from the form, as quantity and power; partly from both, as motion, place, and time. *Affections* of the Body from Quantity are Divisibility, Continuity, Contiguity, Finiteness, Impenetrability. From the Figure, Regularity or Irregularity. From the Qualities, Health, Strength, &c.

To be *Affected*, is to be passive several ways.

Affectionate, kind, loving.

Affeerours, a term in Law, signifying those which are appointed in Court-leets upon Oath, to set Fines upon the heads of those that have committed crimes punishable by virtue of that Court.

Affiance, (*French*) trust, confidence: also the plighting of troth between a Man and a Woman upon an Agreement of Marriage.

Affidatio Dominorum, an Oath taken by the Lords in Parliament.

Affidavit, in Law signifies an Oath, and to make Affidavit, is to testify a thing upon Oath.

Affinage, (*French*) a refining of metals.

Affinity, (*Lat.*) kindred by Marriage. Figuratively it is said of the Habitues, associations, ties, relations between things and persons. These two words, *Geometry* and *Astronomy*, have a great *Affinity* together.

To *Affirm*, to maintain the truth of a thing. In Law, to ratify a former Law or Judgment.

Affirmation, a testimony given that such a thing is true.

An *Affirmative Syllogism* in Logic is that, whose propositions are all Affirmative.

To *Affix*, (*Lat.*) to fasten unto.

To *Afflict*, to be the occasion of another person's suffering pain or griefs.

Affliction, pain or trouble of body or mind.

Affluence, (*Lat.*) plenty, as it were a flowing towards.

Afflux, (*Lat.*) a flowing upon or to any particular part.

To *Afforest*, (a term in the *Forest Law*) to lay waste a piece of Ground, and turn it into *Forest*.

Affranchise, to set one at liberty from slavery,

duty or engagement.

Affretamentum, the Freight of a Ship.

Affri, or *Affra*, Bullocks or Plough-Horses.

Affray, (*Fr.*) fear, also a skirmish or fighting between two or more.

Affront, (*French*) wrong, or abuse, an Injury done a man either by words or blows, or other bad usage.

Affusion, a pouring in or upon.

Africa, the third part of the World, so called from *Afer*, who peopled it with an Army, it being before called *Lybia*.

Aft, or *Abast*, a word used by Seamen, to signify any Action, Motion, or Application from the Stemwards of the Ship toward the Stern; as, *Go Aft*; i. e. Go towards the Stern. How chear ye fore and aft? How fares all your Ships Company.

After-Sails, in Navigation are the Sails that belong to the Main-mast and Mizzen, and keep the Ship to windward.

A G.

Aga, in the Turkish Language signifies a great Officer; and the *Aga* of the *Janizaries* is one of their chief Officers.

Agag, (*Hebr.* a Garret or upper Room) a King of the *Amalekites*, who being taken prisoner by *Saul*, was hewn in pieces alive.

Agallachum, wood of Aloes.

Agamemnon, the Son of *Atreus* and *Europa*, King of *Argos* and *Mecena*; he was chosen General of the *Greeks* in the *Trojan* expedition, and after he came home, slain by *Aegysthus* at a Banquet.

Aganippe, a Fountain in *Bæotia*, sacred to *Apollo* and the *Muses*.

Agapa, Love-feasts used among the Primitive Christians for the more close uniting themselves in Love and Friendship.

Agaric, an Excrecence that grows upon the trunks and greater branches of old Trees, but more especially upon the Larch Tree; 'tis both male and female, but the female is most used in Physic.

Agast, (*old word*) dismayed with fear.

Agate, a precious Stone found in many parts of the East, as also in *Germany*, *Poland*, &c. of which Hafts of Knives are made.

Agathocles, a Tyrant of *Sicily*, the Son of a Potter.

Age, signifies that part of a man's life which is from his birth to such a time, to the last day of his being. *Age* is also taken for a compleat Century of years, viz. from 1600 to 1700. Thus we say the Greatest Captain of this or the last Age.

In Law it is particularly us'd for those times that enable Men or Women to do that which for want of Age, and consequently Judgment, they could not do before.

Age Prier, (*French*, a term in Common Law) when an Action is brought against an Infant for Lands, which he hath by descent, for then he is to shew the Matter to the Court, and pray that the Action may be stay'd till full age of one and twenty years.

Agemoglans, the Children of Christians, who while they are young are seized on by the Turkish Officers to be made *Janizaries*, or for some other service of the *Grand Signior*; the word in the Turkish Language signifieth, untaught.

Agent, (Lat.) a Factor, or Dealer for another man. In Physicks, that which acts upon Bodies, and causes all Corruptions and Generations.

Agent, and *Patient* in Law, is when a man is the doer of a thing; and that Party to whom it is done; as where a Woman endows her self of the fairest Possession of her Husband.

Agessander, an excellent Statuary of *Rhodes*, who together with *Polydorus* and *Athenodorus*, made the statue of *Laocoon* in the House of the Emperor *Titus Vespasian*, exceeding whatever had been done before in that kind.

Agesslaus, a King of the *Lacedemonians*, who overthrew *Tissaphernes*, the Persian General, at the River *Pactolus*, and the *Athenians* and *Bæotians* at *Coronea*. Also the Brother of *Themistocles*, who being sentenc'd to be sacrificed for killing *Mardonius*, held his hand a good while in the fire, without changing his countenance, and affirmed, That all the *Athenians* were such as himself; whereupon he was set free.

Aggershusia, the most southern of all the four Prefectures of the Kingdom of *Norway*; the other three being *Bergurshuse*, *Nidrosia*, and *Wardhusia*.

To *Agglomerate*, (Lat.) to roul up together.

Aggrandiz'd, become or made great in Honour, in Credit, in Estate.

To *Aggrandize*, to make great, to enlarge.

Aggrandizement, a making great, an enlarging.

To *Aggravate*, (Lat.) to load, to make heavy or grievous; also to make the most of a thing in speaking of it, tho' commonly in the worst sense, to augment the punishment due to a Crime.

To *Aggregate*, to joyn and unite to the same body.

Aggregated, sundry sorts of matter aggregated or collected together compose one Physical body.

Aggressor, (Lat.) an assailer of another, a beginner of a business.

Aggrestein, a disease in Hawks, mentioned by *Barns*, in his Book of Falconry, proceeding from a sharp humor.

Agil, nimble, active.

Agilted, offended. *Chaucer*.

Agility, (Lat.) nimbleness, activity.

Aginatour, (Lat.) a retailer of small wares.

Agis, a King of the *Lacedemonians*, who made cruel Wars with the *Athenians*, and was at length killed in Prison by his own Countrymen.

To *Agist*, (a term in Common Law) signifying to take in, and feed the Cattel of strangers in the King's Forest, and to gather Mony due for the same, to the King's use. The Officers of the Forests, who thus take in Cattel, and gather Mony for the food of 'em, are call'd *Agistors*; and the Food or Herbage of the Cattel is call'd *Agistment*.

Agitation, (Lat.) a violent and frequent motion of one thing by another; also a disturbance and disquiet of mind, when the mind is toss'd with

variety of thoughts.

Agitator, (Lat.) a carrier on of any business or designs. The name of *Agitators* hath been particularly applied to certain persons, who in the year 1647 were chosen out of each Regiment to sit in Council, and carry on the designs of the Army.

Aglaia, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thaleia*, the three Sister-Graces, Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

Aglet, (French) the tag of a point, also a little plate of metal; also an excrescence coming out of some trees before the leaves.

Agnail, a fore between the finger, or toe, and the nail.

Agnation, consanguinity of males descending from the same Father.

Agnes, a Womans name, signifying Chast.

Agnition, (Lat.) an acknowledgment.

Agnomination, (Lat.) a surname, a name wherewith a man is signaliz'd for any famous act.

Agnus Castus, or the Chast-tree, a Plant, whose Leaves and Seed preserve Chastity very much. The Seed resembles Pepper, the Tree it self is by some called *Italian Willow*, by others *Abraham's Balm*.

Agnal Feasts, certain annual Feasts celebrated among the ancient *Romans*, every ninth of *January*.

Agony, extremity of Sickness, when Nature makes the least effort against a Disease that threatens Death. Figuratively, *Agony* of the mind is when the mind labours under great disturbances and extraordinary vexations.

Agramed, (old word) grieved.

Agra, a Province of the Empire of the great *Mogul*, whose chief City of the same name hath been of late the grand Imperial Seat.

The *Agrarian Law*, a Law made by the *Romans*, for the distribution of Lands among the common people.

Agedge. *Chaucer*. to gather together.

Agreement, a consent of minds in some things done or to be done.

Agriculture, (lat.) tillage, husbandry, or improvement of Land.

Agrigentum, a town anciently of great note in *Sicily*, the Residence of the Tyrant *Phalaris*, called at this day *Gergenti*.

Agrimony, a herb somewhat like unto *Tansie*, good against the obstructions of the Liver; for which it is often used in Dyet-drinks. It is call'd in Latin, *Agrimonia*, *Eupatorium*; and by some, *Hepatorium*, as being good for the Liver.

Agrippa, one that is born with his feet foremost, also the name of several Kings of *Judea*.

Agriſe, (old word) Afraid, Astonish'd.

Agroted, swell'd, made big. *Chaucer*.

Agrotched, Abridg'd. *Chaucer*.

Ague-tree. See *Sassafras*.

Ague, a disease proceeding from a hot and dry distemper of the Blood, which from the Heart communicates itself to the whole Body, thro' the Veins and Arteries; being known by a violent agitation of the Pulses, and a shaking Fit.

A I

A H

Abab, (Hebr. the Brother's Father) a wicked King of *Israel*, who married *Jezebel* an Idolatress, by whose means he became an Idolater and Persecutor.

Abaz, (Hebr. a taking or possessing) an Idolatrous King, who succeeded his Father *Jotham* in the Kingdom of *Judah*.

Abaziah, (Hebr. apprehension or sight of the Lord) a wicked King, who succeeded *Abab* his Father in the Kingdom of *Israel*.

Abiezzer, (Hebr. a Brother's help) a Prince of *Dan*.

Abimelech, (Hebr. a King's Brother, or of his Council) a Priest, who receiving *David* at *Nob*, was put to death with other Priests by *Doeg*.

Ahitophel, (Hebr. a Brother forsaken, or without Wisdom or Grace) a Counsellor of King *David*, who conspired with *Abisalom* against him.

Aboliab, (Hebr. the Tabernacle, or brightness of the Lord) an excellent Workman, who was employ'd in the making of the Tabernacle.

Abolibamah, (Heb. my Tent, or famous Mansion) the Wife of *Esaú*, and Daughter of *Anah*.

Abusum vulg. Ahuys, a Town of *Blekingia*, a Province of *Scandia*; one of those *Peninsulæ* which make up the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

A I

Ajax, the Son of *Telamon* and *Hesione* Daughter of *Laomedon*, one of the stoutest of all the *Greeks* that went to the *Trojan War*; he fought with *Hector*, and had a Contest with *Ulysses* for the Arms of *Achilles*; but *Ulysses* having gained them by his Eloquence, *Ajax* run mad, and made a huge slaughter among a flock of Sheep, thinking *Ulysses* and *Atrides* to have been among them.

Aide, help, assistance; also a subsidy or tax.

Aidonem, King of the *Molassi*, who sent *Theseus* to prison, because he and *Piræobus* would have taken away his Daughter *Proserpina*.

Aigreen. See *Houfleeck*.

To *Ail*, (old word) to be sick, or ill at ease; whence the question, What ail ye, from the *Saxon* word *Adle*, i. e. *Sickness*.

Aile, a Writ which lies where land descends from a Grandfather to the Son or Daughter of his Son, the Father being dead before the entry by him, and one abates, the Heir shall have this Writ against the Abator.

Alisbury, a Town situate not far from the river *Tame* in *Buckinghamshire*; it was won by *Gutwulph* the *Saxon*, in the year Five hundred seventy and two.

Ailesford, a Town in *Kent*, not far from the River *Medway*; it was heretofore named in the *British* tongue *Saissenæg-haibal*, from the great overthrow that was given by *Vortimer* the *Britain*, Son of *Vortigern*, to *Hengist*, and his *English Saxons* in this place.

Airy, a Nest of Hawks, more especially the Nest which Falcons make choice of to hatch their young.

A L

Airy Triplicity, Astrologers having divided the 12 Signs of the *Zodiack* into 4 Ternaries, according to the four Elements, call'd *Gemini*, *Libra*, and *Aquarius*, the *Airy Triplicity*.

Ait, a little Island in some great Rivers where Osiers grow.

Aix, a noted and Parliament Town of that part of *Provence* which peculiarly belongs to the King of *France*.

A K

Akmancester, i. e. the City of *Sick-folk*, a name anciently given by the *Saxons* to the City of *Bath*.

A L

Alabandic, a kind of Rose with whitish leaves; some will have it to be the *Provence* Rose, which is respected more for its doubleness, than for its sweetness or use. It is chiefly mentioned by *Pliny*.

Alabaster, a kind of clear white Marble; of it are made Boxes to put sweet Ointments in, it is so called of *Alabastrum*, an *Egyptian* City, where it is most plentiful, by reason of its coldness it preserves from corruption. Wherefore it is, that from all Antiquity it hath been principally made use of for the intombing of Princes, and great persons.

Alacrity, (Lat.) chearfulness.

Alahab, (Arabick) the Scorpion's heart.

Alamac, (Arabick) the left foot of *Andromeda*.

Alamire, the lowest Note but one in each of the three Septenaries of the Gamut or Scale of Musick.

Alan, a proper name, signifying in *Sclavonish*, a Greyhound; others contract it from *Ælian*; i. Sunbright.

Alarum, a Signal given by loud Cries, or the sound of Warlike Instruments, to cause People to take Arms upon the sudden arrival of the Enemy. Figuratively taken for all manner of sudden Apprehension, well or ill grounded.

Alastor, the name of one of the Sun's Horses.

Alastor, one of the four Horses of *Pluto's* Chariot, described by *Claudian* in his Poem de *Raptu Proserpina*; the other three being *Orphneus*, *Nitens*, and *Æthon*.

Alata Castra, the City of *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*.

Alay, (a term in Hunting) when fresh Dogs are sent into the cry.

Alba Græca, the chief Town of *Servia*, otherwise called *Belgrade*, or *Greek Weissenberg*.

Alba Julia, the City of *Weissenberg* in *Germany*.

Alba Regalis, a City in *Hungary*, now called *Stolwissenberg*, where the Kings use to be Anointed and Crowned.

Albania, a Country between *Illyricum* and *Macedonia*, whose chief City is *Dyrrachium*, now called *Durazzo*. There is also another *Albania* in the East, between *Cilicia* and *Armenia*, from whence

whence the People of the former *Albania* are said originally to spring. Also the Kingdom of *Scotland* was in ancient times called *Albania*.

St. Albans, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, so called from *St. Alban* the *British* Martyr, whereas formerly it was called *Verulam*.

Albe, a Vestment of white Linnen reaching down to the feet, and worn by Priests, Deacons, and Subdeacons under their Copes. Among our Clergymen an *Alb* is taken for a Surplice.

Albeito, (*Arabick*) the mouth of the Swan.

Albert, a *Saxon* proper name of Men, signifying all bright.

Albion, the ancient name of *England*, by reason of the white Rocks upon the Sea-side, or (as others say) from *Albion* the Son of *Neptune*.

Albricias, (*Spanish*) a word much used by *Spanish* Merchants, and signifying a reward of good news.

Albugineous, (*Lat.*) belonging to the white of the Eye, or to any other white substance.

Albugineous Tunicle, a white Tunicle of the eye which proceeds from the *Pericranium*, grows to the Horny Tunicle, and leaves a hole forward for the opening of the Apple of the Eye.

Alcaic Verse, a certain kind of Verse, so called from *Alcaus* the first Inventor, consisting of two Dactyls and two Trochees.

Alkakengi, see *Alkakengi*.

Alcala di Heranes, a Town of note in *Castilia Nova*. *Alcala Real*, a Town of *Andalusia* in *Spain*.

Alcalde, (*Span.*) the Sheriff or Officer of a town, whose Office is to weigh Bread and other Provisions.

Alcanua, the same with *Ichthyocolla*, or Isinglass.

Alcantara, a stately town of *Castilia Nova* in *Spain*.

Alcathous, the Son of *Pelops*, who being suspected to have slain his Brother *Chrysippus*, fled to *Megara*, where killing a Lyon that had slain *Euripus* the Son of *Megaraeus*, he was by *Megaraeus* made his Son-in-law, and succeeded him in the Kingdom.

Alcatrace, a fowl much like an Heron.

Alce, a wild Beast, in fashion and skin like a fallow Deer, but greater, and hath no joynts in his legs, and therefore doth never lye down but lean to trees; the Horn of it is useful in Physick. This Beast in English we answerably call an Elk.

Alceſtis, the Wife of *Admetus* King of *Thessaly*, who willingly offer'd her self up to dye for her Husband.

Alcahest, the Chymical Appellation of prepared Mercury.

Alchedi, (*Arab.*) a Star in the Goat.

Alchenet, (*Arab.*) a Star in the right side of *Perseus*.

Alchimilla, vide *Ladies Mantle*.

Alchobel, see *Reception*.

Alchocodon, is an *Arabian* word, and signifies the giver of years, and is so placed, that he hath most essential dignity in the principal places of the figure when a person is born, and with some aspect

doth behold that place.

Alchorad, (*Arab.*) a contrariety of the light of the Planets.

Alchimie, the art of dissolving all natural Bodies, and resolving them into their first Principles.

Alchymist, he that teaches Chymistry, or practises Chymical Operations.

Alcinous, a King of the *Phaeaces*, famous in *Homer* for his entertainment of *Ulysses*.

Alcithoe, a *Theban* Woman who was turned into a Bat, for contemning *Bacchus's* Orgies.

Alcmaer, a noted town of *West Friesland*.

Alcmena, vide *Amphytryo*.

Alcmaon, the Son of *Amphyaraus* and *Eriphite*, he killed his Mother for having betray'd his Father.

Alcoholization, a reducing of any solid matter into an extream fine and subtle powder, but in Liquids it is the depriving of *Alcohols* or Spirits of their flegm or waterish part; so that they consume and fume away with the matter wherein they were dipt.

Alcanor, one of the 300 *Argives* who fought against the *Lacedemonians*, only he and *Chromius* being left alive, and all his Enemies killed, excepting *Othryades*.

Alcoran, (*Arab.*) the Book wherein the *Turkish* Religion is deliver'd; first written by *Mahomet* the *Turks* great Prophet.

Alcoranes, high slender Turrets, as *Herbert* defines them, which the *Mahometans* usually erect for use and ornament near their *Mesquites*.

Alcove, (*Span.* *Alcobar*) a recess within a chamber for the setting of a Bed out of the way; where for state many times the Bed is advanced upon two or three ascents with a rail at the feet. These *Alcoves* are frequent in many Noblemens Houses in *Spain*, and other parts beyond Sea.

Alcyone, the Daughter of *Neptune*, the Wife of *Ceyx*, changed into a Bird called the *King's Fisher*.

Alduas dubis, a River dividing the *Helvetians* from the *Sequani*, called in *French* *Les doux*.

Aldborrow, see *Isurium*.

Aldebaran, (*Arab.*) the name of a Royal fix'd Star in the fourth degree of *Gemini*, within almost three degrees of such Latitude, of the nature of *Mars*.

Alderanainim, (*Arab.*) the right shoulder of *Cepheus*.

Alderman, (*Saxon*) signifies as much as Senator or Senior, and was among the *Saxons* as Earl among the *Danes*. At this day they are call'd Aldermen, who are Associates to the chief Civil Magistrate of a City or Town-Corporate.

Alder-tree, see *Allar*.

Alcoast, an herb very beneficial to cold and weak Livers. It is otherwise called *Coastmary*, or *Maudlin*.

Alecto, one of the three Furies, see *Megara*.

Alectryon, a young man, who kept the door while *Mars* was familiar with *Venus*, but *Mars* incensed that he was surpriz'd thro' his negligence, changed him into a Cock.

Aledge,

Aledge, Chancer, ease.

Alehoof, an herb with roundish leaves and blewish flowers, which is very profitable against all griping pains in the Stomach, Spleen, and Belly; it is otherwise called *Ground-Ivy*, *Cats-foot*, *Gill-creep* by *Ground*, *Turnhoof*, and *Haymaids*. In Latin *Hedera terrestris*.

Alembick, (*Arab.*) a Chymical Instrument us'd in distilling. It is shap'd like a Helmet, concave within, and convex without, and toward the bottom is placed a Beake or Nose, by which the Vapors descend.

Alenfon, a Town of *Normandy* in *France*, ennobled with the title of a Dukedom.

Aleph, (*Heliopolis*) a City in *Syria*, very well fortified by Nature, heretofore in the possession of the Christians, but now of the *Turks*.

Alestage, (*old word*) a Maypole.

Aler, a term in *Falconry*, the true *Falcon* of *Peru*, that never lets his prey escape.

Aletaster, an Officer appointed in every Court-Leet, and sworn to look to the size and goodness of bread and ale or beer, within the precincts of that Lordship.

Aletheia, (*Greek*) a proper name of several Women, signifying truth.

Aleuromancy, (*Greek*) a kind of divination among the ancients by bread, or cake-paste.

Alexander, the name of several great Kings and Emperors, but the most famous in History was *Alexander the Great*, Son of *Philip King of Macedon*, who overthrew the *Persian Monarchy*.

Alexanders, an Herb common in Gardens, which warms a cold Stomach, opening stoppings of the Liver and Spleen.

Alexanders foot, an Herb whose root resembles a foot.

Alexandria, a famous Port-town of *Egypt*, built or re-edified by *Alexander the Great*, whose body by *Ptolemy Lagus* was there entombed in Gold.

Alexipharmaca, (*Greek*) Medicines, or Antidotes against Poyson, or any infectious Disease, and so are *Alexiteria*.

Alferes, (*Span.*) an Ensign-bearer.

Alfet, a kind of *Ordeal*, or tryal of Innocency by a great Cauldron of scalding water, into which the accused person was to put his arm up to the elbow, and if hurt, he was held guilty; if not, acquitted.

Alfred, (*a Saxon word*) signifying all Peace; the name of a wise, temperate, religious, and learned King of *England*, who made an Act, that all Freemen possessing two Hides of Land should bring up their Sons in Religion and Learning.

Alfreton, q. *Alfred's Town*, a Town in *Derbyshire*, built by King *Alfred*, as some think, the Lords whereof were called *Barons de Alfreton*.

Alfridary, a word often used by the *Arabian Astrologers*.

Algarbia, one of the two large Provinces into which the Kingdom of *Portugal* is divided.

Algareb, (*Arab.*) the Star in the right wing of the Crow.

Algarfe, (*Arab.*) the head of the Fifteenth Mansion.

Algate, (*old word*) if so be, notwithstanding,

altogether.

Algates, (*old word*) ever, even now, for all that.

Algebar, the left foot of *Orion*.

Algebbie, (*Arab.*) the head of the Tenth Mansion.

Algebra, (*Arab.*) a Science that serves to enlighten, enlarge, and perfect Arithmetic, Geometry, and all the Mathematical Sciences. It differs from Arithmetick in this, that the one is a computation of Numbers, the other of Species and Letters. The word signifies an Abstruse sort of Arithmetic, the Art of Equation, or a certain Rule for the finding out the sudden powers of Numbers, as well absolute as respective. There are two sorts of *Algebra*, the first is the computation of Cyphers and Numbers with Species and Letters; the other is, the Art of resolving Questions, and the discovery of the General Truths of Mathematicks.

Alguazil, a *Spanish word*, signifying a Serjeant, or Officer that arrests people, and executes the Orders of the Magistrate.

Algenib, (*Arab.*) the right wing of *Pegasus*.

Algier, (*Arab.*) a Sea-coast-town of the Kingdom of *Tremisen* in *Africa*, a Town of great trading, but infamous for Piracies, and the taking of Christian Slaves.

Algid, (*Lat.*) numb with cold, chill.

Algemeissa, (*Arab.*) the little Dog.

Algan, (*Arab.*) the head of *Medusa*.

Algorithme, (*a word compounded of Arabick and Spanish*) the Art of reckoning by Cyphers.

Algrim, (*old word*) the same as *Algebra*.

Algum, or *Almug Pl.* *Algummim* or *Almuggim*, *Hebr.* a most excellent kind of Wood growing in *Lebanon*.

Alguze, the left foot of *Orion*, an *Arabick word*.

Alhabar, (*Arab.*) a Star in the mouth of the great Dog.

Alhidada, the Label or Index that moves upon the Center-pin of an *Astrolabe*.

Aliacaba, (*Arab.*) the tail of the Cynosure or Pole-star.

Alicant, one of the chief Towns of *Valencia*, in *Spain*, where there is plenty of Mulberries, of which they make *Alicant-Wine*.

Alice, (*Germ.*) a Womans name contracted from *Adelice*, i. noble.

Alien, (*Lat.*) one born in a foreign Country; and by our common Law, such a one is not capable to inherit Lands in *England*, till naturaliz'd by Act of Parliament.

To *Alienate*, to sell or transfer the propriety of a thing.

Alienation, (*Lat.*) an estranging the sale, donation, or translation of Propriety.

Alienation of Affection, the removal of it from one Object to another.

Alienation of the Senses, madness.

Alifed, (*Saxon word*) allowed.

Aliment, (*Lat.*) nourishment: The Physicians call *Aliment* whatever may be dissolved by the ferment or natural heat of the Stomach, and changed into *Chylus*, to repair the continual dissipation of the parts of the body.

Alimo-

Alimony, (Lat.) a Pension allow'd for subsistence from a Husband to his Wife, being parted from him.

Alioth, (Arab.) a Star in the tail of *Helice*, or the Bear.

Aliquot parts, are the even numbers that may be had out of any great number, as 6, 4, 3, 2, out of 12.

Alkakengi, a fruit call'd the Winter-Cherry, being the fruit of one of the sorts of Nightshade.

Alkali, the Herb *Kali*, or Saltwort. *Alkali* is a Term in Chymistry and Physic, and is a hollow and porous Salt readily dispos'd to joyn it self easily with all Acids. By means of this Salt the Chymists give a ready reason of the Composition of all Natural Bodies, and prove it by Examples of the same nature.

To *Alkalize*, to draw a Salt out of all Vegetables and Minerals, after calcination, by means of a *Lixivium*.

Alkanet, (Lat. *Anchusa*) a certain Herb called Spanish Bugloss, the root whereof is used to colour things with; and being made into an Oyntment, it helps old Ulcers, hot Inflammations, Burnings, Scaldings, and St. Anthony's Fire.

Alkermes, a Confection made of the scarlet-grain call'd *Chermes* or *Kermes*.

All-a-bone, (old word) a made request.

Alligator, a kind of noxious Animal, very frequent in several parts of the *West-Indies*, much of the same nature and shape, but less than the *Crocodile* of Egypt, and other parts of *Africa*.

Allantodes, the Tunicle that wraps and covers the head, buttocks, feet, and more eminent parts of the birth.

Alar, or Alder-tree, a bushy Tree, whose inward bark is very yellow, and purgeth Choler, Phlegm, and watery humors.

To *Alay*, to ease, to mitigate, to pacifie.

To *Alay* a Pheasant, is to cut or carve it up.

Allegation, (Lat.) a proving, an alledging.

Allegory, (Gr.) inversion, or changing. In Rhetorick it is a continued Metaphor, wherein there is couched something that is different from the literal sense.

Alleluja, (an Hebr. word) signifying, Praise ye our Lord; also the name of an Herb, otherwise call'd Wood-sorrel, (Lat. *Acetosella*) which is of singular use in Feavers and Agues, defending the Heart from all infection.

All-good, a sort of Herb which is commonly called *Mercury*, some call it *Good Henry*.

Al-beal, a martial Herb, otherwise called *Clowns Woundwort*.

Alliance, a tying of Families together by Marriage, of Kingdoms by Leagues.

Alligation, (Lat.) a binding unto; the Rule of *Alligation* in Arithmetick is that which ties, mixes or unites many simples or particulars into one mass or sum, according to any rate, price or proportion required.

Allobroges, a People formerly confin'd within the River *Iser*, the *Gracian Alps*, and the *Rhosne*, whose chief Cities were *Chamley*, *St. John*, *Geneva*, *Monstiers*, *Grenoble*, and *Viane*.

Allocation, the allowance of an Accompt.

Allocations, the Allowances of Officers under a Prince or Great man.

Allodial-lands, (a term in Law) free Lands, for which no fines or services are due.

Alloy, the tempering of Gold or Silver with a baser Metal.

Allseed, *Millegrana*, *Arriplex Sylvestris*, *Poly-spermonia*, an Herb so denominated from its fullness of Seed.

To *Allude*, to speak a thing which has a resemblance, or is privily directed to touch another matter.

Allum, a certain astringent Mineral, being a salt sweat of the Earth; the best sort of it is called *Rock* or *Rock-Allum*.

Aluminor, a word used in the Statute of the first year of *Richard* the third, for one that paints upon Paper or Parchment: It may possibly be one that colours Mapps, or any printed Picture. See *Illuminate*.

Allusion, a likening or applying of one thing to another. Thus we make an *Allusion* to any Apothegm, History or Custom, when we speak or write any thing that has a relation to it, and would have the Reader or Hearer to understand that we think of it at the same time that we speak or write.

Almagest, the Title of an excellent Treatise written by *Ptolomy*, concerning the Sphere.

Almacarron, a famous Castle six leagues from *Carthage*, the second Town of *Murcia* in Spain.

Almain, a German. Also (a term in Musick) being a kind of Air that moves in common Time, yet brisker than a Pavan. Also *Alman Rivets* are a certain kind of Armour rivetted with braces of mail.

Almanack, an Arabic word signifying Distribution or Numeration; whence our Annual Accompts wherein the days of the Months, Eccipses, Lunations, Festivals, &c. are set down, number'd and distributed, are call'd *Almanacks*.

Almandine, or *Alabandine*, a sort of Ruby softer and lighter than the Oriental.

Almaner, (Arab.) the sight of a Planet in his Epicycle.

Almantica, (Arab.) see *Zodiack*.

Almanzor, (Arab.) Defender, it being the name of divers Princes and great men among the *Moors*.

Almerick, the name of certain Christian Princes who were successively Kings of *Jerusalem*, after that City was taken by the Christians from the Infidels.

Almicantlers, (Arab.) a term in Astronomy, Circles of Altitude parallel with the Horizon.

Almoner, or *Almner*, a King's or Prince's Officer, that looks to the distribution of Alms, to which purpose he has the collecting of all Forfeitures of Deodands and Felons Goods, which the King allows him to dispose in Alms to the Poor.

Almond tree, (*Amygdalus*) one of the first trees that flowreth, bearing a most delicious sort of Nur. This Tree grows chiefly in the more Eastly parts; especially in *Palestine*, towards the River

ver *Jordan*; whence the best of Almonds are call'd *Jordan Almonds*.

Almug-tree, see *Alum*.

Almugia, (*Arab.*) the situation of Planets in the Zodiack, so as to behold each other face to face.

Almuten, of a house, is that Planet which hath most dignities in the sign ascending or descending from the Cusp of any House; but *Almuten* of a Figure is that Planet which in essential dignities, or accidental, is most powerful in the whole Scheme of Heaven.

Alnager, an Officer of the King's, who looks to the Assize of Cloth made of Wooll within the Kingdom, and puts to it a Seal for that purpose ordain'd.

Alnath, (*Astronomick*) a Star which is to be seen in the Horns of *Aries*.

Alnwick, a Town in *Northumberland*, situate upon the River *Alne*, famous for a Battel between *William King of Scots*, and the *English* under *Henry the Second*; it is fortified with a strong Castle, where *Malcolm the Third* was slain when he besieg'd it; it is also called *Alanwick* and *Aawick*.

Aloes, a large Tree that grows in the *Indies*, eight or ten foot high. From the leaves cut with a Knife issues forth a juice, receiv'd in Bottles, which being dry'd in the Sun, turns to a kind of *Rosin*.

Alopecia, (*Gr.*) a Disease call'd the Scurf, or Foxes Evil, wherein the Hairs fall off from the Head by the Roots.

Alpes, a ridge of very high Hills in *Switzerland*, by which there is a very frequent, though difficult passage from *France* into *Italy*; they are generally thought so denominated from the whiteness of their tops with continual Snow.

Alpha, the first letter of the *Greek Alphabet*.

Alphabet, the whole order of letters in any Language.

Alpharaiz, (*Arab.*) the right shoulder of *Pegasus*.

Alpharez, (*Arab.*) the navel of *Pegasus*.

Alpheta, (*Arab.*) the shining Star of the Crow.

Alpheus, a famous River of *Arcadia*, which running a great way into the Sea, meets at length with *Arethusa*, a River in *Sicily*, near unto *Syracuse*, and is fabled to have been metamorphosed by *Diana*.

Alphonfus, from the *Gothish* word *Helphuns*, i. our help; a general Christian Name.

Alphonfin-Tables, certain Astronomical Calculations invented by *Alphonfus King of Aragon*.

Alphrad, (*Arabick*) the bright Star in *Hydra*.

Alrameck, (*Arab.*) a Star in the constellation of *Bootes*.

Alsatia, a large part of *Germany*, lying much upon the River *Rhine*, and therefore commonly called the Circle of the *Rhine*; it contains eleven Bishopricks, five Abbacies, and five Principalities.

Altabest Paracelsi, a term in Chymistry, signifying a body reduc'd to its first principles.

Altarage, Duties and Offerings to Holy Altars.

To *Alter*, to corrupt or change the nature of any thing.

Alteration, is caus'd when some insensible parts recede, and others take place; or when all the parts remaining change their situation; or when parts that were at rest begin to be in motion; or parts in motion begin to rest.

Altercation, (*Lat.*) a contentious dispute.

Alternation, (*Lat.*) a changing by turns. A term in *Astronomy*, distinguishing the true Base; as thus, in Oblique Triangles the true Base is either the sum of the sides, and then the difference of the sides is the Altern Base; or the true Base is the difference of the sides, and then the sum of the sides is called the Altern Base.

Althaa, an herb vulgarly call'd *Marshmallows*.

Altiloquent, (*Lat.*) speaking loftily.

Altimetry, the first part of Geometrical Practice, which reaches the measuring of Lines.

Altitonant, (*Lat.*) an Epithet anciently given to *Jupiter*, and signifies thundering from on high.

Altitude, (*Lat.*) height, also a term in *Astronomy*, being the height of the Sun, or any of the Stars from the Horizon; the Sun's Meridian Altitude is an Arch of the Meridian intercepted between the Sun and the Horizon, at that time when the Sun is in the Meridian.

Altitude of a Figure, is the parallel distance between the top of a Figure and the Base.

Altivolant, (*Latin*) soaring, or flying aloft.

Aludels, Glasses without Bottoms put one upon the top of another, and fitted to the Pot that is under 'em, us'd in Chymical Sublimations.

Alveary, (*Lat.*) a Hive of Bees, or a place where Beehives stand.

Alveated, (*Lat.*) channell'd, or trenched.

Alutation, (*Lat.*) a tanning, or dressing of Leather.

A M

Amaine, a term used by Men of War encountering another Ship, and bidding them yield. *Strike amain*, that is, Lower your Topsails.

Amalgamation, (from the *Greek* *μαλασιω*, to soften) the moistening of any thing (especially for a Medicinal use) into a soft Pap; in Chymistry it is reducing of Gold or any other noble Metal into a Paste by the help of Quicksilver.

Amalek, (*Hebr.* a licking or smiting People) the Son of *Eliphaz* by his Concubine *Timna*, of whom came the *Amalekites*.

Amalgaminge, an old word used by *Chaucer*, signifying a mixture of Quicksilver with other Metals.

Amalthea, the Nurse of *Jupiter*, who gave her the Horn of a Goat, which had this faculty, that whatsoever she desired she should have it; whence *Amalthea's Horn* is taken for the Emblem of plenty.

Amanuensis, *Lat.* a Secretary, one that writes for another.

Amaranthus, or Flower gentle, an Herb that continues his flower very long without any sensible decay.

Amaritude, (lat.) Bitterness.

Amasa, (Hebr. sparing the People) the Son of *Abigail* *David's* Sister, treacherously slain by *Joab*.

Amasiah, (Hebr. the burden of the Lord) a King of *Judah*, who succeeded his Father *Joash* in the Kingdom.

Amasement, (French) a crowding or heaping of several things together.

To *Amate*, (old word) to discourage.

Amaurosis, a disease in the Eyes, viz. when the sight is gone, and no fault to be seen.

Amatory, (lat.) containing matters of Love, as *Amatory Verses* or *Letters*.

Amazons, certain Warlike Women of *Asia*, that dwelt near the River *Thermodoon*, who burnt off their right Paps, and killed all their male children, that they might have no man among them.

Amazons River, a great River that waters the South part of *America*.

Ambacti, among the ancient *Gauls*, were those servants and dependants which belonged to their chief Nobility.

Ambage, (lat.) a far-fetch'd circumstance of words.

Ambe, a superficial jutting out of Bones; a Surgeon's Instrument with which disjointed Bones are set again.

Amber, a hard Gum, of a lively bright yellow colour, of which they make Beads and Bracelets; some think it to be the Gum of Poplar Trees, but falsely; others, the Juice of a certain Stone that grows like a Coral. It is called in Latin, *Carabe* and *Succinum*. In *Prussia* there is great store of it; it groweth like Coral, in a Mountain of the North Sea, and being broken off by the violence of the Waves, is cast up by the Sea into their Havens.

Ambergreece, a sweet Perfume, or Aromatick Juice, which some hold to be a kind of Bitumen, rising from Fountains in the bottom of the Sea, and becoming hard by floating upon the Water.

Ambianum, the City of *Amiens* in *Picardy*.

Ambidexter, (lat.) one that useth both hands alike; also a term in Common Law, signifying a Juror that taketh of both Parties for the giving of his Verdict.

Ambient, (Lat.) incircling, compassing round, an Epithete properly belonging to the Air.

Ambiguous, (Lat.) uncertain, doubtful.

Ambiguous, is when the same word has two or more significations. An *Ambiguous Body* by the Physicians is call'd a Body that partakes of two Natures, or a two-fold manner of Living, as the same Plant both Vegetable and Sensitive; the same Fowl living in the Water and upon the Land.

Ambition, (Lat.) an excessive thirst of Honour.

Amblyzone, (Gr.) a term in Geometry signifying a Figure that hath a blunt or obtuse Angle. A Cone whose Axis is shorter than the Radius of its Base.

Amboise, is one of the principal buildings in

France, in *Picardy* upon the River *Loire*, built by *Francis* the first.

Amboyna, an Island in *East India*, which shews like a continued Wilderness of Nutmegs, Clove-trees, Pepper, Vines, and Olives. It is now a Plantation of the *Dutch*.

Ambracia, a City of *Epirus*, from whence the famous Bay of *Ambracia*, now *Golfo di Larta*.

Ambresbury, q. *Ambrose's* Town, a Town situate upon the River *Avon* in *Wiltshire*, built by *Ambrose Aurelian*. Here *Alfritha*, King *Edgar's* Wife erected a stately Nunnery, to expiate the Murther of her Son-in-law King *Edward*. In this Nunnery afterwards *Eleanor*, Widow of King *Henry III*, devoted her self to God.

An *Ambrey*, a Cupboard. See *Aumbrey*.

Ambrosia, a word often used by the Poets, to signify the meat of the gods. Also a solid Medicine, but prepared as grateful and pleasant as may be.

Ambrosius, a very eminent and ancient Bishop of *Milan*, whose Works are extant. Moreover, *Ambrose* is a usual name among us, signifying *Immortal*.

Ambulation, is a motion compos'd of various portions of Circles upon divers Circles. Also the spreading of a Gangrene.

Ambulatory, not fix'd to any place.

Amburbial Sacrifices, were certain ancient Sacrifices, wherein the Beast went about the City before he was sacrific'd.

Ambury, a Disease in Horses, which causes 'em to break forth in spongy Tumors full of hot Blood and Matter.

Ambuscade, (Spanish) an ambush, or Men secretly so dispos'd, as to rush out upon an Enemy unawares.

Ambustion, (Lat.) a finding or burning round about. Also a solution of the *Continuum*, caus'd by some external burning, which always offends the Cuticle, often the Cutis, and many times the Muscles, Veins, Arteries, &c.

Amen, (a Syriack word) signifying Verily, be it; and therefore it is used after every Prayer.

Amendment, a Common Law-term, signifying the correction of an Error committed in a Process, and espied before Judgment.

Amenity, (Lat.) delightfulness, pleasure.

Amenused, (old word) diminish'd.

Ameos, or *Bishopsweed*, a certain Herb; the Seed whereof is one of the four lesser Seeds used in Physick for expelling of Wind.

Amercement, or *Amerciament*, (a term in Law) being a Penalty assess'd by the Peers, or Equals of the Party amerced, for an Offence done. *Amerciaments* are arbitrary, Fines are certain.

Amercement Royal, where a Sheriff, Coroner or other Officer of the King is amerced by the Justices for abuse in his Office.

America, the fourth part of the World, discover'd about the year 1492, by *Americus Vespasius* a Florentine, and *Christophorus Columbus* a Genoese.

Amersford, the second Town of note in the Province of *Utrecht*, in the *United Netherlands*.

Amery, or *Almeric*, a proper Name, from the Ger-

German word *Emeric*, i. Always rich and powerful.

Amethyst, (Gr.) a precious Stone, so called because it is said to repress Drunkenness. In Blazoning, *Amethyst* answers to Purple and Mercury.

Amiable, (Lat.) lovely.

Amiantus, a kind of Stone-like Alum, tozie like Wool call'd Earth Flax, or Salamanders hair. Being cast into the Fire, it will not burn.

Amicable, (Lat.) friendly.

Amice or *Amict*, vulgarly an *Anefs*, (Lat. *Amictus*) a sort of Sacerdotal or Priestly Vestment. This Vestment cover'd the Head, surrounded the Breast and Back, and tho' it were under all the sacred Vestments, yet it was seen above all. It was girt about the reins with two small twists ty'd in a knot upon the Breast, and was turned back upon the opening of the Cassock.

Amiens, a very noted Town of *Picardy*, or that part of *France* which was formerly named *Gallia Belgica*: It is called in Latin *Ambianum*, some think *ab Ambientibus aquis*, the Waters among which it is pleasantly seated.

Aminadab, (Heb. a free or vowing People, or a Prince of People) the Son of *Ram*, the Father of *Nabshon*, also the Son of *Korath*.

Amistère, *Legem Terra*, to lose the Liberty of Swearing in any Court, the punishment of a Champion overcome or yielding in fight.

Amy, (in French *Aime*, i. Beloved) a Name common both for Men and Women from *Amadras*, by which name many of the Dukes of *Savoy* have been called.

Ammishaddai, (Heb. the people of the Almighty) the Father of *Abiezzer*, a Prince of the Tribe of *Dan*.

Ammodar, an Astrological term borrow'd from the *Arabians*, signifying the same as *Culminant*.

Ammodite, a sort of Serpent or Venomous Creature, somewhat like a Viper in shape, but of a sandy colour.

Ammon, or *Ammonites*, (Heb. the Son of my People) a People descended from *Ben-ammi*, the Son of *Lot*. Also the same as *Amon*, (Heb. Faithful, &c.) a King of *Judah*, who succeeding his Father *Manasseh*, was slain by his own Servants.

Ammoniac, a kind of Gum, or Juice of a Plant like our Gyant-Fennel, growing near *Cyrene* in *Barbary*.

Amnesty, (Greek) a burying in silence and oblivion all former injuries and damages.

Amnios, the second Tunicle that inwraps the birth, and covers it all over.

Amnon, (Heb. true, or an Artificer or School-master) *David's* first-born Son by *Abinoam*, who having ravished his Sister *Tamar*, was slain by his Brother *Abalom*.

Amœbean, (Greek) *Amœbean* Verses are those which answer one another.

Amomum, certain Grains of a purplish colour and almost square figure, of a biting tast, and Aromatic smell; the Fruit of a Tree in the *East-Indies*, and other Eastern Countries.

Anorites or *Amorrhæans*, a People frequently mention'd in Scripture.

Amoroso, (Ital.) one in love, an amorous man.

Amort, (French) dead, whence one that is melancholy or in a dumps is said to be all *Amort*.

To *Amortize*, to kill, a word used by *Chaucer*, but among Lawyers it signifies to alien Lands or Tenements to a Guild or Corporation.

Amos, (Heb. a burden or burdening) an ancient Prophet of the *Jews*, whose Prophetick writings are yet extant among the Books of the sacred Scripture.

Amourist, a Lover, a person given to be in love.

Amoz, (Heb. strong or mighty) the Father of the Prophet *Isaiab*.

Ampelite, a kind of pitchy, cleaving, and black Earth, wherewith they use to anoint Vines to kill the Worms.

Ampelus, a Promontory in *Mauritania*.

Amphiarau, the Son of *Oileus*, and a great Prophet, swallow'd up alive by the Earth.

Amphibious, (Greek) living indifferently upon both Elements, Land and Water.

Amphibologie, an obscure Sentence or Discourse that may be interpreted in divers senses.

Amphictions, (Greek) the Council of *Greece*, consisting of Men chosen out of the twelve chief Cities, for the making of Laws, and deciding of all Controversies. It was instituted by *Anphiction* the Son of *Hellen*, or, as others say, by *Acrisius*.

Amphion, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Antiope*, so rare a Musician, that he was said to build the *Theban* Walls, by playing upon *Mercury's* Harp.

Amphisbæna, a sort of Serpents which *Pliny* mentions to have a Head at both ends.

Amphisceans, (Greek) those People that live under the Equator, where the shadows are cast both ways, North and South.

Amphitheater, a place made for the acting of Stage-plays and publick spectacles, differing from a common Theater, as being more perfect and built in a full Circle, the other only in a Semi-circle.

Amphitrite, the Daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, the Wife of *Neptune*.

Amphitryo, the Son of *Alceus* Prince of *Thebes*, who married *Alcmena*, with whom *Jupiter* lay in the likeness of her Husband, after which she brought forth *Hercules* son to *Jupiter*, *Iphiclus* to *Amphitryo*.

Amphiction, a King of *Athens*, the son of *Deucalion*.

Amphora, an ancient measure of liquid things, the *Italick* Amphora contained five Gallons, the *Attick* Amphora seven Gallons and a half.

Ample, of large extent.

Ampliation, (Lat.) an enlargement, also a deferring of Judgment till the Cause be better examined, a word used in Common Law.

Amplification, (Lat.) a making large, or amplifying. Among Rhetoricians it is a figurative speech aggravating a Crime, enlarging in praise of another, or insisting upon a Relation.

Amplitude, (Lat.) largeness of extent.

To *Amplifie*, to extend, to enlarge.

Amplitude, (Lat.) largeness of extent. In Astronomy it signifies the space and number of

degrees contained between the East or West point of the Horizon, or the rising and setting of the Sun, Moon, or any other Star. Or if the Sun, Moon, or Star be above the Horizon, then so many degrees as are contained between the Azimuth of the Sun, Moon, or Star, and the said East or West Point shall be call'd their *Amplitude*.

Amputation, (*Lat.*) a curtailing, a lopping off. In Chirurgery it is taken for the cutting off of any corrupted or putrefied part or member, to prevent the corruption from spreading through the whole Body.

Amram, (*Hebr.* a high People) the Father of Moses, Aaron, and Miriam.

Amraphel, (*Hebr.* a speaking Destruction, or a speaking Judgment) an ancient King of Shinar.

Amisani, now *Val di Frigento* in the Kingdom of Naples, are many Lakes full of Brimstone, enclosed about with Woods, and sending forth a noisome pestilent smell, which gave occasion to the Poets to feign, That the infernal Ghosts had their abode there.

Amstelrodamm or *Amsterdam*, the Capital City of all the *Belgian Netherlands*, particularly of the Province of *Holland*.

Amulet, (*Lat.*) a kind of composition somewhat like a Pomander, or charm to wear about one, which preserveth from the Plague, Poyson or Enchantment.

Amulius, the Brother of *Numitor*, and King of the *Latins*, he dispossest his Brother *Numitor* of the Kingdom, and made a Vestal of his Niece *Rhea Sylvia*; but she being got with Child by *Mars*, (as it was reported) brought forth *Romulus* and *Remus*, who afterwards reigned.

Amurath, the Name of several of the Ottoman Emperors, and much used in *Turky*.

To *Amuse*, to stop a man with a trifling story; to make a man lose his time; to feed with vain Expectations.

Amusement, any idle Employment to spin away time; also the making of vain Promises to gain time.

Amycus, King of the *Bebrycii*, the son of *Neptune* and *Melie*, slain by *Pollux*.

Amygdalate, an Artificial Milk, or Emulsion made of Almonds, &c.

Amylum, a certain white substance like unto starch, made of Summer Wheat growing in *Germany*.

Anymone, one of the fifty Daughters of *Danaus*, she was ravish'd by *Neptune*, and brought forth *Nauplius*.

A N

An, *jour & wast*, a Forfeiture when a man has committed Petty-Treason or Felony, and has Lands held of a Common Person, which shall be seized for the King, and remain in his hand a Year and a day from the Attainder; the Trees shall also be grub'd up, the Houses pull'd down, and the Pasturage and Meadow-land plough'd up.

Ana, a Greek Adverb, used by the Physicians in their Bills, to signify the like quantity of each.

Also a kind of *Indian Beast*, with long Teeth and sharp Nails.

Anabaptists, a sect of Hereticks first begun in *Germany*, as some say, by one *Nicholas Stork*, in the year 1521. Their chief Tenet is, that Men ought not to be baptized till they are able to render an account of their Faith.

Anabathrum, (*Greek*) a place whereunto we ascend by steps.

Anabibazon, the Dragon's Head, or the Northern Node of the Moon, where she passes from South to North Latitude.

Anacamptics, a branch of Opticks call'd Catoptricks; a Science which by the Rays of some Luminous Object, reflected on a plain superficies, partly obscure, partly diaphanous, considers and finds out its form, affections, greatness, distance, and the like.

Anacardium, (*Greek*) a kind of Bean, growing in *Malacca*, like a little Birds Heart.

Anacathartic, purging by the upper parts; as provoking to vomit, sweat or salivation.

Anacharsis, a *Scythian*, both Philosopher and Poet, and Brother to a *Scythian* King in the time of *Cresus* King of *Lydia*, who wrote the *Scythian* Laws in Verse.

Anachorite, or *Anchorite*, a Hermit that gives himself up to a lonely Life in a Desert.

Anacronism, an Error in the computation of time.

Anacreon, a famous Lyrick Poet of *Tens* in *Ionia*; some of whose Poems are extant, with the fragments of some other Lyrick Poets. He was choaked with the Husk of a Raisin.

Anaclyatics, a part also of Opticks, which by the Lines of the Stars, and other visual Objects, refracted in a medium of a different thickness, measures their figures, magnitudes, distances, &c.

Anadesme, (*Greek*) a swath, a Cloth to tye up wounds.

Anadiplosis, (*Greek*) a Figure in Rhetorick, i.e. when one Verse begins with the same word the last ended with.

Anaglyphick, (*Greek*) belonging to the art of Carving or Embossing.

Anagogic, that elevates our minds to Celestial and Divine things.

Anagram, (*Greek*) a transposing the Letters of any ones Name, so as to find out some sentence advantageous to the person for whom it is intended, to deduce an Anagram from it.

Anagraph, (*Greek*) a Register, an Inventory.

Anah, (*Hebr.* answering, or singing, or poor) the Father of *Abomilabah*, one of *Esau's* Wives.

Anak, (*Hebr.* a Giant) he from whom descended the race of the *Anakim*, or Giants, who were destroy'd by *Joshua*.

Analects, (*Greek*) scraps which are gathered from the Table; also Metaphorically taken for any Collections.

Analemm, (*Greek*) a Mathematical Instrument to find out the course or elevation of the Sun or any Planet.

Analemma, properly the Firmament, but used for a plain projection of the Sphere, call'd also the Orthographical Projection, where the Sphere is cut

cut into two Hemispheres, and the Eye placed at an infinite distance vertically to one of the Hemispheres; then a right line extended from the Eye to any assign'd point, shall project the assign'd point upon the Plain, and the distance upon the Plain to the top of the Hemisphere to the projected point, is equal to the Sine of the Arch from the Vertex of the Hemisphere to the assign'd point, the *Radius* being the semidiameter of the Sphere.

Analeptick, (*Greek*) restorative; whence *Analeptick Medicines* are such as are given for the strengthening of the inward parts.

Analogism, (*Gr.*) a Logical Argument from the cause to the effect.

Analogie, (*Gr.*) proportion, correspondence; whence analogical, proportional, or correspondent.

Analogie is habitude of one Quantity to another. Commonly things are said to be Analogous when the Name of the thing is in common; but the reason signified by the name is neither altogether the same, nor altogether different. Thus a man is said to laugh properly, a feild improperly, because of the pleasantness of it. In Mathematics 'tis a double proportion of Numbers or Magnitudes one to another.

Analysis, is the examination of a Discourse or Proposition, by searching into the Principles and Construction of it; to which purpose we separate the parts of a thing which we only know in gross, that we may know 'em more particularly.

Logical Analysis, is the method of using Logical Instruments, whereby we resolve a Discourse form'd and produc'd by another or our selves into those Principles out of which it was form'd and produc'd. And he is call'd *Analytic*, who having searched into the inmost nature of things, produces Doctrines consentaneous to it.

Anamnesis, (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, whereby we call to mind matters past.

Ananiah or *Ananias*, (*Hebr.* the Cloud or Divination of the Lord) the proper name of several persons mention'd in sacred Scripture, both in the Old and New Testaments.

Anapest, (*gr.*) a foot in Verse, consisting of two short syllables and one long.

Anaphora, a Rhetorical Figure, being a repetition of the same sound in the beginning of several Sentences or Verses; also the ascension of the Signs from the East, by the daily course of the Firmament.

Anarchy, *gr.* a disorder in Government, a being without Rule or Prince.

Anarand, a *British* proper name, corrupted from *Honoratus*, i. e. Honourable.

Anareta, is the killing Planet threatening Death in a Nativity.

Anas, now *Rio Guadiana*, one of the chief Rivers of *Spain*, which divides *Hispania Batia* from *Lusitania* or *Portugal*.

Anasarchus, a white, soft, yielding Tumor of the whole Body, or some part of it, which dints in by compressing the Flesh, caus'd by some obstruction in the Lymphatic Vessels when the Lympha is too thick, and the Blood viscous.

Anastomosis, otherwise call'd *Inosculation*, is taken vulgarly in Physiology to signifie the Impli-

cation of the Veins and Arteries; the conjunction of one Vein or Artery with another, or the whole hole by which they communicate one with another.

Anastrophe, *gr.* a Rhetorical Figure, wherein words are preposterously placed.

Anathema, in one sense is a person solemnly cursed, or devoted to destruction.

Anathema, in another sense it is a thing set apart and consecrated to God or pious uses.

To *Anathematize*, to excommunicate or cut off from the Communion of the Church.

Anatocism, *gr.* the yearly receipt of Usury, when at the years end the use is become principal.

Anatomy, a Science which give us the knowledge of the parts of human Bodies by dissection. It practises also upon the bodies of beasts.

Anaxagoras, a Philosopher of *Clazomenus*, the Disciple of *Anaximenes*.

Anaximenes, a Sophister, who saved the City *Lampsacus* from the fury of *Alexander*.

Ancaus, the son of *Neptune*, slain by a wild Boar.

Ancaster, a Town or long Street in *Lincolnshire*, by *Antoninus* called *Crocolana*; in which the memory of Antiquity is continued by the *Roman* Coyns and Vaults under ground, oftentimes discovered.

Ancestor, a Fore-forefather after a long descent. The difference between *Ancestor* and *Predecessor* is, that the first is apply'd to a natural person, the second to bodies politic and corporate.

Antichses, the son of *Cypis*, carried by his son *Eneas* from the sack of *Troy*, but died in his journey toward *Italy*.

An *Anchor* is that which holds a ship in the place where she rides; of which there are several sorts, which see in their proper places. The *Anchor* is a *peg*; that is, right under the *Hawse* or *Hole* through which the Cable belonging to the *Anchor* runs out.

The *Anchor* is a *Cock-bell*, or hangs up and down by the ships side.

The *Anchor* is *fowle*, or the Cable is got about the *Fluke*.

Anchove, a sea Minnow, which is frequently pickled up, and being dressed according to Art, made an excellent dish for the relishing of a Glass of Wine.

Anchurus, the son of *Midas*, who after *Midas* warned by the Oracle to throw what he had most precious into a great gap of the Earth, had thrown in his Gold in vain, rode into the Abyss which then clos'd up.

Ancient, in Military Affairs is he that carrieth the Colours to a Company of Foot-soldiers; an Ensign-bearer.

Ancient Demesne; see *Demesne*.

Ancus Martius, the fourth King of the *Romans*.

Ancil, (*Lat.*) a kind of shield or buckler made after the fashion of a decreescent Moon. The first of this form was reported to fall from Heaven into the hands of *Pompilius Numa* in the time of a great Plague; who by the instinct of the goddess

deffs *Egria*, caused eleven more to be made, and committed them to the keeping of the twelve *Salii*.

Ancona, the chief City of *la Marca d' Ancona* in *Italy*, with a large Port and a strong Castle, first built by the *Sicilians*, now under the Pope.

Andaluzia, a Country in *Spain*, first called *Betica*.

Andradswald, a Wood in *Suffex*, anciently 120 miles in length, memorable for the Death of *Sigebert*, King of the *West Saxons*, who having been deposed, was stabbed in this place by a Swinherd.

Andraestes or *Andate*, a certain goddess worshipped by the ancient *Britains*, as the goddess of Victory.

Andrew, (Greek) a proper Name of Men, signifying manly.

Androgyne, (Greek) one of both Sexes, one that is both Man and Woman.

Andromache, (Greek, manly fight) the Wife to *Hector*, after his death married to *Helenus* the Prophet, and Son of *Priam*.

Androm. cius, Nero's chief Physician, who first added the flesh of a Viper to Mithridate.

Andromeda, the Daughter of *Cepheus* King of *Ethiopia*, for her Pride exposed to the cruelty of a Sea Monster, but deliver'd by *Perseus*.

Androna, (Greek) A place that was anciently made in Ships, only for Men to be in.

Andronicus, an Emperor of the East, who being taken by *Isaac Angelo*, was most barbarously tortured to death by the multitude; from whom he receiv'd all the cruelties which might be expected from servile natures when they command.

Anemone, (Gr.) a kind of flower called a Wind-flower; of it there be multitudes of varieties growing even in our English Gardens.

Anent, (old word) over against.

Aneurism, a dilatation or bursting of the Arteries, always beating and swelling, sometimes to the bigness of an Egg, which yields if compressed, but presently recoils.

Anfractuosity, (Lat.) an intricate turning and winding.

Angel, a Name of Office rather than of Nature, and signifies a Messenger, or one that is sent. An Angel by Nature is defin'd a created Intelligence, by the perfection of its nature free from the Consortship of a Body.

Angel, in Gold, is a piece of Coyn that hath an Angel stamped upon it, and bears the value of Ten shillings.

Angelica, an Herb so called, the distilled water whereof, but especially the Roots, resist Poyson and all infectious vapors.

Angelical, (Greek) belonging to an Angel.

Angelion, a famous Greek Statuary, who made the Statue of *Apollo* at *Delos*.

Angelot, (French) a kind of small Cheese commonly made in *France*; also a sort of Musical Instrument somewhat like a Lute.

Angiers, the chief City of *Anjou* in *France*, formerly called in Latin *Andegavum*.

Angle in Geometry, is the meeting of two lines. A right Angle is when a right Line falls per-

pendicularly upon another right line, so as it leaves an equal space on either side, for so where it touches the other Line, it makes the right Angle: this Angle contains just 90 degrees.

An *Acute Angle* is less than a right one; that is, it leaves less space on both sides, and is more sharpened, containing less than 90 degrees.

An *Obtuse Angle* is that which is greater than a right one, and less sharp, containing more than 90 degrees.

In *Astrology*, certain Houses of a Celestial Scheme are call'd *Angles*, viz. the Horoscope or the first House, the Angle of the East; the tenth House, the Angle of the South; the seventh House, the Angle of the West; and the fourth House, the Angle of the North.

Angle of Reflexion, is an Angle made by a streight Line, which proceeds from the *Angle of Incidence*, and the *Angle of Incidence* is made by the streight Line that proceeds from the Sun to the Dyal-plain. Both these Angles are chiefly used in Dyalling, and sometimes in Astronomy, for the calculating of Eclipses.

Angle of the Sun's Position, is the Angle made by the Intersection of an Arch of a Medicinal Line with an Azimuth, or any other greater Circle cutting through the body of the Sun.

In Fortification there are the *Angles of the Center*, form'd by two Semidiameters that go to the two Extrems, the nearest to the Polygon.

The *Angles of the Polygon*, made by the two sides of the Polygon, that meet in the center of the Bastion.

Angle of the Flank, or of the *Curtin*, is that which has the Flank and Curtin for its sides, upon which it usually falls perpendicularly.

Angle flank'd, is the meeting of the two Faces of the Bastion.

Angle of the Shoulder, is that which is form'd by the Flank and Face of the Bastion.

Angle diminish'd, is that which is made by the face of the bastion with the exterior face of the Polygon.

Angle saliant, is that Angle of point of which is without the place.

Re-entring Angle, is that which re-enters into the body of the place.

Angle flanking exterior, is made by the meeting of the razing Line of defence with the Flank.

Inner flanking Angle, is made by the razing Line of defence meeting with the Curtin.

In Navigation, *Angle of the East*, &c. the Point of the Compass which the Ship sails upon.

Anglia, a part of Great Britain, now called England.

Anglesey, an Island lying over against *Catnarvonshire* in *Wales*, it was anciently the seat of the *Druides*, and was called by the *Britains* *Tnis Dowil*, and the Land of *Mon*, in Latin *Mona*. It was first attempted by *Paulinus Suetonius*, and afterwards brought under the Roman Empire by *Julius Agricola*; many Ages after it was conquered by the *English-men*, and thence derived this name, as it were, the *Englishmens* Island.

Anglicism,

Anglicism, (Greek) a speaking or writing after the English fashion, and not observing the Idiom or Propriety of the language made use of.

Angole, a Kingdom of the upper African *Æthiopia*, where the People use Pepper and Salt instead of Money, and feed on raw flesh.

Angoulesme, a Province and Town of the same name in that part of France called *Gallia Aquitania*.

Anguilles, a sort of little Worms cast up by sick Hawks.

Anguish, violent grief, agony.

Angular, (Lat.) having Angles or Corners.

Angus, a Country in the North part of Scotland call'd in Latin *Angusia*, anciently *Ænia*.

Angust, lat. narrow.

Anhelation, lat. a difficulty in fetching ones breath.

Aniente, a Law term, signifying made null or void, from the French word *aniantir*, to frustrate or nullify.

Animadversion, lat. a lending ones attention, as it were a turning ones mind that way; also a correcting.

Animal, a creature indued with life, a living body consisting of such a structure of sensible and insensible parts: an *Animal* is either a Man or a Beast.

Animal Faculty, the Action whereby a man exercises Sense, Motion, and the principal Functions of the Mind, Imagination, Ratiocination and Memory. In Morals, *Animal* is opposed to *Rational*.

Animation, an enlivening, as Animation of the birth, which happens about forty days after Conception.

Animalillo, (Spanish) a little Animal.

Anima Saturni, a term in Chymistry, signifying the Extract of Lead.

Animeæ Gummi, a Gum brought from the East and West Indies, and from *Æthiopia*.

Animodar, is one of the ways of rectifying Nativities, or artificially to find out the exact minute ascending at the birth.

Animosity, (Lat.) stoutness, stomachful, wilfulness.

Anjou, a Province of France, the People whereof were anciently called *Andegavi*, the chief of it is *Angiers*.

Anise, see *Annise*.

Anlace, (old word) a Fakhion or Sith-fashion'd Sword.

Annals, Chronological Histories of the most remarkable Events in a Kingdom, set down from year to year.

Annandale, a County in the South part of Scotland, so called as it were the Vale by the River *Annan*; it was in old time inhabited by a People called *Selgova*.

Annarian Law, a Law among the Romans, concerning the Age wherein a man might sue for, or exercise any publick Office.

Annates, (Lat.) First-fruits paid out of spiritual benefices.

Anna, (Hebr.) a proper Name of Women, frequent among us, and signifying gracious, full of mercy.

Annas, (Hebr. as *Anah*) a High Priest of the Jews, who sent Christ bound to *Caiaphas* his Father in Law.

Anneile, is a certain commodity coming from Barbary, used by Dyers and Painters of Glass.

Anneiling of Glass, a baking it so that the colour may go clean thorow it; an Art by some casualty quite lost in England, if not in Europe.

Anulets, are square Members put upon a Doric Chapter, above the fourth part of the Oval.

To *Annex*, to unite or fasten one thing to another.

Annexation, the uniting of Lands or other Rents of the Crown.

Annibal, a great Captain of the Carthaginians, and Son of *Amilcar*, he overthrew *Sempronius* at *Trebia*, *Flaminius* at the Lake *Thrasimen*, and *Paulus Æmilius* at *Canna*; he was beaten by *Marcellus*, and afterwards at *Zama* by *Scipio Africanus*; at last flying to *Prusias* King of *Bythia*, he there poisoned himself.

Annihilation, (Lat.) a reducing to nothing.

Anise, or *Anise*, (*Anisum*) an Herb somewhat like Smallage to the sight, but not to the smell, the seeds whereof are good for shortness of breath, and other Diseases of the Chest and Lungs; the Flowers of it are very profitable for bees to feed on.

Anniversary, (lat.) done yearly, at a certain time, or celebrated every year. It is also taken substantively for some one day or time of the year celebrated in honour of some great person, or some remarkable action.

Annon, a Carthaginian, that coveted to be a God, and taught birds to sing *Annon* is a God.

Anodynous, (Gr.) pain-easing, or causing to be without pain; whence *Anodynous* Medicaments are such as are appropriated to give ease by stupifying the Senses; such are *Soporificks* and *Narcotics*.

Annotation, lat. a noting or marking, or an Exposition upon any Writing.

Antepenultima, the third Syllable of a Word, beginning to count from the last.

Antiepileptic Medicines, Medicines against the Falling-sickness.

Antepredicaments, necessary prenotions requisite for the knowledge of the Predicaments, as Definitions and Divisions.

Annular, (old word) secular.

Annuity, (lat.) a yearly Pension; in Common Law the difference between Annuity and Rent is this, that Rent is payable out of Land, Annuity charges only the Person of the Grantor.

To *Annul*, (Lat.) to make void, q. annihil.

Annularis, the Ring-finger is that, which is between the *Medius*, or middle finger, and the *Auricular*. And in Chiromancy is attributed to the Sun.

Annulet, (Lat.) a little Ring, or any thing made in the form of a ring. Also a term of Architecture, being little square parts turn'd round in the Corinthian Capitol, under the Quarter-round call'd *Echinus*.

Annunciation, (Lat.) a telling or declaring a thing,

thing, as it were a doing a message unto, also the day whereon the Angels appearing to the Blessed Virgin, saluted her with the news of her being shortly to bring forth a Saviour to the World, which falls on the Five and twentieth day of March.

A Noyfance, or *Nufance*, (French) a hurt or damage; in Law it signifieth a trespass upon a Neighbour's Ground by stopping up his water, or hindring his light.

Anomalous, (Gr.) unequal, uneven, see *Heteroclitie*.

Anomalie, irregularity in the Conjugations of Verbs. In Astronomy it signifies an apparent Irregularity in the motions of the Planets.

Anonymous, (greek) nameless, without a name.

Anorexy, (greek) one of the Symptoms of the stomach, being a want of appetite.

Anselm, (Germ.) defence of Authority, a proper Name of Men.

Anteus, the Son of Neptune and Terra, who fighting with Hercules, recover'd strength as often as he touched his Mother Earth, but at length Hercules holding him up from the Ground, killed him.

Antagonist, (Greek) an Adversary.

Antal, a Sea Shellfish of a little fingers length, streaked without, smooth and hollow within, like a little Tub where the Fish is contained; it is an ingredient in the *Citrin* Unguent.

Antanacasis, (Greek, a beating back) a Rhetorical figure, wherein the same word in likeness is repeated in a various signification.

Antartick, (Greek) a word used in Astronomy, the *Antartick* Pole being the Southern Pole, so called, because it is contrary to the *Artick* Pole, and the *Antartick* Circle, contrary to the *Artick* Circle.

Antares, (Arab.) the Scorpion's heart, a term in Astrology.

Antel, a term in Architecture, signifying a square Pilaster, which the Ancients placed at the corners of the Walls of their Temples.

Anteacts, (Lat.) deeds or actions done in times past.

Antecambulation, (Lat.) a walking before.

Antecedaneous, (lat.) foregoing, foremost in time.

Antecedent, (Lat.) the same; also a term in Logick, the first Proposition of a Syllogism; also a term in Grammar. See *Relative*.

Antecedent of the Reason, by Geometricians is term'd the Quantity in all proportion that refers it self to another; as that to which another refers it self is term'd the Consequence of the Reason. Thus in the Reason of a Line of six feet to a Line of three feet, the Line of six is the Antecedent, and the Line of three the Consequent of the Reason.

Antecessors, Forefathers, Ancestors, as it were, Foregoers.

Antecursor, (Lat.) a forerunner.

To *Antedate*, (lat.) to date a Letter before the time.

Antediluvian, (Lat.) being before the flood.

Anteloquie, (Lat.) a Preface; also a term

among Stage-players, signifying their turn, or cue.

Antemeridian hour, (Lat.) hour before Noon.

Antenor, a Trojan Prince, who coming into Italy with the *Heneri* and *Paphlagones*, built *Antenor*, since called *Padua*.

Anteoccupation, (Lat.) see *Præoccupation*.

Anterior, (Lat.) foremost, on the fore-side.

Antevene, (Lat.) to prevent, to come before.

Anthem, a divine Song consisting of Verses sung alternatively by the two opposite Quires, and Chorus's.

Anthologie, (Greek) a treating of flowers, also a florid discourse; also a collection of choice Sentences or Epigrams.

Anthony, a frequent proper name of Men, signifying in Greek flourishing. See *Antonius*.

Anthera, a Compound Medicine used for sore mouths.

Anthora, or *Antithora*, a Counterpoyson to *Thora* or *Wolfs-bane*, which is of a poysonous quality.

Anthrax, see *Carbuncle*.

Antropomorphites, (Greek) a Sect of Hereticks that began in Egypt in the year 395. Their chief Tenet was, that God had a Corporeal shape.

Anthropopathy, gr. a being indued with the passions or affections of Men; a suffering after the manner of Men.

Anthropophagi, gr. Men-eaters.

Antypophora, gr. a Rhetorical figure in *Julius Rufus* and *Quintilian*, by whom it is called *Sub-jectio*.

Antiaxiomatism, gr. that which is against any known Axiom.

Anticardium, a Cavity in the Breast above the Region of the Heart.

Antichamber, a Room where strangers stay till such time as the party to be spoke with is at leisure.

Antichrist, gr. an opposer of Christ, a Persecuter of the Church and Doctrine of Christ.

Antielthones, the same with *Antipodes*.

To *Anticipate*, to do a thing before the proper time be come; to prevent.

Anticipation, the act of anticipating.

Anticlea, the Daughter of *Diocles*, who being deflowered by *Sisyphus*, brought forth *Ulysses*.

Antidicomarians, a sort of Hereticks that were against the Virgin Mary.

Antidote, gr. a Medicine given to preserve one against Poyson or Infection.

Antigonus, one of *Alexanders* Captains, who afterwards became possessor of *Asia*.

Antick or *Antique* work, a term in Painting, or Carving, it being a disorderly mixture of divers shapes of Men, Birds, Flowers.

Antilles, the name of certain little Islands in the American Archipelago, because they lye before *Cuba*, *Jamaica*, and other great Islands adjoyning.

Antilogie, the Contradiction of two words or passages in an Author.

Antilogarithm, the Complement of the Logarithm of any Sign, Tangent or Secant to 90 degrees.

Antilope,

Antelope, a certain mungrel beast, begotten of an Hart and a Goat.

Antimetabole, gr. a figure in Rhetorick by which words in a Sentence are turned upside down.

Antimony, a Mineral Body, which comes very near the nature of Metals, and which some believe to contain all the Principles of them, because it is found in Silver and Lead Mines, and sometimes in Mines of its own. It is compos'd of a double Mineral Sulphur, the one resembling Gold for pureness and colour, the other terrestrial and combustible, of a fuliginous and ill-digested Mercury, partaking of the nature of Lead, and a little earthy Salt. It is more easily dissolv'd in water than in fire, and is call'd by the Chymists *The Philosophers Wolf*, or *Saturn*, because it devours and consumes all other Metals when they are melted together, except Gold.

Antinephritic Medicines, such as cure the Distempers of the Reins.

Antinomians, (Gr.) a Sect of People that hold legal services to be unprofitable, and that God sees no sin in Children. This Sect was begun somewhat above an hundred years ago by one *John Islebins* a German.

Antioch, a City in Syria, anciently call'd *Hama*, though some say built by *Seleucus*, once the Seat Royal of the Syrian Kings, and the third City in the Roman Empire.

Antiochus, the Name of several Kings of Syria, successors of *Alexander the Great*.

Antiaci, those that dwell in equal or opposite parallels of a like distance from the Equator, but the one northward and the other southward. So the *Antiaci* to London, are those that dwell in 51½ south, having like Ascensions, tho' in opposite Signs, like length of Days and temperature of Climate, not in the same, but quite contrary Months.

Antipagments, lat. garnishings in posts or doors, wrought in stone or timber.

Antipater, the Father of *Herod King* of the Jews; also one of the Kings of *Macedon*.

Antipathy, gr. a secret Enmity of contrary Qualities meeting in certain Bodies; a contrariety of humors and inclinations.

Antependium, a large silver skreen that covers the Front of a Popish Altar, hung on with skrews upon a high day.

Antiperistasis, gr. a Philosophical word; the Encounter and Combat of Contraries; or an Intenseness and Effort of strength and activity in one quality, being besieged and kept in by its Contrary.

Antipharmacum, a Remedy against Poyson or any other Disease.

Antiphrasis, gr. a figurative speech having a contrary meaning.

Antipodes, the Inhabitants of one part of the Earth diametrically opposite to the other.

Antiptosis, a Grammatical figure, wherein one case is put for another.

Antiquary, one that has very much enquired into and studied the Monuments of Antiquity.

To *Antiquate*, lat. to abolish, to abrogate.

Antique, lat. old, out of fashion; see *Antick*.

Ansiquera, a noted Town of *Granada*, and Pro-

vince of that part of *Spain* called *Castile*, and heretofore a Kingdom it self.

Antisabbatarians, a sort of Hereticks who deny the sabbath.

Antiscions, are degrees or places of the Zodiac, beholding one another, equally distant from the two Tropicks, and so much as a Planet shall want of either of the Tropicks, so much on the other side the Tropick shall the Antiscion of the Planet fall, and shall give vertue to any Star or Planet that is in the same degree, or casteth any Aspect thereto.

Antiscorbutic, Remedies against the Scurvy.

Antistrophe, gr. a Rhetorical Figure, namely, when several Members of a Sentence end all with the same word.

Antisthesi, gr. a figure in Rhetorick, wherein one letter or word is put for another, making a reciprocal conversion of two terms or things depending one upon the other; as the Servant of the Master, or the Master of the Servant. Also a Rhetorical Exornation, when contraries are opposed to contraries in a speech or sentence.

Antitrinitarians, a sect of Hereticks who deny the Trinity, and who comprehend under them the *Arians*, *Sabellians*, and others.

Antitype, gr. an example or copy like or contrary to the pattern.

Antler, a term among Huntsmen; that start or branch in a Deer's attire, which is next to the Head, and is call'd the *Brow Antler*; and the next above that the *Bez antlers*.

Antonians, an Order of Religious Persons instituted about the year 324. by the Egyptian Monk *St. Anthony*.

Antonomasia, gr. a Rhetorical Figure, wherein instead of a proper name, another name is put; as the Philosopher instead of *Aristotle*, the Apostle instead of *St. Paul*.

Antrim, the name of a County in Ireland.

Antwerp, a famous City in *Brabant*, which was pulled down by the Duke of *Alva*, but restored again by the Duke of *Parma*.

Anubis, a Heathen god, whom the Egyptians worshipped for *Mercury* in the shape of a Dog.

Anus, the Orifice of the Fundament, consisting of three Muscles. Also a Cavity in the Brain which arises from the Contact of four Trunks of the Spinal Marrow.

Anweald, (Saxon) Authority.

Anxiety, (Lat.) vexation, anguish, trouble of mind.

Anzicans, a People living beyond the Country of *Loango* in *Africa*.

Aonia, a part of *Boeotia*, where the Muses Well is, whence the Muses are call'd *Aonides*.

Aorist, gr. indefinite; also among the Greek Verbs there are two Tenses *Aoristus primus* and *Aoristus secundus*.

Aorta, the great Artery which proceeds from the Ventricle of the Heart: It beats continually, and distributes Blood into the whole Body for nourishment.

A P

Apamia, a Town of *Bythinia*, so called by *Nicomed*, the Son of *Prusias*.

Apartment, that part of a great House where one Person or more lodge separately and distinctly by themselves.

Apathy, *gr.* freedom from Passion or Affection.

Apelby, a Town in *Westmereland*, anciently called *Abballaba*, memorable for its pleasant situation upon the River *Eben*. And for its antiquity the *Apellean Mauri* keeping their Station there in the time of the *Romans*.

Apelles, a Native of the Island *Cos*, the most famous if not the most excellent of Painters, who Flourished in the time of *Alexander the Great*.

Appanage, (*French*) the Portion of the younger Sons of *France*; in the Duchy of *Orleans* is the *Appanage* of the King of *France*'s second son. It is now generally taken for all Portions given to younger sons.

Apennine, a great Mountain running through the middle of *Italy*, like the Spine Bone.

Apepsie, (*Greek*) infection, crudity of the stomach.

Aperitive, in *Physic* signifies an opening Medicine.

Aperitio Portarum is used by *Astrologers* to signify some great and evident change of the Air upon certain meetings of the Planets; whence such Positions or Aspects are call'd *Aperitiones Portarum*.

Aperure, the Glass at the farther end of a Tube, or so much of the Glass as is seen through the Paintboard Cover.

Apex, (*Lat.*) the sharp pointed top of any thing; the highest point of honour or perfection; but principally in a Geometrical signification, the top of a Conical Figure, which ends and sharpens into a point.

Apharests, (*Greek*, a taking away) a Grammatical Figure, which takes away a Letter or Syllable from the beginning of a word. A part of Surgery is call'd, which reaches to take away Superfluities.

Aphelium, that Point wherein the Sun or any other Planet is most distant from the Earth.

Apheta, otherwise call'd *Hylech*, the Giver of Life. In the Figure of a Man's Nativity there are only four significators that can be so accounted. The Light of the Time, *viz.* the Sun by Day, or the Moon by Night. The Planet that has most Dignities in the places of the Luminaries, the part of Fortune, and the Ascendent.

Apheticum, (an *Astrological* term) belonging to the Planet that is disposer of Life in Nativity.

Aphorism, *gr.* a general Rule or short notable Observation experimented for a certain Truth.

Aphrodite, *gr.* the name of *Venus*, as being engender'd of the froth of the Sea.

Aphtha, an exulceration in the mouth, especially of sucking Children, caused by the Milk

they suck, when it is infected with an over-hot and malignant quality.

Apn, King of *Aggos* the Son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*, otherwise call'd *Osiris*, who taking to Wife *Isis*, and leaving the Kingdom of *Achaia* to *Egialeus*, went into *Egypt*, and civilizing the people, reigned there.

Aphanes, fixed Stars; but most commonly the Spheres themselves wherein they move.

Apocalypse, *gr.* a Revelation or unfolding of a dark Mystery.

Apocome, a thing short cut off, as when a rational Line is cut off from a rational Line, commensurable in power only to the whole, the remainder is call'd an *Apocome*.

Apocope, (*gr.* a cutting off) a Grammatical Figure, wherein the last letter of a word or syllable is cut off.

Apocryphal, *gr.* hidden, obscure, whose original is unknown.

Apodictical, *gr.* demonstrable, easie to be made plain; whence in *Logick* an *Apodictick Syllogism* is a demonstrative Syllogism.

Apodixis, (*gr.* a rejection) a rhetorical figure wherein any Argument or Objection is with indignation rejected as absurd.

Apogeeum, *gr.* a term in *Astronomy*, being that point of Heaven where the Sun or any Planet is farthest from the Center of the Earth.

Apollinaris, an eminent Ecclesiastical Writer of *Hierapolis*.

Apollo, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born in *Delos* at one birth with *Diana*, called the god of *Physic*, of *Musick*, and *Archery*.

Apollonius Tyaneus, a *Platonick* Philosopher mentioned by *Caelius Rhodiginus*, and *Alexander ab Alexandro*, his life is extant, written by *Philostratus*.

Apollyon, *gr.* a name signifying the Destroyer, in Scripture attributed to the Devil.

Apologue, *gr.* a Tale, a Moral Fable, such as those of *Aesop*.

Apology, *gr.* a justifying answer, an excuse or defence.

Aponeurosis, the end, tail, or string of Muscles.

Apopherets, Gifts or Presents made at certain Festivals or Solemnities.

Apophlegmatism, *gr.* a Medicine to purge away slegm and waterish humors.

Apophthegm, *gr.* a short and witty sentence.

Apoplexy, *gr.* a stunning or astonishing. Among Physicians it is the appellation of a disease, in which the *Meatus* or Passages of the Brain being obstructed and stopped, and the Animal spirits intercepted, the affected person becomes like one intranced and void of sense and motion.

Apopsiepsis, (*gr.* a holding ones peace) a rhetorical Figure, when we forbear not to speak of a thing, yet leave it as if we intended to say nothing of it.

Apostate, one that quits the true Religion, or renounces his Vows.

To *Apostatize*, to quit the true Religion or renounce his Vows.

Apostasie, *gr.* a revolting, a falling away, or de-

defection from ones duty, the true Religion, or any Order that he happens to profess.

Apostata Capiendo, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to take the body of one, who having enter'd into and profess'd any Order of Religion, leaves it, and departs from his House, and wanders about the Country.

Apostile, a Reference to something observ'd in the Margin of a Writing, for the better clearing of the Text.

Apostem, (greek, a standing apart) in Chirurgery it is the gathering of corruption into any one part of the body, which is vulgarly call'd an *Impostume*; more particularly an Exulceration left after a Crisis.

Apostolate, the Dignity or Ministry of an Apostle.

Apostolic, deriving its Authority from the Apostles.

Apostolorum Unguentum, in Physic a cleansing Ointment made of twelve Drugs, according to the number of the Apostles.

Apostle, a Disciple of Christ, who had his Mission to preach the Gospel through all the World. Generally 'tis said of any one who first planted the Faith in any part.

Apostrophe, (greek) in Rhetorick is a Figure, wherein there is a converting ones speech from one party to another. In Grammar it is a mark of the cutting off some Vowel at the end of a word, which is not to be pronounced.

Apothecary, one that practises that part of Physic which consists in the preparation of Medicaments.

Apotheosis, a Pagan Ceremony by which they Deified their Emperors, and erected Temples and Altars to their Memory.

Aporome, in Algebra is the difference of Numbers incommensurable, to which additions are made, to make Binomes, Trinomes, &c. In Music, 'tis the remaining part of a whole Tone, when you take from it a Semitone major.

Apozeme, gr. a decoction (a term used in Physic) of Herbs and Spices, till it be not so thick as a Syrup, yet thicker than a Julep.

To *Appeal*, (old word) to dismay or daunt.

Appareil, (French) a preparation, a making ready for any Solemnity or magnificent Reception; also the sum at the foot of an account which remains charged upon a House or College.

Apparent, visible, certain, evident. Heir Apparent to the Crown, whose Title is clear, beyond dispute or contradiction.

Apparatur, (lat.) one that summons people to appear in an Ecclesiastical Court.

To *Appeach* or *Impeach*, to accuse one of any Crime.

Appeal, a word used in Common Law, and signifies to remove a Cause from an inferior Judge to a superiour; also a suing within a year and a day of one who is next of kin to a party that is murdered.

To *Appease*, to allwage, to pacifie.

Appellation, (lat.) a naming, or calling any thing by this or that name.

Appellative, (lat.) a Noun Appellative is a term

used in Grammar, signifying a name that is common to a great many.

Appellour, vide *Approver*.

Appendant, (lat.) a term used in Law. In Law things are said to be Appendant that by time of prescription have belong'd and are joyn'd to another principal thing, by which they pass as necessary to some special thing, as Lands, Advowsons, &c. to a Mannor; Courts, Ways, &c. to a House.

To *Appertain* to, to have a dependance upon, to belong to.

Appetite, a desire of enjoying what we want.

Appetite of Nourishment, is a certain Constitution of the Fancy, arising from the motion of the Nerve of the sixth Conjugation, disorderly mov'd in the Stomach for want of nourishment.

Appendix, (lat.) an addition, a supplement to any Treatise by way of enlargement or explication, any thing that depends upon another.

Appetency, lat. earnest desire.

Appian way, a High-way leading from Rome through Campania, as far as Brundisium, which Appian Claudius in his Consulship Paved and Walled.

Appii forum, a Town in Italy, distant from Rome a days journey, upon the Appian way, where was a great Market.

Applauses, expressions of extraordinary praise and congratulation towards the performers of great achievements.

Apples, in Herbarism or Simpling are used, not only for the fruit of the Apple-tree, but for all sort of round fruit, as well of Herbs as Trees, as Mandrake Apples, Apples of Love, &c. Pine Apples, Cypress Apples, &c. Apple of Love, Pomum, Amoris, Solani Genus, an herb so called, because it beareth Berries like Cherries, which for their beauty are called Apples of Love.

Application, lat. the making an Address to any person, or the applying of one thing to another. In Astrology Application is the approaching of two Planets towards each other.

Applicable, that may be apply'd to a thing.

To *Apply* to himself, to appropriate to himself.

† *Appumbature*, (Lat.) a Soldering with Lead.

Appointment, a Pension allow'd by persons of great quality, for the retaining Servants of good credit about him.

Apportionment, in Common Law is the dividing of a Rent or Common, whether voluntary or by constraint.

Apposite, lat. put to, also to the purpose.

Apposition, Lat. a putting to; also in Grammar it is the putting of two or more substantives together in the same case, as *Urbs Roma*, the City of Rome, &c.

Apprehension, Lat. understanding, as it were a catching hold with the Intellect; also according as it is used with expressions, either of danger or happiness, it denotes either fear or joy.

Apprentice, a Novice in any Art or Science; generally any one who is put to a Master to learn his Trade or Calling.

A Q

Appretiation, (lat.) a high valuing, a setting a high price upon a thing.

To *Approach*, to draw near to, to arrive at.

Approbation, (lat.) a liking or approving.

Appropriation, (lat.) a taking to ones self, also a term in Law, which signifies the severing an Ecclesiastical Benefice to the proper and perpetual use of some Religious House, Bishoprick, College, &c.

Approver, (lat. *Approbator*) signifies in Law one who confessing himself guilty of Felony or any other Crime whereof he is accused, for the saving of himself discovers and impeaches his Accomplice or Accomplices: He is also called an *Appellor*, or *Appellant*.

Approvers of the King are those that have the letting of the King's Lands in small Mannors to his best advantage.

Approximation, (lat.) a bringing near; also a term in natural Magick, being one of the manners of Transplantation. See *Transplantation*.

Aprication, (lat.) a basking in the Sun.

Apricock-tree. See *Abricot*.

Aprize, (old word). Adventure.

Aprutium, a Province in the Kingdom of Naples, now called *Abruzzo*.

Aspyrius, a Town of Pontus, rightly so called (though vulgarly *Asforis* or *Asformis*) from *Aspyrius* the son of *Oetes* King of Colchus, who being sent with other Colchians in pursuit of his Sister *Medea*, going away with *Jason*, was by her taken and torn in pieces, and his members scattered about, to the end the pursuit after her might be retarded.

Asp, proper, quick of apprehension.

To *Aspire*, lat. to fit and prepare a thing, properly to a designed end: As for example, to *Aspire* a Planet in Astrological terms, is as much as to say, To fortify the Planet in position of House, and dignities to the greatest advantage, for the effecting our desired end.

Aspirantes, the superior sort of the Nobility of Scotland were anciently so called, the lower sort *Under-Thanes*.

Asptude, lat. fitness.

Aptore, gr. a term in Grammar, being a Noun not declined with cases.

Apulia, a Region in Italy, vulgarly call'd *Puglia*, formerly call'd *Iapygia*.

A Q

Aqua Caelestis, a liquor which the Chymists call rectified Wine.

Aqua Fortis, a Water made of Vitriol, Allum, and Salt Petre; it eateth Iron and Steel, and is a strong poyson.

Aquapendens, an eminent Town of that part of *Hetruria* which is in the Pope's Dominion, and particularly signalized by being the birth-place of that famous Physician *Hieronymus Fabricius* surnamed *De Aquapendente*.

Aquarius, one of the twelve Signs in the Zodiac, whereinto the Sun enters in January, and is one of the Houses of Saturn, of the Airy Triplicity.

A R

Aquatic or *Aquatile*, lat. living in the Water.

Aqueduct, lat. a conveyance made for the carrying of Water from one place to another. In Physic, the bony passage of the Drum, which reaches from the Ear to the Pallate.

Aqueous, lat. waterish.

Aquila, (lat. an Eagle) in Astronomy it is one of the Heavenly Constellations; also the chief Town of *Aprutium* or *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of Naples.

Aquila Philosophorum, (Lat. the Eagle of the Philosophers) a term in Chymistry, and signifies the reducing of Metals to the first matter.

Aquileia, a City in Italy, it is now called *Aquilegia*, and for many Ages the seat of a Patriarch.

Aquiliferous, lat. an Epithete of the Roman Standard-bearer, who carried the effigies of an Eagle, which was the standard of the Romans.

Aquiline Nose, a Hawks Nose.

Aquilonian, Northern.

Aquisgrane, a City in Gulick, or the Dutchy of Juliers, now *Aix la Chapelle*, built by *Granus*, as some suppose, the Brother of *Nero*.

Aquitania, a Province of the ancient Gauls, now *Guienne*.

Aquosity, lat. waterishness.

A R

Arabella, (Lat. fair Altar) a proper name of divers Women.

Arabesque, curious flourishing, or branched work in Painting or Tapestry, after the Arabic manner.

Arabia, a Country in Asia, so called from *Arabus* the Son of *Apollo*, reaching from India to Egypt; it is divided into three parts, *Arabia Petraea*, *Arabia deserta*, and *Arabia felix*.

Arable, lat. ploughable.

Arachosia, a Province of Persia, adjoining Eastward to that more grand Province of *Drangiana*. It is called at this day *Candahor*.

An *Araine*, a Spider, so call'd in Nottinghamshire.

Aram, (Hebr. highness, or deceiving, or their curse) the son of *Shem*, of whom descended the *Aramites* or *Syrians*.

Araneous Tunicle, the Tunicle that surrounds the Crystalline Humor, by reason of its light thin contexture like a Spider's Webb so call'd.

Arausia, the City of Orange in France, being the chief City of a Principality so called in *Gallia Narbonensis*, and lately belonging to the House of *Nassau* (to whom it gives the Title of Prince of Orange) but now in the hands of the King of France by usurpation of War.

Arbela, a Town of Cilicia, near which *Alexander the Great* gave the last and fatal overthrow to *Darius's* Army.

Arbitrary, that which depends solely upon the Will not being subject to Law or Equiry, or any other Controul.

Arbitrator, Lat. an Umpire, a Commissioner cho-

chosen by mutual consent to decide Controversies between party and party.

Arbitrement, an Award, Determination, or Judgment which one or more makes at the request of two or more Parties upon some Debt, Trespass or other Controversie.

Arblast, a word used by Chancer, signifying a Cross-bow.

Arborist, (Lat.) he that hath skill in Trees.

Arbor-Maris, (Lat. the Tree of the Sea) a Chymical Term, signifying Coral.

Arcadia, a Country of Peloponnesus, famous for Shepherds, and for the residence of Pan, the god of Shepherds; it was first called *Pelasgia*, from *Pelasgus* an ancient King; afterwards *Arcadia* from *Arcas*, Son of Jupiter and *Calisto*, now *Fraconia*.

Arcade, (French) an Arch.

Ar anam, a hidden Mystery.

Arcana, as the Arcana of State, the Mysteries of State.

Arch, (a term in Geometry) a part of a Circle intercepted from one Point to another, by which Geometrically, and by way of Proportion, we gather the Proportion of the whole Circle, or some other thing sought after.

Arch of Direction, a Quantity of the Equator intercepted between two Points in Heaven, where of one is the place of the Significator, the other of the Promiser, and which one of them in a certain space of time must run over, until he is devolv'd to the other.

In Architecture an *Arch* is any concave Structure, erected with a mould, in the form of a Semicircle, as the Arch of a great Gate, Church Window, or the Arches of a Bridge.

Archal, otherwise called *Derbyshire* Liverwort, because it groweth upon the Freestones of the Mountain Peak in *Derbyshire*.

Archangel, a Prince of the Angels, of which Order St. Michael is said to be. Also the name of a weed like unto dead Nettles, but that the flowers of it are like Honyuckles. Moreover *Archangel* is a noted Town for trade and resort, being a Staple for all Merchants that trade to *Russia*; it stands on the *Duina*, in the Province of *Duina*, under the Dominion of the great *Czar*, and is also called the Port of St. Michael.

Archbishop, a Metropolitan Prelate who has several Suffragans under him.

Archbishoprick, a Province under the spiritual Jurisdiction of such a Prelate.

Archdeacon, a superiour Ecclesiastic, who has right to visit a certain part of a Diocess.

Arch Dapifer, a chief Sewer, one of the prime Offices of the Empire, which belongeth to the Count Palatine of the Rhine.

Archduke, a title belonging only to the House of *Austria*, erected about the year 1298.

Arches, or Court of *Arches*, the chief Consistory belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the debating of Spiritual Causes, so called because it used to be kept in Bow Church, the top of whose Steeple was raised of Stone Pillars, built Archwise like so many bent Bows. The Judge of this Court is call'd the Dean of the *Arches*, having thirteen Parishes in *London* belonging to his Offi-

cialty, exempted from the Bishop of *London*. The Jurisdiction of this Judge extends it self through the whole Province of *Canterbury*.

Archetype, (Greek) the first figure, or original from whence a Copy is drawn.

Archens Paracelsi, a Chymical term signifying the Vital Air.

Archflamin, Prince, or chief of the Priests among the Heathens, by some call'd *Pontifex Maximus*, of whom *Numa Pompilius* was the first Instituter.

Archi-Mandrite, the chief of a company of Heremites. From *Mandra*, a Hovel or poor shelter.

Archimedes, a famous Mathematician of *Syracusa*, who was slain at the taking of that City by *Marcellus* the Roman Consul.

Archipelago of *Europe*, that which was formerly called the *Aegean* Sea; but there is another *Archipelago* in the Eastern parts, which for distinctions sake is vulgarly called *Archipelago di Sancto Lazaro*.

Architectonick, belonging to the chief Overseer of Buildings.

Architecture, a skill obtain'd by the Precepts of Geometry, teaching the right way of designing and rearing all manner of Building. Also the Art of Building, containing under it all those Arts that conduce any thing to the framing of a House or Temple.

Architrave, a word much used in Architecture, the Chapter of a Pillar, or chief Beam in a Building; part of the Column which is below the Frize and above the Chapter.

In Chimneys the *Architrave* is the Mantle; over the Jambs of Doors and Lintels of Windows 'tis call'd the *Hyperthyron*.

Archive, a place where ancient Records, Charters and Evidences are kept.

Archontes, (Greek) certain Governors created in *Athens*, after Kingly Government was abolish'd.

Archonticks, certain Hereticks, so called from *Archon*, the first of that Sect, which began in the year 334. they denied the Resurrection, and held the World to be the work of Princes.

Arctation, (Lat.) a straightning.

Arctick, as the Arctick Pole, or Northern Pole, and the Arctick Circle, or Northern Circle, so called from the Star *Arctos*, or the Bear.

Arcturus, a Star of the first magnitude, having its place by the Tail of *Ursa major*, or *Charles's* Wain: it is by some called *Bootes*.

To *Arcuate*, to bend, to make after the fashion of an Arch; whence *Arcuation*, the bending of the Bones.

Arcubalist, an Engine anciently used in War, which was to cast forth great Stones.

Ardenna, a great Forest in *Germany*, reaching from the River *Rhine* to the City of *Turney*, which is 500 miles. There is another great Forest in *Warwickshire* so called, the word signifying in the ancient and Gallick tongue a Wood.

Ardor, (Lat.) heat, vehemency, burning desire, devotion, zeal.

Ardent, hot, burning, zealous, extremely devout.

Area,

Area, (Lat. a floor or void space of ground) in Geometry is the whole content of any superficial figure, as of a Triangle, Circle, or the like; also a round Circle about a Star, called a *Halo*.

Arefaction, (Lat.) a drying.

Arelatum, a City of France in the Province of Narbon, now called *Arles*, the Seat of the Kings of *Basilica*.

Areopagites, certain Judges of a Council in Athens, instituted by Solon; they were so called from *Areopagos*, a street in Athens, where they sate.

Aret, (old word) an account.

Aretaphila, a proper name of Women, signifying a friend of virtue.

Arctium, one of the principal Towns of *Hetruria*.

Argent, Silver or Coin: also a term in Heraldry whereby they express white.

Argentina or *Argentoratium*, a City in Germany by the Rhine, first subdued by *Cesar*, afterwards by *Attila*, who called it *Stratsburgh*, which name it retains to this day.

Argile, a County of the North part of Scotland, lying over against the Coast of Ireland, and therefore called by the Natives *Arguithil*, i. near the Irish; in Latin *Argasbelia*.

Argiletas, a place near the Palace in Rome, so called from *Argos* Captain of the *Argives*, who having been entertained by *Evander*, was at length slain and buried there.

Argillous, (Lat.) clayie, of a clayie substance.

Argoil, Clay, a word used by Chaucer.

Argonames, see *Jason*.

Argos, a City of *Peloponnesus*, not far from Athens, where many famous Kings reigned.

Argument, (Lat.) a reason or proof; in Logick it is a Probability invented to create belief; or any subject or matter laid down as a foundation whereon to argue.

Argument of the Moons Latitude, her distance from the Dragon's head or tail, viz. where the Orbit of the Moon in two points diametrically opposite is intersected by the Ecliptic, whereby is found out the Quantity of the real Obscuration in Eclipses.

Argument of Inclination, an Arch of the Orbit intercepted, between the Node ascending and the place of a Planet from the Sun, being number'd according to the succession of the Signs.

Argumentation, is a Discourse instituted by Men to signify the ratiocination of the mind.

Argus, a King of *Peloponnesus*, for his singular wisdom and circumspection feigned by the Poets to have had a hundred Eyes.

Argute, lat. full of wit, subtle.

Argyritis, a kind of Litharge, so called from its silver colour, made most an end in those Furnaces wherein Silver is purged from Lead.

Arhusia, one of the four principal Jurisdictions (which are also Episcopal Sees) of that Danish Peninsula called *Jutland* or the *Cimbrick Chersonese*.

Aria, one of the three great Provinces of *Media*, which is now called *Chorasana*.

Arichondas, a Musician, who is said to have been the first that brought up the use of Trumpets in Greece.

Arieda, (Arab.) a term in Astrology, the tail of the Swan.

Aridity, (Lat.) dryness, sterility.

Aries, (Lat.) an Engin anciently used for the battering down of City walls, so called from *Aries* a Ram, by reason of the likeness it had to that Beast. Also the first of the twelve Signs, which the Sun enters in the beginning of *March*.

Arietation, lat. a butting, a battering with the Engin before named.

Ariminum, an ancient Town of *Flaminia* in Italy, now called *Rimini*.

Ariolation, lat. a south saying.

Arion, a famous Musician of *Mythimna* in the Isle of *Lesbos*, who throwing himself into the Sea, was carried by a Dolphin to *Tanarus* a Town of *Laconia*.

Aristaus, the Son of *Apollo* and *Ceres*, King of *Arcadia*, who found out the use of Bees.

Aristobulus, (best Counsellor) the name of two Kings of the Jews of the *Maccabean* race.

Aristocracy, (Greek) the Government of a Commonwealth, wherein but few, and those of the Nobility, bear the chiefest sway.

Aristocratic, belonging to Aristocracy.

Aristolochia, or Birthwort, an Herb (the Root whereof is only used in Physick) which is like to that of Sowbread both in form and operation; it facilitateth the Birth, and bringeth away the Secundine.

Aristophanes, an Athenian Comick Poet well known by his Comedies extant.

Aristotele, the most known and famed of all the Greek Philosophers, and Master of *Alexander the Great*.

Aristoxenus, a Philosopher, Physician and excellent Musician of *Tarentum*, who flourish'd in the time of *Tullius Hostilius*, the third King of the Romans.

To *Arise*, (old word) to Arest, to stay.

Arithmetick, A Science which teaches all the Vertues and Properties of Numbers, and how to cast Accompt.

Arithmomancy, (Gr.) a divination by Numbers.

Armada, (Spanish) a great Navy.

Armadillo, a Creature brought from the West Indies, whom Nature hath so fortified with an armour-like skin, that is invulnerable in all parts except the Flank.

Armagh, the chief Town of the Province of *Ulster* in Ireland, and Seat of the Primate of that Kingdom.

To *Arme a shot*, (a term in Gunnery) to bind a little Okum in Canvas at the end of each spike of a crossbar shot: Also to *Arme a shot* is to bind Okum, rope yarn or old clouts about one end of a crossbar shot, that that end which goes first out may not catch hold in any Honycombs of the piece, and so endanger the breaking it.

Armed, in Heraldry is said of the horns, claws, tusks, talons, beaks, &c. of any Beast or other Crea-

Creature; as three Lyons, armed Gules.

Armenia, a Country of *Asia*, divided into the greater and the lesser *Armenia*.

Armiger, *lat.* a Squire, one that beareth a Knight's Arms before him.

Armilet, a little Bracelet for the arm.

Armillary, a name which Astronomers give to a Sphere, compos'd of several Circles of Pastboard or Copper, which serve to represent and explain the Constitution of the Heavens and Motions of the Stars.

Arminians, a sect of Hereticks instituted by *Jacobus Arminius*, in the year 1605. They hold Free Grace and Universal Redemption.

† *Armoniack*, or *Gum Armonick*, a certain Gum issuing from a plant called *Fennel Gyant*. Also a Salt artificial and volatile, made of Soot, and the Blood of Men and beasts.

Armorick, a Country in *France*, now called *Brittain*.

Armory, a place where Arms are laid up and kept.

Arms, among Faulconers, the legs from the thigh to the foot. In the Law, *Arms* are extended to any thing that a man in his Anger or Fury takes into his hand to throw or strike with.

Armusia, a Country on the borders of *Carmania* along the River *Andanis*, where are many pleasant Vineyards.

Arobe, a *Portugal* measure of sugar, containing 25 bushels.

Aromatick, *Lat.* odoriferous, having a spicy smell.

Aron, an Herb called also *Wake Robin* and *Cuckow-pint*, of a very biting tast; the Juice of it cleanseth foul Ulcers; see *Cuckow-pint*.

Arpent, an Act or Furlong of Ground: The *Arpent* of *Paris* is 100 perches square, after 18 foot to the perch.

Arphaxad, *Hebr.* the son of *Shem*; also a certain King, who was overthrown by *Nebuchadnezer*.

Arquebuz, a Hand-gun; a snaphance.

Arrach, an Herb of two sorts, the one Garden *Arrach*, the other wild and stinking *Arrach*; otherwise called *Dogs Arrach*, *Goats Arrach* and stinking *Motherwort*. *Lat.* *Vulvaria*.

Arragon, a great province of *Spain*, heretofore a Kingdom by it self.

To *Arraign*, to set a thing in order or in its place.

To *Arraign* the Assize, is to cause the Tenant to be call'd, to make the plaint, and to set the Cause in such order as the Tenant may be enforc'd to answer thereto. Also a prisoner is said to be arraign'd when he is indicted and brought forth to his tryal.

Arran, a County in the North part of *Scotland*, anciently call'd *Hegloca*, as being situate in the River *Clata*, now call'd *Cluid*.

Arras, a certain rich cloth used for hangings, so called from *Arras*, a town of *Artesia*, where it was made; see *Artesia*.

Array, a term in Common Law, signifying the ranking or setting forth a Jury or Inquest of Men empannell'd upon a cause; also the preparing of men for military service.

Arrearage, any Money due for Rent or Service, unpaid at the time.

Arrendare, signifieth in the practick of *Scotland* to set Lands to any one for yearly rent.

Arrentation, a licensing an owner of Lands in a Forest to enclose them with a low hedge and a small ditch.

Arrest, a stop or a stay; but in Common Law it signifies an Execution served upon a man's goods or person; also a Decree or final sentence of a Court.

To *Arret*, to lay blame; an old word used by *Chancery*.

Artha, a Pledge given for the payment of a price agreed upon. Figuratively a Pledge or Engagement of Friendship.

Arrians, a sect of ancient Hereticks broached by one *Arrius* a *Lybian*, about the year 315, who deny the Son to be of the same substance with God the Father.

Arrianus, a Philosopher and Historian of *Nicomedia*, who flourish'd at *Rome* under the Emperors *Adrian* and *Antoninus*, and whose Writings both in History, Philosophy and Geography, are yet extant.

To *Arride*, (*Lat.*) to manifest ones consent of a thing by smiling.

Arriaban, in *France* the summoning of the chief Gentry and Nobility of that Kingdom, their Vassals, and the Vassals of their Vassals, to attend the K. in his Wars upon some extraordinary occasion.

Arriereguard, the Rearguard of an Army.

Arrius, a Presbyter, who broached that above-mention'd Heresie, wherewith ever since his name hath been branded.

Arrogance, an Excess of Modesty, or a Vice wherewith a man over-exalts his own parts.

To *Arrogate*, (*Lat.*) to assume too much to ones self.

Arrow-headed, (*Sagittalis*) a water Herb, so called, because the leaves of it resemble the head of a three-forked Arrow.

Arsenal, (*French*) a kind of Cittadel where Armour and Ammunition is laid up.

Arsenic, is a kind of Mineral Soot, fat and unctuous, and participating of the nature of sulphur.

Ruby of Arsenic, is a Preparation of it with sulphur by means of several repeated sublimations, which give it the tincture of a ruby.

Regulus of Arsenic, is a Liquor enclining to the substance of Butter, prepar'd with *Nitre*, *Tartar*, *Orpiment*, *Scales of Steel*, and corrosive Sublimate.

Arsmart, an Herb, otherwise called *Water-Pepper*, because of the biting property that one sort of it hath. It is in Latin call'd *Persicaria*.

Arson, (*French*) a saddle-bow.

Art, is all that which is perform'd by the Wit and Industry of Man; and so Art is opposite to Nature.

It is said of all Ways and Inventions that Men make use of to disguise and put a fair gloss upon their Actions, *Such a one has the Art of Pleasing*.

Sometimes it signifies Prudence, Conduct; such a Prince has the Art of well-governing.

Liberal Arts, are such as are noble and genteel, as Music, Painting, Architecture, Poetry, Navigation, &c.

Me.

Mechanic Arts, are those that more require the labour of the hand and body than of the Mind.

Artifice, address or industry to do things with subtilty and precaution.

Artificial, made by art.

Artaxerxes, (Hebr. *Artabshash't*, which signifieth light, or malediction, or fervent spoil) the son of Xerxes King of Persia, he had three sons by his Wife, and 112 by his Concubines.

Artemisia, Queen of *Halicarnassus*, and Wife to *Mausolus*, she built so stately a sepulchre for her deceased husband, that it was held for one of the seven wonders of the World. *Artemisia* is also the name of an herb called *Mugwort*.

Artemisian month, the month of *May*, dedicated to *Diana*.

To *Arten*, to constrain, an old word, used by *Chaucer*.

† *Arteries*, (Lat.) those hollow membranous Vessels like to Veins, in which the most thin and hottest part of the blood, together with the vital spirits, pass thro' the body.

† *Arteriotomy*, (Greek) a cutting of an Artery.

Artesia, vulg. *Artois*, one of the ten Provinces of the Spanish Netherlands, or that part of the Low Countries belonging to the King of Spain, the chief town of this Province is *Arrebatium* or *Arras*, where that sort of rich hangings is made, thence called cloth of *Arras*.

Artirritical Disease, an acute Disease caused by a tartarous corroding humour fixed in any of the joynts.

Artbrodia, the joyning of Bones when the cavity that receives the bone is in the surface, and the top of the bone that is received is depressed; as the lower jawbone with the bone of the temples.

Arthur, a famous warlike King of the Britains, who beat the Saxons in divers set battels.

Artichoke, a plant whose leaves are of an ash-colour, from whence riseth the fruit of an excellent strengthening and corroborating vertue.

Article, (Lat.) a joynt; also in Grammar a member of a period; also a note of demonstration set before a Noun.

Articular, or *Articulate*, (Lat.) joynted; whence *Articulate* voice distinguished by Consonants, is as it were the joynts of sound.

To *articulate*, (Lat.) to joynt; also to make Articles of agreement.

Articulation, conjunction of times for the performance of motion.

Artificer, (Lat.) a workman.

Artillery, all that warlike furniture that comprehends the great Guns, Bombs, Granados, Carcasses, &c. and other Fire-arms that are laden with Bullets, Boxes, Cartouches, &c.

Artisan, or *Artist*, a master of his Art.

Arval Brothers, a fraternity of Roman Priests, twelve in number, who besides their performance of publick Sacrifices, were appointed Judges of Land-marks.

Arverni, the ancient Inhabitants of that Province of *Gallia Aquitania*, in the Kingdom of France, now called *Auvergne*.

Arvisian Wine, a sort of Greek Wine from *Arvis*, now called *Amista*, in the Island *Chios*.

Arundel, in Latin *Arundina Vallis*, a town in *Suffex*, so called, as it were, *Arundale*, i. a Dale lying upon the River *Arun*; it hath a strong Castle, which *Roberts de Belismo* keeping against King *Henry* the First, thereupon forfeited his Estate, and was proscribed.

Arundiferous, (Lat.) bringing forth Reeds.

Aruspicy, (Lat.) a certain kind of divination (anciently much in use among the Romans) by observing the quality of the Entrails of the Sacrifices.

Arytenoides, two Carilages, which with others make up the top of the *Larynx*; they serve to render the Voice more shrill or more deep: they are taken also for certain Muscles of the *Larynx*.

Azila, the second City of the Kingdom of *Fesi* in *Africa*.

A S

Asa, (Hebr. a healer of Sickness) a King of *Judah*, who succeeded his Father *Abiam* in the Kingdom, and destroy'd the high places.

Asahel, (Hebr. God hath wrought) *Jacob's* Brother, who pursuing *Ahner*, and by his swiftnes overtaking him, was slain by him.

Asaph, (Hebr. gathering) a famous Musician among the Jews, and one of the chief of *Dauids* Quire.

Asapi, the most forlorn of the *Turkish* foot, who are set upon all the most desperate services, when multitude is designed to blunt the edge of Valour in a less numerous enemy.

Asarabacca, *Asarum*, an herb growing with thick round shining leaves, like those of the Violet but larger; the leaves are much used to procure vomiting.

Asbestos, a people of *Lybia*, about *Cyrene*, where the Oracle of *Jupiter Ammon* was.

Ascalon, a noted and once very famous City of *Idumaea*.

Ascanius, the Son of *Aeneas* by *Crensa* the Daughter of *Priamus*. He reigned in *Italy* thirty years, and built *Alba*.

Ascarides, little and slender worms breeding in the Fundaments.

Ascaunces, (old word) as though.

Ascendant, an Astrological term, the degree of the Equator which mounts above the Horizon when any one is born. It is also called the *Horoscope*. It signifieth also metaphorically, a predominant or powerful influence over any one.

Ascensions and *Descensions* of Signs, are parts of the Equator which rise or set with such a Sign or part of the Zodiac, or any Planet happening to be therein. These *Ascensions* are either Right or Oblique. Right *Ascensions* are parts of the Equator, which ascend by a Right Line, comprehending all those parts of Heaven which are contained under a right Line drawn by the Poles of the world, and the opposite parts of the Equator, and always happen in a right or direct Sphere; but in

in an oblique Sphere, only in the Right Circle or Meridian. Oblique Ascensions and Descensions are parts of the Equator, which rise or set obliquely in an Oblique Sphere; that is, where one of the Poles is elevated, and the other depressed; and the more oblique the Sphere is, the more oblique will the Ascension of the Equator be.

The *Ascensional* Difference, is the number of Degrees remaining after subtraction of the Oblique from the Right Ascension.

Ascend, is the motion of a Body tending upward from below.

To *Ascertain*, to assure, as it were to assert for certain.

Asketick, (*Gr.*) belonging to a Monastery or place where People give themselves to Meditation and Prayer.

Ascend, in Logic, is said of that sort of Argumentation wherein we proceed from Particulars to Universals, or from more Particulars to more Universals.

Ascites, a kind of Dropsie, being a swelling of the Abdomen, proceeding from a serous, sometimes from a lymphating or chylous matter collected in those parts.

Asclepiad, a Verse of four feet, a Spondee, a Choriambus, and two Dactyls.

Asclepiadorus, a Contemporary of *Apelles*, who flourish'd in the 112th Olympiad, painting the twelve gods; he had for each of the tyrant *Mnason* three hundred Attick Minaes, each Mina being by some valued at 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. of our Mony.

To *Ascribe*, (*lat.*) to attribute, to impute.

Ashchenaz, (*Heb.* fire, as it were distilling) the Son of *Gomer*.

Ashdown, or *Assendown*, which some interpret the Mount of *Asses*, a town in *Essex*, where a great Battel was fought between *Edward Ironside*, and *Cannus the Dane*.

Asher, (*Hebr.* blessedness, or felicity) the Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*.

Ashur, (blessed or beholding) the Son of *Shem*; also the Land of *Assyria*.

Asia, one of those four parts into which the whole World is divided. It was so called from *Asia*, Wife to *Iapetus*, and Daughter of *Oceanus*, and *Thetis*.

Asinine, (*Lat.*) belonging to an *Ass*.

Askaunt, (*old word*) as to look askaunt, to look sideways.

Asket, (*old word*) *ashes*.

Asmodeus, the name of a certain Spirit, mentioned in the Book of *Tobith*.

Asopus, a River of *Boeotia*, running by *Thebes*, which the Poets feign'd to have been the Father of *Erini*, whom *Jupiter* deflowred.

Aspalathum, the wood of a little thorny tree, weighty, unctuous, tart and bitter to the tast, of a purplish speckled colour, and odoriferous; sometimes sold for *Lignum Aloes*, which it much resembles.

Asparagus, an Herb whose first shoots being boiled, are a great rarity at their first coming in the Spring time, but afterwards grow contemptible, by reason of the great multitude planted with-

in these few years.

Aspasia, the Mistress in Rhetorick to *Pericles*, with whom falling in love, and becoming his Wife, she was the cause of two great Wars, the *Samian* and *Peloponnesian*. *Plutarch*.

Aspe, a venomous and dangerous Creature, having its eyes not in its forehead, but in its temples; so that it pursues its adversary rather by its hearing and smelling, than its seeing. One kind killeth by thirst, another by sleep, a third by blood; the Parties stung therewith, either thirsting, sleeping, or bleeding to death.

Aspect, (*Lat.*) a sight; also ones countenance or preface; also the position of the Stars at such a distance in the Zodiack, wherein they mutually help or afflict one another, or have their Vertues encreas'd or deprav'd; for by a good Aspect they assist, but in an evil Aspect they are said to hurt one the other. Of these Aspects there are but four; *Sextile*, *Quartile*, *Trine*, and *Opposition*.

Aspectable, (*Lat.*) that may be seen or beheld.

Asper, a certain kind of Coyn, bearing the value of a Penny Farthing of our Money.

Aspera Arteria, an oblong Pipe consisting of several Cartilages and Membranes, which begins at the Throat, lies upon the Gullet, descends into the Lungs, and is dispers'd by manifold branches thro' the whole substance.

Asperation, (*Lat.*) a making rough or sharp.

Asperity, (*lat.*) roughness.

Aspersio, (*lat.*) a sprinkling or bespattering; it is also taken Metaphorically, for a casting a blemish upon other mens Reputations.

Asphaltus, a sort of pitch which is gathered out of the Lake *Asphaltites*.

† *Asphaltites*, a Lake in *Judea*, where *Sodom* and *Gomorrhah* stood.

Asphodil, the name of a certain flower, otherwise called *Hasta Regia*, or *Kings-spear*.

Aspiration, (*lat.*) a breathing; also a Note over a Greek Vowel, which hath the force of an *h*.

To *Aspire*, to pretend to any Dignity, Employment, or any thing that is look'd upon as good or desirable.

Aspiring, ambitious; thus we say, a man of an aspiring mind.

Asportation, (*lat.*) a carrying away.

Assa fatida, is a Gum flowing from the Roots of *Lasertwort*, being scarified. It is called *Devils Dung* by some, from its very strong scent. Others write, that the *Assa fatida Tree* is like our *Bryer* in height, the leaves resemble *Fig-leaves*, the root is like our *Radish*. *Nero* valued it so highly, that he kept it in his treasury, and sold at the rate of *Silver*.

To *Assail*, to set upon, to assault.

Assart, a term in Law, signifying an Offence committed in a Forest by plucking up the Woods by the Roots; also to *Assart*, is to set in order, to make glades in a Wood, to lop off the branches of a tree, to clear a Ground of shrubs.

An *Assassine*, (*Ital.*) a Robber or Murderer that kills another for gain, and by treachery.

Assassines, a precise Sect of *Mahometans*, having in them the very Spirits of that poysonous Superstition; they had six Cities, and were about 40000 in number, living near *Antaradus* in *Syria*. At the command of their chief Master, they would refuse no pain or peril, but stab any Prince whom he appointed out to death; whence those that are ready to execute bloody designs are called *Assassins*.

Assault, an attacking any Place or Person by force of Arms. And this may be committed upon a man by the bare offer of a blow, or a terrifying speech.

To *Assay*, (*French*) to prove, to try: An Assayer of the King, is an Officer of the Mint, for the true trial of Silver.

Assentation, (*Lat.*) a following any one, an adhering to another's opinion.

Assemblage, a joyning together, or union of several things together.

Assentation, (*Lat.*) a complying with another's opinion out of flattery or dissimulation.

To *Assert*, (*Lat.*) to affirm, to maintain.

To *Assess*, (*French*) to set down a rate, to tax.

Assessor, a Counsellor or Lateral Judge, one that is Assistant or Associate to another in Office and Authority.

Assess, (*French*) a term in Common Law, signifying goods sufficient wherewith the Heir or Executor may discharge the Ancestors or Testators Debts or Legacies.

To *Asseverate*, (*Lat.*) to affirm earnestly.

Assiduous, (*Lat.*) daily, observant, diligent.

Assign, (*French*) a term in Law, he that is constituted by another to do any business. An assign in Deed, is he whom the person appoints; Assign in Law, is he whom the Law appoints; such a one is every Executor named by the Testator in his Testament.

Assimilation, (*Lat.*) a likening, a making like; in Natural and Medicinal Philosophy, it signifies that operation of Nature by which the Nutrimment is made like to the substance of that Body into which it is to be converted and incorporated.

Assisium, *vulg. Sisi*, a town in the Dutchy of *Spoleto* in *Italy*.

To *Assist*, to succour another by his favour, or his Power, with Money or Counsel.

Assistance, help, aid, protection.

Assize, (*French*) a term in Law, signifying a sitting of Justices upon the Commission: It is taken also for a Writ that lies where a man is put out of his Lands, Tenements, or of any Profit to be taken in a certain Place, and so is disseiz'd of his Freehold. And it is requisite that in an Assize there should be always one Disseisor and one Tenant. Also a setting down the price of any commodity.

Association, (*Lat.*) a being frequent in company with another. Also a Patent by the King directed to the Justices of Assize to have other persons joyn'd with them to take the Assize.

To *Asswyle*, to acquit, to pardon; also to answer. *Chaucer*. More particularly to discharge a man of an Excommunication.

Assuefaction, (*Lat.*) a bringing one to any thing by custom.

Assuetude, (*Lat.*) use, custom.

To *Assume*, (*Lat.*) to take to ones self, or upon himself.

Assumpsit, a voluntary promise, whereby a man takes upon him to perform any thing to another.

Assumption, (*Lat.*) a taking to; also in Logick, the minor Proposition of a Syllogism; also a Festival in honour of the Virgin *Mary's* being taken up into Heaven, celebrated among the Papists.

Assurance, an ascertaining of truths to be infallible. Also Confidence, as Assurance in God.

To *Assure*, as much as to secure. To Assure a Falcon, to tame it so as not to be afraid of any body.

Assyria, a Province of *Chaldea*, now belonging to the *Persian* Monarchy; but in ancient times the chief part of the *Assyrian*, or first great Monarchy of the World.

Astages, the last King of the *Medes*, deprived of his Kingdom by his Grandchild *Cyrus*, who transferred the Monarchy to *Persia*.

Asteria, or *Asterites*, is a kind of Opal, which sparkles with Beams like a Star, from whence it hath its name; some will have it only a shining Gum, others say it is a hard transparent Stone, called also *Gemma solis*, because, if held against the Sun, it seems to shew the likeness of the Sun. Some call it *Astroites* and *Ceraunia*, *Astrobotus* and *Oculus felis*.

Asterisme, (*Greek*) a Constellation of fixed Stars, so put together, as to represent the figure of some particular thing; as a Bear, a Harp, &c.

Asterisk, (*Greek*) a little Star; also a mark in writing, having the form of a Star.

Asterlagour, a word used by *Chaucer*, signifying an *Astrolabe*.

Astert, (*old word*) passed.

Asthma, (*Greek*) a frequent short Respiration joyn'd with a wheezing sound and a Cough, especially in the night-time, caus'd by a sharp scorbutic Blood and a Cough, which vestigates the Organs of Respiration, and puts 'em into a Convulsive Motion.

Asthmatic, he that labours with an *Asthma*.

Astipulation, (*Lat.*) an agreement, an assent, also a witnessing.

Astismus, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein is expressed some civil or pleasant jest.

To *Astonish*, to cause an extraordinary surprise and admiration.

Astonishment, an extream surprize, amazement, a stunning of the senses.

Astorga, a well fortified town of *Leon*, a Province of *Spain*, and heretofore a Kingdom of it self.

Astracan, a large Province or Kingdom, with its Metropolis of the same name, formerly belonging to the *Tartars*, but taken from them by the *Moscovites*, and now part of the Dominion of the Great *Czar* of *Moscow*.

Astragal, a word used in Architecture, is a round Ring that encircles Bases, Cornishes, and Architraves. In Gunnery, the Cornice Ring of a piece

a Piece of Canon. In Anatomy, the first principal Bone, which together with other little Bones make up that little part of the Foot which immediately succeeds the Leg in Beasts, call'd the *Pastern*.

Astralish, a term in Mining, is that Ore of Gold which as yet lies in its first being.

Astræa, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, for her Justice taken up into Heaven, and plac'd among the twelve Signs.

Astriction, (Lat.) a binding to.

Astriferous, (Lat.) Star-bearing.

Astringent, (Lat.) binding, or making costive. In Physic, Astringents are those things which with the thickness and figure of their Particles, force and bind together the parts of the Body.

Astroit, (*Astroites*) a stone mention'd by *Pliny*, as having the resemblance of a Fishes Eye. Some make it the same with *Asteria*.

Astrolabe, a Mathematical Instrument to find the motions and distances of Stars, or to take any heights and depths by.

Astrology, a Science that teaches a conjectural Knowledge, obtain'd from the Observation and Position of the Stars, of the success of things depending upon Cœlestial Influence, to foretell the grand Mutations of Nature, and natural Fortune of Man, Woman, or Child.

Astronomy, (Greek) an Art that teaches us the affections and motions of the Cœlestial Bodies.

Asturia, a Province of Spain near Portugal, so called from the River *Astura*; the Pyrenean Mountains are also called *Asturias*.

Astute, (Lat.) subtle, witty, crafty.

Asyle, or *Aylum*, a Sanctuary, a place of refuge for offenders.

Asymptote, a term in solid Geometry, of a Line in a Geometrical Figure, wherein are certain irregular Lines arising from the section of solid Bodies.

Asyndeton, (Greek) a Rhetorical Figure, where Comma's are put instead of Conjunction Copulatives.

A T

Atabalipa, a King of Peru; he was taken Prisoner by the Spaniards, under *Franciscus Pizarrus*, and forced to redeem his life with a house full of refined Gold and Silver, judged to be worth ten millions; which when they had received, they perfidiously slew him.

Atlanta, the Daughter of *Schœneus* King of *Scyrrus*, she being swift of foot, it was proposed among her Suitors, that he who could outrun her should have her for his Wife; but many of them being overcome, at length *Hippomenes*, the son of *Megacles*, who had received three golden Apples of *Venus*, that had been gather'd in the *Hesperian* Garden, let them fall in the midst of the Race, and by that means arriv'd at the end before her.

Atchievement, (French) the performance of some great Exploit. In Heraldry it signifies a coat of Arms, set forth with all the Ornaments belonging to it.

Atcheked, (old word) choaked.

Aterft, (old word) in earnest, in deed.

Atballah, (Hebr. the hour or time of the Lord) the Daughter of *Omri* King of *Israel*, she usurped the Kingdom of *Judah* for a while, but was at last slain her self.

Athamas, the Son of *Æolus*, and King of *Thebes*, he had by his Wife *Nephele*, *Phryxus* and *Helle*.

Athamor, in Chymistry, is a great immovable Furnace or Oven made of Brick or Earth, with a hole in the middle to put in the Charcoal, which communicates its heat thro' certain holes in the sides to several Vessels adjoining, wherein several different Operations are perform'd at the same time.

Athazer, when the Moon is in the same degree and minute with the Sun.

Atheism, ungodliness, the denying a God-head.

Atheling, a title, which in the time of the Saxon Kings was usually given to the Kings eldest son, as Prince of *Wales* at present.

Athelney or *Atheliny*, i. the Isle of Nobles, a little Island made by the River *Thone* in *Somersetshire*, where King *Alfred* shrouded himself when the *Danes* overran the Kingdom.

Athens, an ancient and renowned City of *Attica* in Greece, first called *Cecropia*, from *Cecrops*; afterwards *Athens*, from *Athenaa*, or *Minerva*, who first found out the use of the Olive-tree: It is now called *Setines*.

Athesis, one of the chief Rivers of *Italy*, upon which the City of *Verona* stands.

Athetical, (Greek) belonging to wrestling.

Athol, a County in the south part of *Scotland*, bordering upon *Perth*, and water'd by the River *Amund*.

Athos, a high Hill between *Macedon* and *Thrace*, which casts a shadow as far as the Isle of *Lemnos*. Upon the top of this Hill is a City now called *Monte Sancto*.

Athoted, (old word) cloyed.

Atlantick Islands, two Islands upon the Borders of *Lybia*, formerly call'd the *Fortunate Islands*, or the *Hesperides*, where were said to be the *Elysian Fields*.

Atlantick Sea, a part of the *Mediterranean Sea*, lying Westward; it begins at the River *Molucha*, and finishes at the Promontory *Ampelusæ*.

Atlas, an ancient King of *Mauritania*, the son of *Iapetus* and *Asia*, Daughter of *Oceanus*, who in respect of his great knowledge in Astronomy and Astrology, was feigned by the Poets to support Heaven upon his shoulders, and to have been transform'd into a Mountain of *Mauritania*, now called *Archisa*, by others *Montes Claros*. Also a Book of Universal Geography, containing the Maps of the whole World. In Anatomy the first Verteber under the Head.

Atmosphere, (Gr.) that same Region of the Air which is nearest the Earth, as far as the terrestrial Vapours ascend; also so much of the circumambient air as is within the Sphere of their respective Activity, is call'd the Atmosphere of such a Planet.

A T

Atom, (*greek*) a Mote in the Sun-beams; also a word used in Philosophy, being the smallest part of a Body that can be imagin'd; or as the *Epicureans* say, little Bodies of all sorts of Figures that enter into the composition of all other Bodies.

Atonement, a reconciliation, or appeasing of anger.

Atra Bilis, a sulphureous Salt, earthy, Aduſt, and black Blood bred in the Body, and gather'd in the Spleen. where it is volatiliz'd and exalted into a ferment fit to mix with the Blood.

Atrocity, (*Lat.*) fierceness, excess, enormity.

Atropatia, the present name of a great part of *Media*, which is divided into *Media Atropatia*, and *Media magna*, both in the Kingdom of *Persia*.

Atrophy, (*Gr.*) a kind of Consumption of the Body, which is caused by the meat not turning into nourishment.

Attachment, (*French*) a laying hands on, in Common Law it signifieth a laying hold on by the force of a Writ. It differs from an Arrest, which lieth on the Body, and from a Distress which is upon Land and Goods, this being upon Body and Goods.

Attainder, (*French*) a term in Law, signifying the conviction of any Person of Felony, or any Crime whereof he was not convicted before.

Attaint, a Writ that lies where a false Verdict is given by twelve men; which if found to be a false Verdict, the twelve men are Attaint, and the Verdict shall be, that their Medows shall be Eyred, their Houses broken down, their Woods turn'd up and all their Lands and Tenements forfeited to the King.

Attamed, (*old word*) set on broach.

Attaque, (*French*) an assault.

Attaques of a Siege, are the works of the Besiegers, by Trenches, Sapps and Galleries, to make themselves masters of the place.

To *Attemperate*, (*Lat.*) to make fit, to mix a just proportion.

Attentate, a word wanting in our Language, an act of high violence committed upon the person of any one. Particularly an Act committed contrary to the Authority of Superiours and their Jurisdiction.

Attention, an Application of the Ear and Mind to any Discourse; of the Eyes and Mind to any piece of work.

Attentive, (*Lat.*) diligently hearkening.

Attenuating Medicines, such as open the Pores with their acute Particles, and cut the thick and viscous humors of the Body.

Attenuation, (*Lat.*) a making thin.

Atterly, (*old word*) utterly.

Attestation, (*Lat.*) a testimony given in writing of the truth of any thing.

Atthis, the Daughter of *Cranus*, King of *Atthis*, she died unmarried, and from her the Country was called *Attica*, whereas it was formerly called *Atica*, from *Ataus* the first King thereof.

Attick, neat, elegant, from *Attica* or *Athens*, which was the Nursery of Eloquence.

A V

Attick, we call *Attick* in our Buildings a little Order plac'd upon another much greater; for that, instead of Pillars, this Order has nothing but Pilasters of a particular Fashion and Order, which is call'd *Attick*.

Attire, in Heraldry is used for the Horns of a Buck; as, the Field is Sol, three Attires of a Stag, &c.

An *Attiring*, a dressing or apparelling; from *Tiara*, a *Persian* Ornament for the Head: Also a term of Heraldry. Also among Hunters the Branching Horns.

Attoure, (*old word*) towards.

Attournment, (*French*) a term in Common Law, a turning tenant to a new Lord.

Attracting Medicines, are those which opening the Pores with their little Particles, and dilating the Humours, and expelling them where the resistance is weakest, not only swell the parts, and make 'em red, but by driving more Humors out of the skin and flesh than can make their way, gather them under it, and swell it into little Bladders.

Attraction, (*Lat.*) a drawing to, an allure-ment.

Attraits, (*French*) the same; also those charming qualities which have power to draw the affections of Men.

Attrebati, the ancient name of those People that inhabited that part of *England* now called *Berkshire*.

Attraction, (*Lat.*) a handling, also a wanton carriage towards a Woman.

To *Attribute*, to give to any one something, whether really or in thought, whether due or not due.

Attribute, in Logic is whatever may be truly pronounced or affirmed of any thing. In *Metaphysics*, it is a certain formal Reason, subsequent to the Reason it self of the Subject, and proceeding from it, yet so as not to be really distinct from the Subject.

Attrition, (*Lat.*) a rubbing or wearing against another thing. Also amongst Theologists, *Attrition* and *Contrition* thus differ; the first is a more slight and imperfect; the other a more serious and perfect sorrow for sin.

Attorny, is such a person as by consent, command, or request, takes care of, and undertakes other mens business in their absence.

To *Attwite*, (*old word*) to make blame-worthy.

Atwin, (*old word*) asunder.

A V

Avant, (*French*) forward; also a term of disdain; as much as to say, Away, Out of my sight.

Avant Couriers, forerunners, or a party of Light Horsemen, that running before the rest of the Army, spoil the Country as they march.

Avant Guard, see *Vanguard*.

Avarice, (*Latin*) covetousness; a Vice excessive in receiving, defective in giving.

Ava-

Avaricum, a town of *Gallia Aquitannica*, now called *Bourges*.

Aubades, Songs or Instrumental Musick sung or played under any one's Chamber Window in the morning.

Aubigny, a town of *Berry* in *Gallia Aquitannica*, whence the Family of the *D' Aubignies*.

Auborne, a light brown or chestnut colour.

Auction, in Physic Nourishment, whereby more is restor'd than was lost.

Aucupation, (*Lat.*) fouling, also a greedy looking after gain.

Audacity, (*Lat.*) boldness, insolence, rashness. The Philosophers define it a certain Motion of the Mind, exerting it self against those things that have a power to terrifie.

Andenaerd, a well fortified town of *Flanders*, the chief Province of the *Spanish Netherlands*.

Audience, (*Lat.*) hearing; also a great concourse of People coming to hear any Oration deliver'd in publick. Also the name of a Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, of equal authority with the *Archies*, tho' inferiour both in dignity and antiquity.

Audita Querela, a Writ that lies where a man is bound in a Statute or Recognizance for a Debt, and Judgment is given against him, and his Body in Execution; then, if he have a Release, or any other sufficient discharge, but has no day in Court to plead it, then he shall have this Writ.

Auditor, (*Lat.*) a hearer; also an Officer of the King, or any other great Personage appointed to hear and examine the accounts of all under Officers, and to make up a general Book, which shews the difference between their Receipts and Allowances.

Audry, the name of an *English* Saint, the first Foundress of *Ely* Church.

Avenage, (*French*) a certain quantity of Oats, which a Landlord receives instead of some other duties.

Avenaunt, (*old French*) pleasant, fair, agreeable.

Avenio, a City of *Gallia Narbonensis*, which hath been the Seat of divers Popes, now called *Avignon*. This City hath seven Palaces, seven Parishes, seven Monasteries, seven Colleges, seven Inns, and seven Gates.

Avens, (*Caryophyllata*) an herb growing in Gardens and elsewhere, called also *Sanamunda* and *Herba Benedicta*, or *Herb Bennet*, for the excellent Properties it hath: The Root swelleth like unto Cloves, and is comfortable to the Heart, and a good preservative against the Plague.

Aventinus, one of the seven Hills of *Rome*.

Avenue, (*French*) a term in Fortification, signifying the space that is left for passage to and fro, in and out of a Camp, Garrison, or Quarter.

To *Aver*, (*French*) affirm, to justify.

Average, the Damage that happens to a Ship, or the Goods wherewith it is laden: Also the extraordinary and unexpected Costs and Charges laid out during a Voyage, either upon the Ship or preservation of the Goods. In the Common Law it signifies that service which the Tenant owes the Lord, to be done by the Beasts of the Lord.

Averdupois, (*French*) it signifies in Common Law a weight of sixteen ounces, whereas *Troy* weight hath but twelve. Also such Merchandises as are weigh'd by this weight.

Avery, a place where Oats or Provender for the King's Horses was kept.

Averment, a term in Law, when the defendant offers to justify an exception pleaded in abatement of the Plaintiff's act.

Avernus, a Lake in *Campania*, whose vapors were so deadly, that Birds were killed as they flew over, which made the ancients think it to be a descent into Hell.

Averpenny, Money contributed towards the King's *Averages*.

Averruncation, (*Latin*) a term in Husbandry, it being a lopping off of superfluous branches.

Averruncus, a certain god among the *Romans*, who was said to avert all evils, as *Hercules* among the *Greeks* was called *Alexicacus*.

Aversion, (*Lat.*) a turning away; also a secret hatred without any apparent reason. It may be taken in the same sense as *Antipathy*.

Ausidena, a City of *Italy* among the *Caraceni*, which is yet standing.

Ausidius Bassus, a noble Historian, who living contemporary with *Quintilian*, wrote a History of the German affairs.

Augeas, King of *Elis*, the Son of *Sol* and *Nau-phridame*, who had a Stable which held three thousand Oxen, which *Hercules* cleansed by bringing in the River *Alpheus*; whence the performance of any difficult task is called *Cleansing the Augean Stable*.

Augment, or *Augmentation*, (*Lat.*) an encreasing. The Court of *Augmentation* was a Court erected by *Henry* the Eighth, for the encrease of the Revenues of the Crown, by the suppression of Abbys and Religious Houses. Also in Grammar, *Augment* is an addition made in certain Tenses of *Greek* Verbs, either by encreasing the number of Syllables; and then it is called *Augmentum Syllabicum*, or lengthening the quantity of Vowels; and then it is called *Augmentum Temporale*.

Augre, a Carpenters tool, for the boring of small holes.

Augrim, the same as *Algorithm*, skill in numbring.

Augurie, (*Lat.*) southsaying, divination by the voices, or flying of Birds.

August, royal, majestic, illustrious, from *Octavius Augustus* the second *Roman* Emperor, after whom all the succeeding *Roman* Emperors were honoured with the title; also the name of the sixth month from *March*, otherwise called *Sextilis*.

Augusta Taurinorum, vulg. *Turin*, the chief City of the Dutchy of *Savoy*.

Augustan Confession, (*Lat.*) the Confession of Faith made by the Protestants at *Ausburg* in *Germany*, in the year 1530.

Augustin, a usual proper name of Men from *Augustus*, i. e. Majestic, of which name there have been several very eminently learned men.

The

The first and chief of whom was that famous Bishop of *Hippo*, whom see in *Aurelius*. The next was that *Augustinus* a Benedictine Monk, surnamed *de Roma*, called the Apostle of the *English*, being sent by Pope *Gregory* to arbitrate and manage affairs of Religion here, the Christian Faith having been preached here long before, though not yet universally received among the *Saxons*, he flourish'd till about the year 610.

Augustin, or *Austin* Fryers, an Order of Fryers, of the institution of St. *Austin*.

Augustinians, a Sect of Hereticks, otherwise called Sacramentaries, who hold that Heaven Gates are not opened till the general Resurrection, they were instituted by *Andreas Carlostadius*, in the year 1524. afterwards confirmed by *Augustin* a *Bohemian*.

Aviary, (*lat.*) a great Cage, or place where Birds are kept.

Avice, a Womans name, from the Latin *Helvis*.

Avidity, (*lat.*) covetousness, greediness of gain, an ardent Passion after any thing.

Aulick, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Court.

Aulis, a Haven in *Boeotia*, where the *Grecian* Princes met, and joyn'd Forces to go to the siege of *Troy*.

Audnegeer, (*French*) an Officer of the King, who looks to the Assize of Woollen Cloath, made throughout the Land, and hath two Seals ordained him for that purpose.

Aumbry, a Court-cupboard, from the *Fr. Armoire*, an Armory in regard the Utensils placed thereupon are the proper Arms and Weapons of a Feast, but whereas some places near Cathedrals or endow'd Churches are so called; there the word seems rather contracted from the *French Aumonoire*, as that from the Latin *Eleemosynarium*.

Auln, or *Aum*, of *Rhenish* Wine, a measure containing 40 Gallons, and as many pints over and above.

† *Aumone*, (*French*) a term in Law. Tenure in *Aumone*, is tenure by Divine Service; Lands or Tenements given in Alms, whereof some Service is reserv'd to the Donor.

Avocation, (*Lat.*) a calling away.

To *Avouch*, (*French*) to maintain, to justify.

Avowry, a term in Law, (from the *French Advouer*) when one has taken a distress for Rent, and he who is distrained sues a Replevy; now he that took the distress justifying the Act, is said to *Avow*.

Aurea Chersonesus, a Peninsula of *India*, by some called *Melepa*.

Aurelia, a City of *Gallia Celtica*, so called from *Aurelius* the Emperor, now called *Orleanse*; it is situate upon the bank of the River *Loir*.

Aurelius Augustinus, the most ancient of the Latin Fathers, and Bishop of *Hippo* in *Africa*, whose writings are extant.

Aurenches, the name of an ancient Family, who were heretofore Barons of *Folkstone* in *Kent*, they are stiled in the Latin Records, *de Abrincis*.

Auricle of the Heart; there are two of these, the right and left. The right receives the Blood

from the hollow Vein, which is carried into the right Ventricle, and then enters into the Lungs; the left receives the Blood rightly prepar'd and fermented by the Nitrous Air from the Lungs, that it may be discharg'd by the left Ventricle into the great Artery, and thence be distributed into every part of the Body.

Auricular, (*lat.*) belonging to the Ear, as *Auricular* testimony, or ear-witness; also in *Chiromancy*, *Auricular* finger is the little or outward finger of all, and is attributed to *Mercury*.

Auriflamb, see *Oriflamb*.

Auriga, a Constellation in the firmament upon the Horns of *Taurus*.

Aurigation, (*lat.*) the guiding of a Chariot, or Coach.

Aurora, the Morning Light, that shews it self before the Sun appears above the Horizon.

Aurum Potabile, Gold made liquid, and fit to be drunk; or as some define it, a Medicine made of the body of Gold it self, totally reduced, without Corrosive, into a blood-red gummy or Hony-like substance, such as will yield into the spirit of Wine, and tinge it with a high ruby colour. Of this Medicin one part in sixteen is to be drunk with whatsoever other Liquor is to be the Vehicle.

Auscultation, (*lat.*) a harkening unto, or obeying.

Ausones, a very ancient People of *Italy* Neighbours to the *Osci* and *Circeii*, being that part where now stands *Beneventum*; they were so called from *Auson*, the son of *Ulysses* and *Capso*, who built *Aurnuca* thereabouts.

Auspicious, (*Lat.*) lucky, happy, from *Auspices* Southsayers.

Auspices, favourable opportunities or circumstances, which cause us to hope for happy success of the Enterprizes which we undertake. Sometimes it is taken for the Favour and Protection of great men.

Austere, (*lat.*) four, severe, crabbed, stern, that pardons no body.

Austral, (*lat.*) southern.

Austrasia, that part which contains *Brabant* and *Lorrain*, it was anciently reckon'd a part of *France*, and was a Kingdom of it self, having *Mets* for its chief Seat, there being anciently in *France* four Kingdoms, *Austrasie*, *Soissons*, *Orleans* and *Paris*.

Austria, a part of *Germany* by *Danubius*, anciently called the upper *Pannonia*. In this Country is seated the Imperial City of *Vienna*.

Authentick, allowed, approved by good Authors.

Author, the first Inventer of a thing: the first compiler of any Book or Treatise; the Head of a Party, Opinion or Conspiracy.

Autochthones, (*Gr.*) the original and primitive Inhabitants of any Country, as it were sprung out of the Earth it self; particularly the most ancient People of *Athens* were so called. Answerable to this word is the word *Aborigines* among the *Latins*.

Autolicus, the son of *Mercury* and *Telaugi*, the Daughter of *Lucifer*; he received this gift from his

his Father, that whatsoever he stole he might change into what form soever he would, to keep himself from being deprehended, he ravish'd *Anticlia*, the Daughter of *Sisyphus*, who being with Child was given to *Laertes*, and brought forth *Ulysses*.

Automatous, (Greek) having a motion within it self.

Autremite, a sort of Vestment, a word used by *Chaucer*; as it were another Mitre.

Autumnal, (Lat.) belonging to Autumn, one of the four quarters of the year.

Avulsion, (Lat.) a pulling away from.

Aux, (a term in Astronomy) the same as *Abis*, see *Abis*.

Auxerre, a noted Town of lower *Burgundy* in France; it is called in Latin *Alisiodorum*.

Auxiliary, (Lat.) aiding, or assisting; as Auxiliary Forces were such as were sent the Romans from other Countries, their Confederates and Allies.

Award, (from the French *Agarder*) judgment, arbitration; properly the sentence of one who is neither appointed by the Law, nor any Judge to determine a difference, but chosen by the persons at variance.

Awasts, (old word) ambushments, snares.

Awaped, (old word) amazed.

Awae, signifies in Agriculture the spire or beard of Barly, or any bearded grain.

Awning, a sail, or the like, supported like a Canopy over the Deck, to keep off the scorching of the Sun in hot Climates.

Awnsel weight (quasi handsale weight) a poising of meat only by hand, without putting it into the scales.

Axillary, (Lat.) belonging to the Armpits; whence the *Axillary Vein*. See *Vein*.

Axiom, (Greek) a position in a sentence, a Maxim in any Art; in Logick it is a disposing of one Argument with another, whereby a thing is said to be or not to be.

Axicle, a little board, lath, or shingle.

Axis, (Lat.) an Axeltree, the Diameter of the World; the third *Vertebra* from the Scull; an imaginary line, in Geometry, that passes through the Center from one end to the other.

Axminster, or *Axanminster*, a Town in *Devonshire*, for the Tombs of the Saxon Princes slain at the battel of *Brunaburg*.

Axungia, the fat or tallow of a Hog.

Ayde, (Fr. *Ayde*) help, succour; also a term in Law, signifying a subsidy, loan, or tax due from Subjects to their Sovereign, or from Tenants to their Landlord.

Aye, (old word) for ever.

Azamogians, those among the Turks that are destined to be *Janizaries*, are so called before they are inrolled in pay.

Azariah, (Hebr. the help of the Lord) a King of Judah, who succeeding his Father *Amaziah* in the Kingdom, was, for usurping the Priest's office, smitten with Leprosie, of which he died. He is otherwts called *Uzziah*.

Azebone, (Arab.) a term in Astrology, the head of the sixteenth Mansion.

Azimeck, (Arab.) the Star called the Virgins Spike.

Azimen, degrees in Astronomy, are those degrees which when the Native is infected with any inseparable Diseases, as Blindness, Dumbness, &c. or defective in any Member, are supposed to ascend at his birth.

Azimuth, a term in Astronomy, the *Azimuth* circles are those which meet in the vertical point, and pass through all the degrees of the Horizon.

Azores, certain Islands belonging to the Kingdom of Portugal, being by some thought to be the same with those which *Strabo* calls the *Cassiterides*. They are also called the Islands of Faulcons, from their abounding with that sort of Bird, and are nine in number, *St. Michael*, *St. George*, *St. Mary*, *Tercera*, *Pico*, *Fagallas*, *Floris*, *Del Cuirvo*, and *Graviosa*.

Azoth, the first matter of all Metals; so called by the Chymists.

Azygos, a famous Vein about the Heart, which reaches to the Vertebres, and proceeds from the great hollow Vein.

Azure, a sky-colour, a light blue; it is most properly termed *Azure* in Blazon, or Heraldry.

Azymes, a solemn Feast kept for seven days, wherein it was not lawful to eat leaven'd bread; from the Greek word *A'vμθ*, unleaven'd.

B

B *Mi*, the third Note in the scale of Music from Gammut. *B mi* is sharp, and is half a Tone from the Note above it. *B fa* is flat, and is a whole Tone from the Note above it.

Baal, an Assyrian word, signifying Jupiter or Lord.

Baalha, (Hebr. in making or pressing together) a King of Israel, who destroy'd the House of *Jeroboam*, slew *Nadab*, and reigned in his stead.

Babble, an abundance of words upon things of little consequence; impertinent and idle Discourse.

Babbler, one that talks continually nothing to the purpose.

Babel or *Babylon*, so called, from the confusion of Languages, which was there caused, it was anciently the chief seat of the Assyrian Monarchs, being built by *Nimrod*, and afterwards walled by *Semiramis*, it is now called *Bagadeth*, or *Bagdat*.

Bablae, a Town in *Oxfordshire*, situate upon the River *Isis*, where Sir *R. Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, Marquess of *Dublin*, and Duke of *Ireland*, being in great favour and authority with King *Richard* the second, was defeated by the Nobles, forced to swim over the River, and to fly his Country.

Baccalaureate, A Batchellor of Art.

Bacchanals, the Feast of *Bacchus*.

† *Baccharach*, or *Bachrag* wines, are those, which we call Rhenish wines, from *Baccharag*, a City situate upon the *Rhine*, in Germany.

Bac-

Bacchius, in *Latin Poetry* is a foot consisting of three Syllables, the first short, and the other two long: as *Honestās*, probably so denominated from some eminent Poet of that name.

Bacchus, the inventor of Wine, he was the Son of *Jupiter* and *Semele*, who desiring to lye with *Jupiter* in all his glory, was burnt up with Thunder, and *Bacchus* being out of her Womb, was inserted into *Jupiter's* Thigh, until the birth were mature, he is also called *Dionysius*, *Liber Pater*, and *Osiris*.

Bacciferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Berries.

Bachelor, (*French*) an unmarried man, also a Bachelor of a Company, is one springing towards the Estate of those that are to be employed in Counsel. A Batcheler of Arts, (*Baccalaureus*) is he, who takes the first degree in the profession of any Art or Science, the second being licenciate, and the last Doctor, A Bachelor Knight, *vide* Knight.

Backberond, (*Saxon*) a term in Common Law, signifying a Thief (being followed with hue and cry) having on his back or about him those things he hath stolen, whether it be money, or any thing else; it is by some taken for an offender against *Veri*, or Venison in the Forrests

Backstaff, An Instrument us'd by Seamen, for observing the height of the Sun with ones back toward it.

Backstays, All Masts have Stays in the greater part, and the Backstays are those that go down on either side of the Ship, and serve to keep the Mast from pitching forward or overboard.

Bactriana, a Province of *Scythia*, beyond *Assyria*.

Badbury, a Town in *Dorsetshire*, where King *Edward* the Elder put to flight his Cousin *Aethelwald*, who had conspired with the *Danes* against him.

Badge, a Coat of Arms or Cognisance worn by some servants of Noblemen or persons of quality.

Badger, a carrier of Corn, or like provision from one place, to transport it to another; also a sort of four footed Animal, that sleepeth in the day, and cometh abroad in the night, and hence it is called *Lucifuga*; its legs are shorter on one side than on the other; whatsoever it bites it makes its teeth meet in it.

Badinage, (*French*) foolery, buffonry, waggishness.

Badonicus, the ancient name of an Hill in *Somersetshire*, now called *Bannestown-hill*, where King *Arthur* defeated the *English Saxons* in a great Battail.

Batoca, a part of *Spain*, formerly so called from the River *Batis*, now called *Guadalquivir*.

Bagatel, (*French*) a toy, a trifle.

Bagdet, a City raised out of the ruins of old *Babylon*, being in circuit above three miles, and containing in it 15000 Families.

Bajazer, an Emperor of the *Turks*, who being taken by *Tamberlain*, and put into an Iron cage, dasht out his own brains against the Bars of it.

Baile, (*Balium*) a term in Common Law, signifying the taking charge of one arrested upon action, either Civil, or Criminal, under surety taken for his appearance at a day and place certainly assigned.

Bailement, The delivery of things whether writings or goods to another; sometimes to be deliver'd back to him that deliver'd em, sometimes to the use of Him to whom they are deliver'd; and sometimes to a third Person.

Bailes, are the Hoops over the stern of a Boat where the Seamen Lodge in a Harbour.

Baily, or *Bailiff*, (*French*) a Magistrate appointed within a Province, or Precinct, to execute Justice, to maintain the Peace, and to Preserve the people from wrongs and vexations, and is principal Deputy to the King, or Supream Lord; also the Officers of each Hundred, and of Towns Corporate are called Bailiffs. There are also Bailiffs of Husbandry belonging to private men, who are Lords of Mannors. Also Bailiffs Errant, made and appointed by the Sheriffs to go about the Country to Execute Writs and Summon Juries, &c.

Bailywick, the Jurisdiction of a Baily.

Bain, a Bath, or hot-house.

Baisemaines, (*French*) kissing of the hands, complementing.

Baiton Kaiton, in Astronomy the belly of the Celestial Whale, an *Arabick* word.

Baize, a fine sort of Freeze.

To *Bake*, or Boil, to give a convenient preparation to Food by the means of Heat, thereby to render it more easie of digestion.

Balam, or *Bileam*, (*Hebr.* the ancient of the people) a Prophet (the Son of *Beor*) whom *Balak* King of *Moab* hired to curse the people of *Israel*.

Balade, (*French*) a Ballet, or roundelay, also a dance.

Balak, (*Hebr.* covering or destroying) a King of the *Moabites*, who would have hired *Balaam* the Prophet to curse the people of *Israel*.

Balasso, a very fair precious Stone, worn much among the *Persians*.

Balatron, (*Ital.*) a Babler, a prating Knave.

Balaustium, the flower or blossom of the wild Pomegranate-tree.

Balcone, a building of Stone, Wood, or Iron before the Window of a House, to take the Air, or look out at a distance.

Baldachin, a piece of Architecture, built in fashion of a Canopy or Crown over several Pillars, to serve for a covering to an Altar.

Baldwin, (*Germ.*) a proper name signifying bold Victor; of which name there were five Kings of *Jerusalem*, after the Conquest of it by the Christians.

Bale, (*French*) a pack of Merchants wares; also, old word, sorrow. Also to *Bale*, in Navigation, is to lade water out of the Ships hold with Cans, Buckets, or the like.

Baleares, two Islands upon the Coast of *Spain*, and belonging to that Crown, the bigger whereof is called *Majorca*, the lesser *Minorca*.

Baleful, sorrowful, woful.

Balk,

Balk, a ridge between two furrows, by which the *Plowmen* pass over; hence to *balk* to pass by any one without taking notice of him.

Balkes, great pieces of Timber coming from beyond the Seas by floats.

Ball, (*French*) a dancing meeting.

Balladin, (*French*) a dancer of Galliards.

A Ballance, (*French*) a pair of Scales; also **Ballance**, a term in Merchants Accompts, when the reckoning between the Debtor and Creditor is even. In Astronomy, two Stars called the North and South Ballance; also one of the Coelestial Signs.

Ballast, a quantity of Sand, Gravel, Stones or any other heavy material laid next the Keelson of the Ship, to keep her stiff in the Sea. To trench the **Ballast**, is to divide or separate it. The **Ballast** shoots; that is, runs over from one side to the other.

Balliol College, a College in the University of Oxford, built by John Balliol of Bernards Castle in the Bishoprick of Durham, and Father of Balliol King of Scots.

Ballista, (*Lat.*) an Engine to cast or shoot stones.

Ballon, (*French*) a term in Architecture, signifying the round Globe of a Pillar; also a great Ball, wherewith Princes and Noblemen use to play.

Ballotating, a kind of casting Lots, or making election by Balls.

Balluster, the lower part of the Ionick Capital. Also an enclosure of Pillars set about the Beds of Princes, or to rail in the Communion Table, &c.

Ballustrade, a term in Architecture, signifying a row of little turn'd Pillars so high as for a man to rest his Elbows, fix'd upon a Terrass, or upon the top of a Building, or to make any separation.

† **Balm**, the Juice or Oyl of a certain Tree growing in *Judaea*, otherwise called *Balsamum*, or *Opobalsamum*, very precious, but very healing.

Balneary, *Lat.* a bathing place.

Balneum Arena, a way of infusing by putting flowers, fruits, or other Physical Ingredients into a close vessel with water, and then set it in hot sand, or ashes, and then it is called *Balneum Cinerum*.

Balnaum Maria, or *Maris*, a way of infusing flowers or fruits, by putting them with water into a close vessel, and that put into a bigger full of water hanging over the fire.

Balsom. The word Balsome is variously taken in Shops: First, it signifies a certain sort of Perfume, of a thick consistence like an Oyntment, as Balsom of Roses, Apoplectic Balsom, &c. Secondly, Liquors distill'd from Gums and Resinous Substances. Thirdly, Salt thinys melted are called Balsoms, as Balsom of Salt of Jewels. Fourthly, some particular Preparations are call'd Balsoms; as Balsom of Sulphur. Lastly, some Gums of Trees are call'd Balsoms.

Baltia, an Island in the German Ocean, now *Scandia*, or *Scandinavia*, from which Island the

Baltick Sea derives its name.

Ban and *Arriere Ban*, are Publications made in France, to call the Nobility and Gentry together to serve the King in his Wars.

A Band, *Fr.* a Company of foot Souldiers.

Bandelets, are the three parts that compose the Architrave; so call'd because in their different breadths they are spread out like Ribbons.

To **Bandie**, *Fr.* to unite into a faction.

Banditi, *Ital.* outlaws from *Bando*, a Proclamation, because they are condemned by Proclamation; the Dutch call them Nightinghals, and Freebooters.

Bandle, an *Irish* measure of two foot in length.

A Bando, a Mastive, as it were a Dog to be kept in Bands, that is, ty'd up.

Bandore, *Ital.* a kind of Musical Instrument.

Bane, poyson, destruction.

Bangle-ear'd, (*qu.* Bendle-ear'd, *auris flexiles habentes*) having hanging Ears like a Spaniel.

Bank, a Seat or Bench of Judgment.

A Banker, a trader in Mony, one that gives Bills of Exchange to receive Mony from place to place.

Bankrout or *Bankrupt*, (*Ital.* *Bankorotto*) a deceiver, one that hath consumed his Estate, or is run out in his Trade.

Bann, a public Proclamation; more particularly the publication of Marriages in Churches.

Bannavenna, or *Bannaventa*, a Town in *Northamptonshire*, anciently so called, now *Weedon in the Street*; once the Royal Seat of *Wolpher*, King of the *Mercians*, and by his Daughter *Werbury*, a holy Virgin, converted into a Monastery.

Banner, *Fr.* a Standard or Ensign.

Banneret, or Knight Banneret, *vide* Knight.

Bannerol, *Fr.* a little Flag or Streamer.

Bannians, a fair spoken, but crafty people of *India*, who sell the Rarities which are brought from thence; they are of a peculiar Religion differing from the *Pagans* and *Mahumetans*, and are divided into three Sects, the *Cutteries*, the *Shuderies*, and the *Wyses*. When they die, their Wives must burn themselves, or shave, or be accounted as Monsters.

Banquet, in Fortification a degree of Turf to stand upon and shoot over the Parapet.

Bantam, the biggest City of *Java major* in the *East Indies*, famous for divers sorts of Merchandises, which the English Factors send from thence to *England*. This place is said to be none of the healthfullest for the *English* there residing. It is traded to also by the *Dutch*.

Baptism, (*Gr.*) a Sacrament used in the Church for the initiation of Children into the Christian Religion; it signifies a washing or dipping in Water.

Baptist, (*Gr.*) a proper name first given to St. John, who was the first that Baptized.

Baptistery, *Gr.* a Vessel to wash in, a Font to baptize in.

Baratta, a most soveraign Balsom coming from the *West Indies*.

Baralipton, a certain made word, whereby is

signified the first Imperfect Mood of the first Figure of a Categorical Syllogism; that is to say, When the two first Propositions are Universal Affirmatives, the third a Particular Affirmation.

To *Barb* a Lobster, to cut up or carve it.

Barbara, a Womans Name; in Latin, strange or unknown; also in Logick it is a term by which is signified the first perfect Mood of the first figure of a Categorical Syllogism; that is to say, when all the three Propositions are Universal Affirmatives.

Barbaria, the chief part of *Africa*, which is divided into four Kingdoms, *Morocco*, *Fesse*, *Tellessina* and *Tunis*. It is one of the seven grand Regions of *Africa*, the rest being *Egypt*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, *Guinea*, *Manicongo*, and *Ethiopia*.

Barbarism, (Gr.) a rudeness of behaviour, a clownish pronunciation of words.

Barbel, a kind of Fish, of such estimation amongst the *Romans*, that in the time of *Claudius* the Emperor, *Asinius Celer* gave 8000 Sesterces, that is Forty pound, for one.

Barbican, (French) a term in Architecture, and Fortification, an Outwork in a Building, a Bulwark, a Watch-Tower; a place in the Suburbs of *London*, not far from *Aldersgate-Street*.

Barce, the chief City of *Lybia*.

Bards, the ancient Poets among the *Britains*, and the *Gauls*. *Bardes* also, or *Barbes*, signifie the Trappings or Caparisons of Horses.

Bardulph, (Germ.) from *Bertulph*, a proper name.

Bargain and Sale, is when a Recompence is given by both Parties to the Bargain; as if one bargain and sell his Land to another for Money, the Land is a Recompence for the Money, and the Money for the Land.

Bargaret, (old word) a Sonnet or Ballad.

Barge, a Vessel to carry Goods in proportion to great Rivers.

Barkery, a Tan-house, or House where they put Barks of Trees.

Bark, the Forresters say at rutting time a Fox barketh; also to make a noise like unto a Dog.

Bank-fat, a Tanners Tub.

Bark-man, a Boat-man: from *Bark*, a little Ship or Boat.

Barm, (Sax. *Bearm*) yest, the flowing or over-decking of Beer. Also a Lap.

Barm-cloth, an Apron. *Chaucer*.

Barmote, divers Courts, not of Record, within the Hundred of the *Peake* in *Derbyshire*, for the regulation of the Trade of the Miners.

Barn, or *Bern*, a Northern word, signifying a Child.

Barnabas, the proper name of a Man.

Barnacle, a sort of Curb or Bit for a Horse's mouth. And so is that piece of Iron in form of a pair of Pincers which Farriers put upon a Horse's Nose, to hindet him from biting at his Shooes. Also a kind of Fish like a long red Worm, which will eat thro' the Planks of a Ship, if she be not sheath'd.

Baraitry, is what a Judge demands above his due

for the doing of Justice.

Baroco, a term in Logick, being one of the Moods of the second figure of a Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an Universal Affirmative, the two second Particular Negatives.

Barometer, (Gr.) an Instrument of late invention, the use whereof is to find out the weight of the Air.

Baron, (French) a title of Honour, as much as Lord. Barons are of three sorts; First, by Dominion and Jurisdiction, Barons of the King, whose Baronies were *Capitales*. Secondly, Barons of the subjects holding not of the King, but by Mesnalty. Thirdly, Lords of Mannors.

Baronage, a Tax, or subsidy of Aid, to be levied for the King out of the Precincts of Baronies.

Barony, a certain Royal Lordship where the King's Writ runneth not, and held of the King.

Barque, one of the smallest sort of Vessels that return to sea.

Baroscope, (Greek) an Instrument of late invention, the use whereof is to shew all the minute variations of the Air.

Barracantha, the name of a Fish peculiar to some parts of *America*.

Barre, a term in Common Law, is when the Defendant in any Action pleadeth a Plea, which is a sufficient answer: Also a place where causes are pleaded: Also a term in Blazon, being composed of two equidistant Lines drawn overthwart the Escutcheon, and differeth from the Fesse, in that it is not confined to the Fesse point. Also in Musick, Bar is a Line drawn perpendicular thro' the Note Lines, to bar in by themselves a certain number of Notes comprehending such or such a time.

Barfee, a Fee of twenty pence, which every Prisoner acquitted of Felony payeth to the Goaler.

Barrator, (French) a term in Common Law, signifying a common wrangler, a stirrer up and maintainer of Suits and Quarrels.

Barren Signs, are *Libra*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, so counted by the Astrologers, because if a Question be put, whether such a one shall have Children or no, if one of these Signs be upon the Cusp of the fifth House, they take it for granted the Querent shall have none.

Barricado, (Spanish) a defence against an Enemy's assault, made in haste of empty Barrels fill'd with Earth, Carts, or Trees cut down to defend any passage.

Barriers, (French) a certain Martial Exercise of armed Men fighting with short Swords, within certain limits or lists, which sever them from the spectators.

Barrister, a Pleader at the Bar: those who after seven years study of the Law are admitted to plead, and stand without the Bar, are called *Utter Barristers*; but a *Serjeant*, or *Princes Attorney*, or any of the *King's Council*, are admitted to plead within the Bar, and are called *Inner Barristers*.

Barfalona or *Barcellona*, anciently called *Barcino*, or *Colonia Faventia*, the chief City of *Catalonia* in Spain.

Barth, a warm Pasture for Cattel (old word).

To *Barter*, from the Latin word *vertere*, to truck or change one commodity for another.

Bartholomew, (Hebr. a proper Name) signifying the Son of him that maketh the Waters to mount.

Barton, a place to keep Poultry in.

Barulet, a term in Heraldry, the fourth part of a Bar.

Barzillai, (Hebr. as hard as Iron) a Nobleman who relieved *David* in distress.

Barytone, Verbs in the Greek Grammar; those Greek Verbs that have a *grave* and not an *acute*, found in the last syllable, as *τοῦτο*.

Bas, an Island bordering upon *Louthian* in Scotland, unto which there resort a multitude of Sea-Fowls, especially of *Soland* Geese or *Barnacles*, which bring with them abundance of Fish, and so many sticks and twigs for the building of their Nests, that thereby the Inhabitants are abundantly provided for Fewel. Some say they breed there out of the rotten wood of Trees, growing by the Sea-side.

Bascuence, (Spanish) the language of a Country of Spain, called *Biscay*.

Base, or *Basis*, the bottom or foundation of any thing; also the foot of a pillar; also the deepest part in Musick, being the foundation of the whole Composition: In Geometry the side of a Triangle opposite to a Right Angle, and generally the longest side of a Triangle. In Anatomy, *Basis* is the upper part of the Heart, opposite to the Point; also the Foundation of the Bone *Hyoïdes*, for the use of the Tongue. Also the principal Ingredient in a prescription.

Base Court, a term in Law, any Court that is not of Record, as Court Baron.

Base Estate, or base Fee, is a holding at the will of the Lord.

Basering, a term in Gunnery, the uppermost part in a piece of Ordnance next the breech.

Baselards, (old word) Daggers, Wood-knives.

Basil, (Lat. *Basilicum*) an herb so called, of a strong heady scent, thought by many to be unwholesome; also a proper name signifying Royal, or Kingly; also the name of one of the four Protestant Cantons of Switzerland, formerly one of the eleven Bishopricks in the Circle of *Alsatia*.

Basilical, (Greek) royal, magnificent.

Basilick Vein, the inner Vein of the Heart, call'd the Liver Vein.

Basilicon, the name of a Royal Unguent or Plaster, otherwise called *Tetrapharmacum*, because compos'd of four things, Pitch, Rosin, Wax, and Oyl.

Basilicata, (formerly *Lucania*) a Province of the Kingdom of Naples in Italy.

Basilisk, (Greek) a kind of serpent called a *Cockatrice*, not above twelve fingers length, having a white spot on her Head, as the Ensign of a Diadem, she driveth away all other serpents with her hissing, neither doth she roul up her self as others

do, but bears her body upright to the middle: she kills fruits by her breathing upon them, burns herbs, breaks stones. Also a long piece of Ordnance, called in Italian, *Basilisco*. Also a Star, called the *Lyons Heart*.

Basinet, a little Basin.

Bassa, or *Basha*, a Captain or supreme Commander over Soldiers among the *Turks*.

Bast, is the Wood of Lime-tree made into Ropes and Mats, which Gardeners use to cover their tender Plants: It is used also to pack up divers commodities in.

Bastard, signifies in the Common Law one born of an unmarried Woman; also a sort of Wine.

To *Bastardize*, to corrupt, to adulterate, to change out of its own kind into a worse.

Bastile, or *Bastillion*, (French) a Fortrefs, a Fortification; the chief Fortrefs of *Paris*, is called *la Bastile*, being also the chief Prison of the Kingdom of France.

Bastinado, (Spanish) a banging with a cudgel.

Bastion, a Fortification of Earth, compos'd of two faces and two flanks, which are usually rais'd to the height of the Rampart upon the Angle of the Polygon.

Baston, (French) a Bat or Cudgel, it signifieth also in the Statute Law, one of the Servants or Officers to the Warden of the Fleet that attendeth the King's Court, for the taking of such Men to Ward as are committed by the Court.

Bastonado. See *Bastinado*.

Bat, a kind of a small Bird resembling a Mouse, that flies only in the Night, the wings of which, instead of Feathers, are compos'd of Skin and Feathers.

Batavia, a Town belonging to the *Hollanders*, (who were anciently called *Batavi*) in the Isle of Java, it is otherwise called *Jacatra*.

Batchelors Buttons, (*Lychnis Hortensis*, *Batrachion*) a sort of pleasant-flower'd Plant, being a Species of the Crowfoot.

To *Bate*, in Falconry is said of the Hawk when she flutters with her Wings, either from Perch or Fist, as it were striving to get away.

Bath, a famous City in *Somersetshire*, so called from the hot Baths of Medicinal Waters which are there, by *Antoninus* called *Aqua Solis*: Some report them to have been found out by *Bleyden* a Magician, others by *Julius Caesar*, others by an ancient British King called *Bladus*.

Bathing, in Falconry is a Hawks washing her self abroad or at home.

Bathmos, a cavity in the Bone of the Arm or Shoulder, on each side one, whereinto when the whole Hand is stretched out and bended, the process of the undermost and lesser of the two long bones of the Cubit enters.

Battaile, is an ancient Tryal in the Law, which the Defendant in an Appeal of Murder or Felony might chuse, in order to fight with the Appellant for proof whether guilty or not.

Battalion, a body of foot consisting of 7 or 800 men, of which two thirds are usually Musqueteers.

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guage signifies the Sun, who was worshipped under that name by the *Chaldeans* and *Assyrians*. Also a noise Instrument of percussive Music of cast Metal, hung up in Steeples to call the People to Church, and rung out upon all occasions of mourning and gladness.

Bellatrix, the left shoulder of *Orion*. The word signifieth a warlike or fighting Woman.

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Bell-flower, a Plant of a various and pleasant flower, and not wholly unuseful in Medicine.

Bellipotent, (Lat.) strong in Arms, powerful in War.

Bell-Metal, a mixture (as some think) of Tin and Copper Oar, and is found in our Tin and Copper Mines in *Cornwal*.

Bellona, the goddess of War, and sister of *Mars*, some think her to be the same with *Minerva*.

Bellow, the Foresters apply this word to the Hart, and say, the Hart *Bellows*.

Bellows, an Instrument that sucks in the Wind, and by compression forces it out agen; made use of to kindle Fires.

Belluine, (Lat.) pertaining to Beasts, of a cruel bestial disposition.

Belly, that part of the Body that encloses the Guts; said of other things, as the belly of a Bottle, the belly of a Lute.

To *Belly out*, to strut, to jut forth.

Belmont, a Town in *Calabria*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Belvedere, (Ital.) pleasant to behold, the name of the Pope's Palace in *Rome*; also the name of a goodly Plant, called in English *Broom-Toad-Flax*.

Belus, the second, or, as some say, the first King of *Assyria*, who when he died, was worshipped as a god.

Belzebub, or *Baalzebub*, an Hebrew word, signifying the god of Flies, and is used in Scripture for the Prince of the Devils.

Bement, (old word) lamented, bemoaned.

Bemes, (old word) trumpets.

Benacus, a Lake in *Lombardy*, out of which the River *Mincius* floweth, whereon the City of *Mantua* is seated.

Benaja, (Hebr. the Lord's building) *Jehojada's* Son, who at *Solomon's* command slew *Joab*.

Behan, a Star in the Tail of *Helice*.

Bend, used by *Chaucer* for a Muffler, a Caul, a Kercher. Also a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary extended between two opposite points of the Escutcheon, viz. the dexter chief, and the sinister base; also a term in Navigation. See *Wail*.

To *Bend* the Cable to the Anchor, to make it fast to the Ring with Ropes. To *unbend* the Cable, is to take it away.

Bendlet, is also a term in Heraldry, being a subdivision of the Bend.

Benedictines, an Order of Monks instituted by *S. Benedict*.

Benediction, praising of God, return of Thanks for his Favours; the Blessing given by a Parent to

his Children. In the plural Number it signifies the Blessings and Favours themselves by Heaven bestow'd upon us.

Benifcence, a Virtue of the Mind, and a certain goodness of Nature, whereby men delight to bestow their good things upon others, and to confer benefits upon Men.

Benefactor, (Lat.) a doer of good turns.

Beneficiary, one that enjoys a Benefice.

Benefice, (Lat.) any Ecclesiastical Living, whether Dignity or other.

Beneficarii, a sort of soldiers among the ancient *Romans*, who for some eminent service done, had Lands allowed them for term of life, called *Beneficia*. Which word is now wholly applied to the Livings enjoy'd by Clergymen.

Benet, the proper name of a Man, contracted from *Benedictus*.

Beneventum, a pleasant Town of *Abruzzo*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Benevolence, (Lat.) good will, that sort of Love whereby a man embraces another with an intention to confer a Kindness upon him.

Benevolent Planets, are *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

Bengala, a very spacious and fruitful Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, bounded by the Gulf of *Bengala*, into which the River *Bengala* emptieth it self at four mouths.

Benbadad, (Hebr. the son of Noise) a King of *Syria*, and son of *Tabrimon*, who besieging *Samarra*, is miraculously put to flight.

Benjamin, (Hebr. the son of the right hand) the youngest of the twelve sons of *Jacob* or *Israel*, from whom his Posterity was denominated, the Tribe of *Benjamin*; he is otherwise called *Benoni*, (Hebr.) the son of sorrow.

Benjamin, or *Benzoin*, is a certain Drug much used in sweet Bags and other Perfumes. It is the Gum or Concrete Juice of *Lasermoot*, which grows in *Cyrene* and *Africa*. It is also called *Assa dulcis*. Others say it comes from a certain Tree in the *Indies* like an Almond-Tree, that bears a Codd containing only a Juice without any Fruit, which Juice being thicken'd, is that which we call *Benjamin*.

Benign, (Lat.) favourable, properly apply'd to the Influences of the Stars.

Benignity, humanity, sweetness of disposition.

To *Benim*, (old word) to bereave.

Benifons, (French) blessings.

Bereft, (old word) depriv'd of.

Berenice, the Daughter of *Ptolemy Philadelphus* and *Arfinoe*, whose Hair makes one of the Heavenly Constellations.

Bergamotte, a little round Pear of an excellent taste.

Bergerhusse, one of the four Praefectures of *Norway*.

Bergen op Zoon, a Town of *Brabant*, famous for the notable Siege it sustained in the *Low Country* War.

Bergen, (Berga) a famous Port Town, and Emporium, in the Praefecture of *Bergerhusse* in *Norway*.

Berkhamsted, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, where

Fre-

Frederick, Abbot of *St. Albans*, ministred an Oath to *William the Conqueror*, in presence of Archbishop *Lanfrank*, to observe inviolably the ancient Law of this Nation.

Berlin, a great Town of the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*, in the Circle of the Empire or *Upper Saxony*, where this Electoral Prince hath oft-times his residence.

Berm, in Fortification, is a certain breadth of Earth at the foot of the Rampart next the Field, which is left between the Moate and the Rampart, to hold the Earth of the Parapet, and keep it from falling into the Moat, in case of ruine or falling of it self.

Bern, one of the four Protestant Cantons of *Switzerland*, and the most potent of all the thirteen, having its chief Town of the same name.

Bernacles, a sort of Birds which are said to breed out of the rotten Wood of Trees, growing by the Sea-side, especially in the North parts of *Scotland*, and the Islands thereabouts; they are also called *Claick Geese*, or *Soland Geese*.

Bernard, i. e. Bears Heart, the proper name of a man.

Bernard College, an ancient College in *Oxford*, re-edified by Sir *Thomas White*, Citizen of *London*, and called by a new Name, *S. John Baptist's College*, as *Durham College* was repaired by Sir *Thomas Pope*, and dedicated to the holy Trinity.

Bernardines, Monks of the Order of one *Bernard* a *Cistercian Monk*.

Bernet, or *Barnet*, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, famous for the great Battel fought between the two Houses of *Tork* and *Lancaster*, where *Richard Neville E. of Warwick* was slain, and where there is a Well very eminent for Medicinal Waters purging by stool.

Berosus, a most eminent *Chaldean*, both *Astronomer* and *Historian*, mentioned by *Josephus* in his *Antiquities*: He lived about three hundred years before *Christ's* time, and wrote the *Chaldean History*, and the chief *Antiquities* of other parts of the World; but what is publish'd under his name, is generally exploded by the Learned, as supposititious and counterfeit.

Berries, in simpling are the fruits of divers Trees and Shrubs, as the Berries of Bay, Ivy, Juniper, of the Bramble, of the Mulberry-tree, &c.

Berry, a *Saxon* word, signifying a dwelling-house, a Lord of a Mannor's Seat. Also one of the nine Provinces of *Gallia Aquitania*, beyond the *Garonne*; the ancient Inhabitants whereof were the *Bituriges*, the chief Town is *Bourges*.

Berth, convenient room at sea to moor a Ship in.

Bertha, a Womans name, signifying in the *German* Tongue bright or famous.

Berthinsick or *Birdinsick*, a Law in *Scotland*, whereby a man cannot be hang'd for stealing a Sheep, or so much meat as he can carry upon his back in a sack, but only scourged.

Berton, a back-yard belonging to a House, where the Barns, Stables, and other Outhouses stand.

Bertram, an herb called *Pellitory of Spain*; also a proper name; see *Ferdinando*.

Bertying a ship, the raising up of the ships sides.

Berubium, a Town in *Strathnabern* in *Scotland*, now called *Urthead*.

Beryl, (*Greek*) a precious stone like *Crystal*, which some believe to be the *Diamond* of the Ancients.

Besancon, one of the chief Towns of *Upper Burgundy*, commonly called the *Franche Conte*.

Besant, an ancient Coyn of Gold, otherwise called *Bisantine*, from *Byzantium*; i. e. *Constantinople*, where it is used to be coyned. It is uncertain what value it is of; some attribute to it the value of a *Ducat*. It is also a term in *Heraldry* by which they understand Plates of Gold, containing One hundred and four pound and two ounces of *Troy weight*, in value 3750 pound sterling. They were round and smooth, without any representation on them.

Besesteu or *Besestano*, a Burse or Exchange for Merchants among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

To *Besiege*, to surround a Town with armed force, in order to be Master of it.

In *Astronomy*, *Besieged* is when a Planet is placed between the bodies of the two malevolent Planets *Saturn* and *Mars*.

Besome, is an Epithete to divers plants added for similitudes sake, as *Besom-moss*, &c.

Bet, (*old word*) better; also to *bet*, to lay wagers when Gamesters are playing, in favor of one side against the other.

Bete, (*old word*) boot or help; also

To *Bete*, (*old word*) to bid or command.

Beth, the second of the *Hebrew Letters*.

Bethlem, see *Bedlem*.

Bethune, a noted Town of the County of *Artois*, one of the Provinces of the *Spanish Netherlands*.

Bettle, or *Betre*, a kind of *Indian Plant*, called *bastard Pepper*.

Betonic, (*Betonica*) a medicinal Plant, most especially available against Diseases of the head and breast.

Betrassed, (*old word*) deceived.

Betreint, (*old word*) sprinkled.

To *Betroth*, (from the *Dutch* word *Betrouwen*, to make sure:) to give one party to another in a solemn contract of Marriage.

Beverage, (*French*) a mingled drink.

Bevy, a Troop, a Company. The Foresters say, a *Bevy* of *Roes*; also among Falconers and Fowlers a *Bevy* of *Quails* is a brood of young *Quails*.

Bewitts, Leathers made somewhat broad, to which the Hawks bells are put, and so buttoned to their Legs.

Bewplader, is a Writ that lies where a Sheriff or other Bailiff in his Court will take a Fine of the Party, Plaintiff or Defendant, that he shall not plead fairly.

Bewreck, (*old word*) revenged.

Bewryen, (*old word*) declared.

Bezaliel, (*Hebr.* in the shadow of God) a famous and inspired Artift among the *Jews*, he and *Aboliab* were the chief workmen about the *Tabernacle*.

Bezantliers, in a Hart, the Antliers next above the Brow-Antliers.

Bezar-tree, (*Moringa*) a Tree growing in *Ma-*

Malabar, and by the *Arabians* and *Turks* called *Morian*, by the *Persians* *Tame*.

Bezeftan, see *Befestein*.

Bezill, see *Beafel*.

Bezoar, a Stone found in the dung of a certain Beast called *Pazin*, which feeding upon the Berries of a certain Shrub growing in the *Indies*, Nature forms this *Bezoar* in the Belly of it, like little Stones, one bigger than another, wrap'd up in several Films or Skins, like an Onion. The Chymists *Bezoar* is an Emetick Powder corrected with Spirit of Nitre, and perfectly sweeten'd by several Lotions, that take away the purgative faculty of the *Antimony*, and turn it into diaphoretick.

B I

Bialacoyl, (old word) fair welcoming.

Biace or *Bias*, (French) a preponderating weight fixt on the one side of a Bowl, the better to incline its course that way it is directed to run.

Bibacity, (Lat.) the immoderate love of drink.

Bibitory Muscle, the Muscle that draws down the Eye toward the Cup when we drink.

Bibliopoliſt, (Gr.) a Bookseller.

Bibliothèque, (Gr.) a Study of Books, a Library.

Bice, a colouring stuff used by Painters, and it is of two sorts, blew *Bice*, of which they make a blew colour, and green *Bice*, of which they make a green colour.

To *Bidaboon*, (old word) to desire a request.

Bid-ale, the setting up of one decay'd in his Estate, by the liberality of friends invited or bid to a Feast.

Bicipital, (Lat.) having two heads.

Bicorporal, (Lat. having two Bodies) in Astronomy *Bicorporal* signs are those signs which represent two bodies, or double-bodied, as *Gemini*, *Pisces*, and *Sagittarius*.

Biennial, (Lat.) of two years continuance.

Bifarious, (Lat.) twofold, or that may be taken two ways.

Biformed, (Lat.) having two shapes.

Bifoyl, or *Twayblade*, (Lat. *Bifolium*) an herb growing in boggy ground, with two leaves, one against another: it cureth wounds old and new, and is good to knit Ruptures or bursten Belies.

Bifront, (Lat.) having two foreheads.

Bifurcous, (Lat.) two forked.

Bigamy, (greek) a marrying twice, the marriage of two Wives, or the having of two Wives at the same time, in which sense the word is generally taken.

Bigat, a certain silver coin among the *Romans*, from *Bigia*, a Chariot drawn with two Horses, which was stamped upon it.

Bight, in Navigation, is the compassing or bringing about of a Rope or Cable; and to hold by the Bight, is to hold by that part of the Rope that is coil'd up.

Bigorre *Bigornia*, one of the eight Provinces of *Aquitanick France*, on this side the *Garonne*.

Bigot, a superstitious Hypocrite; also one that is obstinately bent to his own will and humour.

Bilberries, (*Vaccinia*) Whorts or Whortleberries, the fruit of a small creeping bush of the bigness of Juniper-berries, but of a purple colour and sweetish sharp taste; they bind the belly and stay vomitings and loathings.

Bilbilis, an ancient City of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, famous for the birth of *Martial* the Latin Poet, now call'd by some *Galatined*.

Bilboa, or *Bilbo*, a City of *Biscay* in *Spain*, where the best blades are made.

Bilg'd, a Ship is bilg'd when she has struck off some of her Timber on a Rock or Anchor, and springs a Leak.

Bilidulgerid, see *Numidia*.

Bilis, a sulphureous salt Excrement of the blood separated in the Liver by little Kernels, and sent either into the Gall-bag or *Duodenum*, to promote the fermentation of the Victuals, and carry off the dregs left behind, when the Chylus is separated from the whole mass.

Bilingualis, (Lat.) double-tongued; also a Common-Law term, signifying the Jury that passeth between an Englishman and Alien, whereof part are English and part Strangers; also the name of a Plant, otherwise called *Laurus Alexandrina*.

Bill, is all one with an Obligation, only when it is in English it is commonly call'd a Bill, in Latin an Obligation: or a Bill is a single Bond without a Condition, an Obligation, a Bond with a Penalty and Condition. A Bill in *Chancery* is a Declaration in writing, setting the Grievance and Wrong which the Plaintiff has suffer'd.

Billa vera, a term in Common Law, signifying the Indorsement of the Grand Inquest upon any presentment which they find probably true.

Billage of a Ship, is the breadth of the Floor when she lies aground; and *Billage-water* is that which cannot come to the Pump.

Billet doux, a short Love-Letter.

To *Billet* Soldiers, is to quarter 'em in several Houses.

Billiards, a Game play'd upon a long square Table, cover'd with green Cloth, upon which they that play make it their business, with a stick made on purpose, to strike a little Ivory Ball into the holes in the sides and corners of the Table.

Binarie, (Lat.) the number of two.

Binarchy, (Greek) a government where two only bear sway.

Bindweed, (Lat. *Volubilis*, *Convolvulus*, that of the Sea *Soldanella*) a certain herb, otherwise called *Withwind*; vid. *Sarza parilla*.

Binne, (old word) a manger, also a place to put bread in.

Binomial, a term in Algebra, and signifies a Root of two numbers or parts.

Binocle, a double Prospective-glass with two conveyances, and two holes, to see at a distance with both Eyes at the same time.

Bint, (old word) bound.

Bipartite, (Lat.) divided into two parts.

Bipartition, a dividing into two parts.

Bipartition, a dividing into two parts.

Bipartient, (*Lat.*) dividing into two. In Arithmetick, that number which divides another number equally into two parts without any remainder is to that number, *numerus Bipartiens*, as 3 to 6, 4 to 8, &c.

Bipatent, (*Lat.*) open on both sides.

Bipedal, (*lat.*) two foot long.

Biquintile, is an aspect consisting of 144 degrees, or two fifth parts of the whole Circle, and is counted a Benevolent Aspect.

Birds-Eye, (*Sanicula Angustifolia, Paralytica Alpina*) an Herb of a dry astringent quality, and whose vertue is particularly efficacious against the Palsie.

Birds-Foot, (*Ornithopodium*) a vulnerary Herb, and particularly good against Ruptures.

Birds-Neast, (*Nidus Avis*) a bitter Herb, distastful to the Palate, and of little or no use in Physick.

Birds-Tongue, see *Stitchwort*.

Birlat, (*old word*) a Coife or Hood.

Birth, in Navigation, a convenient space to moore a Ship in.

Birthwort, vide *Aristolochia*.

Biscuit, bread double bak'd.

Bisect, a Line or Arch that cuts another Line, Arch or Circle into two equal parts, is said to bisect that Line, Arch, or Circle.

Bisegment, one of the equal parts so dissected.

Biserta, a great Town of the Kingdom of Tunis in Africa, generally thought an Offspring of that old Utica, remarkable in History by the self-murder of Cato, surnamed *Uticensis*.

Bishops-wort, see *St. Katherine's Flower*.

Bismare, (*old word*) curiosity.

Bismutum, that which is called *Tingloffe*, differing both from Tin and Lead, as being whiter than black, and blacker than white Lead. 'Tis a Mineral Body half Metallic, compos'd of the first matter of Tin, which is yet imperfect.

Bison, (*French*) a wild Oxe, great eyed, and broad fac'd, call'd also a Bugle or Buffe.

Bisque, is a stroke allow'd as gain'd to the weaker player, to equalize both Parties. Also a Potage of Pigeons, Chickens, Gravey of Mutton, &c. serv'd up at the Tables of great persons.

Bissexile, Leap year, which is every fourth year, wherein one day more than ordinary is added to February, having commonly but 28 days, and that odd day they call *dies Intercalaris*.

Bistort, or Snake-weed, (*Lat. Bistorta*) an Herb with a thick short knobbed root blackish without, and somewhat reddish within, writhed or twisted together, so that it is effectual against bleeding and spitting of blood, as also against all manner of Venome. It is also called *Adders-wort*, as being a great *Alexipharmacum* against the biting of Adders; also by some *English Serpentary*, *Dragon-wort*, *Oysterich* and *Pastious*.

Bisumbres, the same as *Amphisceii*.

Bitrass'd, see *Betrass'd*.

Bits, two square pieces of Timber, to which the Cables are fastned when the Ship rides at Anchor.

Bittakle, a close Cubbard, placed on the steer-

age before the tiller, whereon the Compass stands.

A *Bitter*, a turn of a Cable about the Bitts.

To *Bitter*, in Navigation, is to vere out the Cable by little and little.

Bittersweet, or woody Nightshade (*Lat. Amara dulcis*) a hedge plant commonly leaning upon its neighbours; with blewish flowers, which after turn into red berries. It is otherwise called *Morral*, or *Felonwort*, a mercurial Herb.

Bittourn, a Bird so called, a kind of *Heron*, which they say hath three stones, it keepeth about lakes and fens, making an hideous noise; it is called in Latin *Ardea stellaris*.

Bitumen, a fat oily substance and very clammy, it was used for Lime and Mortar, as also for Oyl in Lamps, so that it seems some sorts are more liquid, and some more condensate: The best comes from the Lake *Asphaltis* in Judea.

Bituriges, a certain People of *Gallia Aquitanica*, whose Country is now called *Berry*, and their chief City *Bourges*. See *Berry*.

Biviary, where two ways meet.

Bizantin, see *Besant*.

B L

Black-book, see *Domus Dei Book*.

Blacklow, a Hill in *Warwick-shire*, upon which *Pierce Gaveston*, whom King *Edward* the second raised from a base Estate to be Earl of *Cornwal*, was beheaded by the Nobles for his Insolency.

Blackmaile, a sum of Money, quantity of Corn, number of Cattel, or such like Consideration, given by poor People in the Northern parts of *England*, to the most powerful persons in those parts for a protection against Thieves and Robbers.

Blackmore Forest, a Forest in *Dorsetshire*, called also the Forest of *White Hart*, from a very beautiful *White Hart*, which King *Henry* the third going thither a hunting, and taking great care to spare, was killed by *T. de la Linde*, which so incensed the King, that he set a perpetual Fine upon the Land, which at this day is called *White Hart Silver*.

Black-rod, the Usher belonging to the Order of the Garter, so called from the Black-rod he carrieth in his hand: He is also attendant on the King's Chamber, and the Lords House in Parliament.

Black buried, gone to Hell.

Bladder Nutt, (*Nux Vesicaria*) an Herb, which as some say being planted in Gardens, driveth away venomous Beasts.

Blade, in Simpling, is the first sprout that cometh forth of the ground, and retaineth its name as long as it is easie to be cropped; as in Corn, in Grasse, Onions, Leeks, &c.

A *Blain*, a painful angry push somewhat like the Small Pox, but yet in colour more red, and far more painful, being one of the Symptoms of the Pestilence.

To *Blame*, to rebuke or reprehend another for any evil action committed.

Blame, a deserved Correction in words for any bad or criminal Action.

To *Blanch*, to whiten.

Blanch, a proper Name of divers Women.

Blanching, the separation of the Skins and Hulls of divers Seeds and Kernels, whereby they are made white, as Almonds, Pease, Barly, &c. and it is done by steeping them in hot water, after which the hulls or peels will slip off by the rubbing with the thumb.

Blandiloquence, (*Lat.*) a flattering, or speaking fair.

Blandishment, (*French*) a flattering, or soothing with fair speeches.

Blandishment differs from Adulation in this, that Adulation seeks its own Profit and Advantage; Blandishment studies only Complacency in converse and society.

Blanck, a sort of ancient Money worth five Deniers.

Blankets, the Coverlets of a Bed; also Clothes that Printers make use of to make the Letters print fair and even.

Blanckmanger, (*French*) a kind of delicious meat made of Rice, Almond-milk, Capons brains, and other things.

Blase, a proper name for a man, signifying sprouting forth.

Blasphemy, (*Gr.*) an uttering of reproachful words, tending either to the dishonour of God; or to the hurt and disgrace of any man's name or credit.

Blatant, barking, bawling.

Blatation, (*Latin*) vain babbling.

Blatta Bizantia, the sweet Indian Sea-fish-shell used in the composition of *Aurea Alexandrina*, and *Diamargariton*.

Blay, see *B'leak*.

To *Blaze*, to spread abroad a false Report. A Fire is said to *blaze* forth, when it shoots forth an extraordinary flame.

Blazon, is taken either strictly for an explication of Arms in apt and significant terms, or at large for a display of the Vertues of the Bearers of Arms.

To *Bleach*, to whiten, to dry in the Sun.

Bleak or *Blay*, a small eager fish that takes the same bait as a Roach.

Blekingia, a Province of Denmark conterminous to *Scandia*, one of the two grand Peninsules of that Kingdom.

Blemish, when the Hounds finding where the Chace hath been, make only a proffer, but return, this Hunters call a *Blemish*. More generally a stain in a man's Reputation or Honour: An imperfection in any thing.

Blend, to mix, to mingle together.

Blent, (*old word*) stayed, ceased, turned back.

Blesiloquent, (*Lat.*) faltering in speech, stammering.

Blew-bottle, (*Cyanus*) a weed which groweth much in Corn-fields, and is counted a good vulnerary Herb.

Blue-mantle, the name of an Office belonging to one of the Pursuivants of Arms.

Blight, an accident happening to Corn and Fruit-trees, making them look as if they were blasted.

Blinds, in Military Affairs, are made of Boards or long Planks fill'd with Earth, four or five foot high, one foot and a half thick, one, two, or three rod long, which are movable to shelter the Musketeers and the Workmen.

Blinks, (a term in Hunting) boughs rent from Trees and cast overthwart the way, where a Deer is likely to pass, thereby to hinder his running.

To *Blissom*, to tup as the Ram doth the Ewe.

Blite, (*Lat. Blitum*) an Herb so called because it hath hardly any tast.

Blith, an old British word, that signifies yielding milk, profitable; also *Blith* or *Blithsome* is used for pleasant or jovial.

Blive, *Belive*, (*old word*) readily, fast.

Blo, (*old word*) blue.

Blocks, in Navigation, are those small wooden Pullies wherein the running ropes do run. There are double Blocks where there is need of more strength.

B'ois, a City of *Beauvais* a Province of *Celtic France*, situate on the River *Loire*, and anciently dignified with the Title of an Earldom; it hath a Castle of the same name pleasantly seated upon a Hill, where of old the Kings of *France* used oftentimes to reside.

Blomary, the first forge in an Iron-Mill, through which the Iron doth pass after it is melted out of the Mine.

To *B'loom*, to blossom, from the Dutch *Bloem* a Flower.

Blote, to smoke, from the Dutch word *Blott*, i. e. bloud; hence *Blote Herrings*, from their looking red.

Bloudstone, (*Lapis Hematites*) a certain reddish stone very effectual for the stopping of blood.

Bloudy-hand, is the apprehension of a Trespasser in a Forest against Venison, with his Hands or other part bloody, tho' he be not found chasing or hunting.

Bloud-wit, an old *Saxon* word used in Charters of Liberties anciently granted, signifying an Amerciament for shedding of Blood.

B'oud-wort, (*Lapathum Sativum*) a good sallad Herb, both pleasant to the tast and wholesom.

Bluffe, or *Bluffheaded*, in Navigation, is when a Ship has but a small Rake forward on, and is built with her Stern too streight up.

Blunderbuss, a Gun of a large bore that will carry Twenty Pistol Bullets, and do execution at some distance.

To *B'yn*, (*old word*) to cease, to desist.

Boanerges, (*Hebr.*) Sons of Thunder.

Board and Board, when two Ships come so near as to touch one another.

To go *Aboard*, to go into a Ship.

To make *Aboard*, to board it up, is to turn to windward.

Boat-

Boat-rope, that by which the Ship tows her Boat at the Stern.

Boatswain, is an Officer in a Ship who takes into his charge all the ropes belonging to the rigging of the Ship, all her cables, anchors, sails, flags, colours, pendants, long-boat, and furniture. He calls up the Men to the execution of their Duties, keeps 'em at peace one with another, and sees all Offenders punish'd according to their sentences.

Bobtaile, (a term in Archery) the steel of a shaft that is little breasted, and big towards the head, it is otherwise called *Capon-fashion*, or *Rush-grown*.

Bocardo, the fifth mood of the third figure in Logick, in which the middlemost Proposition is a universal Affirmative, the first and last particular Negatives.

Bockerel and *Bockerett*, (in Faulconry) one of the kinds of long-winged Hawks.

Boccone, (*Ital.*) a morsel or bit; also poyson.

Bockland, (*qu. Bookland*) a term in Law, land held by Book or Charter, and not to be alienated either by gift or sale, but left entire to the next Heir.

To *Bode* or *Boode*, (*old word*) to shew or declare; whence to forebode to foretell.

A *Body*, geometrically defin'd a Magnitude, which has length, breadth, and depth; and is either regular, irregular, or mixt.

Bæotia, a Country in Greece, formerly call'd *Ogygia*, and separated from *Attica* by the Hill *Cytheron*.

Bohemia, a part of Germany beyond the Danow, whose chief City is *Prague*. Of this large Country the Emperor is King.

Bohemians, the same with Gypsies, Vagabonds that strowl about the Country, and live by filching and pretended telling of Fortunes.

Boiar, a grand Officer of State among the *Persians* and *Russians*.

Bois de Vincennes, a stately Palace within a League of *Paris*, to which the Kings of France oft-times betake themselves for their pleasure; it was begun by *Charles* Count of *Valois*, Brother to *Philip* the Fair, and finished by King *Charles* the Fifth.

Boistons, (*old word*) halting, lame, lowly.

Bole-Armoniack, a kind of earth, or soft crumbling stone, which is found in a part of *Armenia*, used by Painters to make a kind of faint red colour; it is mixed either with Allum or Coperas, and therefore restraining and more desiccative; it is also cordial for healing and cooling.

Boline, or *Boling*, a term in Navigation signifying the cord in a ship with which Mariners use to draw the sail, that it may gather wind. To sharp the main *Boling*, is to hall it taught or stiff. To hale up the *Boling*, is to put it forward. To check or ease the *Boling*, is to slacken it.

Bollen, (*old word*) swelled.

Bollingbroke, a Castle in *Lincolnshire*, famous for being the birth-place of King *Henry* the Fourth, who was called *Henry* of *Bollingbroke*.

Bolmong, a medley of several Granes together. It is also called *Masselin*, or *Mong Corn*.

To *Bolt* a Cony, a term in Hunting, when a Cony is first raised, she is said to be bolted.

Bolts, in Navigation are those Iron Pins which belong to the Rigging of a Ship.

Bolus, a Medicine taken inwardly of a consistence somewhat thicker than Honey, and in quantity for one Dose as much as can be conveniently taken at a mouthful.

Bomb, a huge kind of Grenado stuff with all manner of combustible matter, and slung out of a Mortar-piece, to burn and destroy Towns and Castles, and whatever it lights upon.

Bombasine, a stuff made of Bombast, or Cotton; which is an upright annual Plant not above a Cubit high, growing in *Asia*, the seed whereof is like the Trettles or Dung of a Rabbet, and is of great use both in Medicin and other occasions.

Bombilation, (*Lat.*) a humming of Bees.

Bombicynous, (*Lat.*) made of silk, from *Bombyx* a Silkworm.

Bona Patria, a term of the practick, or Law in Scotland, and signifies the chusing of twelve men out of any part of the Country to pass upon Assize, who are called Jurators.

Bonair, see *Debonair*.

Bona, a Womans name, signifying in Latin, good.

Bona Notabilia, in the Civil Law, are those Goods which a man dies posselt of in another Diocess above the value of Five pounds.

Bonafus, a wild beast, having the head of a Bull, and the body of a Horse.

Bonana Tree, a Tree which grows in most of the *Caribbee Islands*, five or six yards high, and having leaves a yard and a half long, and half a yard broad, the fruit of which Tree is very good and Medicinal.

Bon-Chrestien, the name of a large French Pear now grown common among us, yet of good esteem as being a Fruit of a good relish, and not unwholsome.

Bone-breaker, see *Ossifraga*.

Bonewell, the Name of a pretty Well, near *Richards Castle* in *Herefordshire*, so called because it is always full of little fish bones, or as some think, of small Frog-bones, altho' they be from time to time quite drawn out of it.

Bongrace, (*French*) good grace, handsome behaviour; also a kind of covering for Childrens foreheads, to keep them from the heat of the Sun.

Bonne, (*Bonna*) the chief Seat of the Archbishop of *Colen*, one of the three spiritual Electors of the Empire.

Bonhommes, (*French*) an Order of Fryers instituted by *St. Francis de Paula*; they were also called Fryer *Minims*, or *Minorites*.

Boniface, (*Lat.*) quasi, well-doer, the proper name of several Popes, and divers other eminent men.

Bonito, a kind of fish, so called from the French word *Bondir*, to leap up.

Bonium, the ancient name of the Monastery of *Bangor* in *Cheshire*, where *Pelagius* the Heretick was brought up.

Bonnemine, (French) a good aspect or countenance.

Bonnet, an addition to another Sail, to be put on or taken off; and when they fasten it on, they cry, *Lace on the Bonnet*; when they take it off, *Shake off the Bonnet*. *Bonnet* in Fortification, a kind of little Ravelin beyond the Counterscarp wherein to place an advanc'd Guard; it has two Faces, a Parapet and a slight Palisado. Also a kind of Cap.

Bononia, an ancient Town and University of Italy in that Province, anciently call'd *Flaminia*, now *Romania* or *Romaniola*.

Boolie, (old word) beloved. A long Pole used to spread out the Clew of the Studding Sail.

Boon, (old word) a request.

Boon Grace, in Navigation, a certain frame or composition of old Ropes or Junks of Cables used to be laid out at the bows, stems, and sides of Ships, to preserve them from great Flakes of Ice when they sail Northward.

Boote, (old word) help, succour, aid, or advantage.

Boot of Bale, (old word) ease of sorrows.

Boothaler, (a Northern word) a Thief or Robber.

Bootes, a North Star near *Charles-wain*, called also *Bubulcus*, or *Arctophylax*, which the Poets feign'd to have been *Arctus* the Son of *Calisto*, who was changed into a Bear, and placed also among the Signs.

Booz or *Boaffi*, (Hebr. in strength).

Boracho, a Spanish word, signifying a bottle made of a Pigg's Skin, with the hair inward, dressed with *Rosin* and *Pitch*.

Borage, (*Borrago Euphrosyne*) a common, but much-esteem'd Garden Herb, good to exhilarate and comfort the Heart and expel Melancholy.

Borax or *Borace*, a hard and shining Mineral like green Earth which Goldsmiths use in the melting of Gold. It is also called *Chrysocolle*, and is either natural or artificial, which is made of Childrens Urine.

Borbonia, one of the Nine Provinces of *Gallia Aquitanica*, beyond the *Garonne*; the chief Town of this Province is *Bourbon*, which gives denomination to the present Royal Line of *France*.

Bordel, (Ital.) a Brothel-house or place where Women publicly prostitute themselves.

Bordlands, the Demesns that the Lords keep in their hands for the maintenance of their Board or Table.

Bordure, in Heraldry, is a Circumference or Tract of one Metal, Colour, or Fur drawn about the Arms in resemblance of the Fimbrias of the Jews; and it contains the first part of the Field.

To *Border* a Pasty, to cut it up.

Boreas, the Son of *Astræus*, generally taken for the North Wind.

Boreal, Northerly.

Borish, an Herb which Fullers use for the taking out spots out of Cloth.

To *Born*, (old word) to burnish.

Borneo, an Asian Island whose Metropolitan Town is of the same name, lying in the *Indian* or *Eastern Ocean*.

Borough, see *Burrough*.

Borrel, (old word) rude, rustick; also an attire for the Head.

Borrow, (old word) a pledge, a surety.

Borysthenes, the greatest River in *Scythia* next to *Ister*, now the *Nieper*.

Boscage, a place set thick with Trees; also a term in Painting, a Picture that represents much Wood and Trees.

Boscobel, (French, Fair-wood) a house eminent for being one of the King's places of Refuge after *Worcester* fight.

Bosenham or *Boseham*, a pleasant Town in *Sussex*, where King *Harald* lived retired for his recreation, and whence lanching forth into the Sea in a little Bark, he was carried by contrary Winds into *Normandy*, where being detained, he assured the Kingdom of *England* to Duke *William*.

Boss, (French) a stud or knob.

Bosleduc, (*Boscum ducis*) a strong Town of *Brabant*, a Province of the Spanish Netherlands, but subject to the States of *Holland*.

Bosnia, one of the four Provinces of *Illyrium*, (the other three being *Slavonia*, *Croatia*, and *Dalmatia*) which being under the *Turks* Dominion, is govern'd by a *Bassa*, who is generally mention'd by the title of *Bassa of Bosnia*.

Bosphorus, the name of two Seas, so called from the passage of *Jupiter* over them in the shape of a Bull, when he stole away *Europa*; the one lieth near *Constantinople*, and is called *Bosphorus Thracicus*; the other more Northward, and is called *Bosphorus Cimmerius*.

Botanical or *Botanic*, (Greek) belonging to herbs or plants.

Botargo, a kind of Saucedge or Pudding made of the Eggs and Blood of the Sea Mullet.

Botescarl, (*Buthefcarlus*) the Governor of a Boat, the same as *Boatsmain*.

Botin, (French) a kind of Boot or Buskin.

Botolph, a proper name, signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, helpful.

Bottom, (old word) a blossom or bud.

Bottomry, *Bottomary*, or *Bottomage*, a borrowing of Money upon a Ship, for the use of the Ship.

Botts, a Disease in Horses, the same with that we call the Worms in human Creatures.

Bovata terra, in Common Law is a quantity of Land containing about eighteen Acres.

Bovilla, a Town near *Rome*, where *Claudius* was slain by *Milo*.

Bouillon, (French) a French dish made of several sorts of boiled meat.

A *Boulter*, a Sieve to sift Meal or Flower.

Boun, (old word) ready.

Bouillon, see *Borbonia*.

To *Bourd*, (French) to jest.

Bourdeaux, see *Burdegala*.

Bourg, the chief City of that part of *Savoy* which belongs to the King of *France*, and is called *Bresse*.

Bourges, an Academy Town, being the chief City of the Province of *Berry* in *France*.

Bourgogne, see *Burgundia*.

Boure,

Boure, (old word) a Bed-chamber.

Bourn, (*Dutch*) a Head of a Spring or Fountain, and those Towns that end in *bourn*, as *Sittingbourn*, &c. are situated upon Bourns or Springs, which are commonly in the Valleys, lying beneath the Downs, as in *Hantsire*, *Wiltshire*, &c.

Borough, from the Dutch word *Burgh*, a Town Incorporate, which is not a City; whence *Borough-Master*, or *Bourgo-Master* is the Bailiff, Major, or chief Ruler of a Town or Borough.

Borough-English, or *Burgh-English*, a term in Law, being a customary descent of Land or Tenements to the youngest Son or Brother.

Burrough-head, see *Headborough*.

Boute-feu, (*French*) an Incendiary, a sower of strife and sedition.

To *Bowze*, or pull down the Sails, to succour the Tacks in a stiff gale of Wind.

A *Bow*, a Mathematical Instrument to take heights.

The *Bow* of a Ship, is the broadest part of the Ship before.

Bow-bearer, the Inferiour or Under-officer in a Forest.

Bowels, generally taken for all the inward parts of the Body of Man or other Creature. Figuratively we say, Bowels of Compassion.

Bowet, a term in Falconry signifying a young Hawk, when she draws any thing out of her Nest, and covets to clamber on the boughs.

A *Bowge* of Court, a Livery of Bread and Drink, or other things of the Princes bounty over and above the ordinary allowance. Also a Rope fasten'd to the middle of the outside of the Sail, which makes the Sail stand closer by the Wind.

Bowke, (old word) a body, the belly or the stomach.

Bowl, a round space at the head of either Mast for Men to stand in.

To *Bowl* a Coney, (a term of Hunting.) See *Bolt*.

Bow Anchors, First, Second, and Third Anchors, yet all such as a Ship may ride by in fair weather.

Bowling, in Falconry, is when a Hawk drinks often, yet continually thirsts for more.

Box and Needle, an Instrument used in surveying of Land, and finding out the situation of any side, by pointing one end of its needle towards the North.

Boxa, a kind of Drink made in *Turky*, of a Seed somewhat like Mustard-seed.

Bey, or *Buoy* of an Anchor, that which being tied to the Anchor, swims upon the Water, to give notice where the Anchor lies.

The *Buoy Rope*, that which is tied to the Buoy at one end, the Anchor Hook being tied to the other.

Boyar. See *Bajar*.

Brabantia, the Dukedom of *Brabant*, one of the Ten Provinces of the *Spanish Netherlands*,

which is parted from *Flanders* by the River *Scheldt*; it contains the Marchionate of the Sacred Empire, the Dukedom of *Arschot*, the Earldom *Hochstrat* and *Macklin*.

Braccata Gallia, that part of *France* which is called *Provence*.

Brace, that which fastens Beams in building: Also a cable of a Ship: Also a couple or pair. By Huntsmen it is applied to some particular Beasts of the Game; as they say a brace of Bucks, Hares, or Foxes, and sometimes a *Leash*.

Bracer, (a term in Archery) a piece of *Spanish* Leather fastened with Laces to the Arm of the Archer, to keep his Arm from the stripe of the Bow-string, and for the better gliding of the Arrow.

Brachial, (*lat.*) belonging to the Arm.

Brachialum, a Member of an Instrument, sometimes used upon *Astrolabes*, and other Projections of the Sphere. 'Tis commonly made of brass, having several joints, that the end or point may be set to any Degree on the *Astrolabe*.

Brachygraphy, (*Greek*) the Art of Writing in characters, or short-writing.

Brackets, little carved knees which belong to the supporting of the Galleries in Ships.

Brackmans, *Bramans*, or *Bramines*, a Sect of Philosophers or Divines in *India*, who live only upon Herbs and Fruits, so skilful in *Astrology*, that they will foretell the Eclipses to a minute.

Braga, (*Lat.* *Bracara*) the Metropolitan Archiepiscopal See of *Portugal*. The Controversie for Primacy of this Archbishop with the Archbishop of *Toledo*, in *Spain*, is not yet decided.

Braganza, a City of *Portugal*, which gave title of Duke to that John of *Braganza* (the Father of the present King) who shaking off the *Spanish* Government, was Crowned King of *Portugal*.

Braggard, or *Braggadocio*, a bragging vain-glorious Fellow.

Bragget, a drink made of Honey, us'd in *Wales*. It is also a word used in Architecture, signifying a stay cut out of Stone or Timber, to bear up the Corbel.

Braid Albin, otherwise called *Albany*, the most Northern Country of *Scotland*, commonly called the *Highlands*; the highest part whereof is likewise called *Drum Albin* or *Brun Albin*.

Brain, is strictly taken for the foremost part of the substance which is within the Skull, and is a substance of a peculiar sort to it self, outwardly cover'd with the *Pia Mater*, and wrought with many turnings and windings. The exterior substance is *Ashy*, wherein the Animal Spirits are generated. The interior White, which receives the Animal Spirits from the former, and discharges 'em into the Nerves, upon which the voluntary Actions depend. The Brain is the Seate of Imagination, Judgment, Memory, and Reminiscence.

Brake, (*Dutch*) a Snaffle for Horses; also in Navigation the handle of the Ships Pump. Also the name of Female Fern; also an Instrument used in dressing of Flax.

Brales, small Ropes, belonging only to the two Courses,

Courses and the Mizen, with which they furl or farthel the Sails; so that to hail up the Brales, or brale up the Sails, is all one.

Bramines. See *Brackmans*.

Brambles, prickly shrubs, whose Fruit serve to feed the Birds.

Brancher, a young Hawk newly come out of the Nest.

Branch, to make a Hawk take the Branch, is to make a Hawk leap from Tree to Tree, till the Dog springs the Partridge.

Brandenburg, a Marquisate in the Circle of the Empire or *Upper Saxony*, whose chief Town is of the same name; the Marquess of *Brandenburg* is one of the Electors of the Empire.

Brandgoose, a kind of a Water-fowl, somewhat less than an ordinary Goose. So called from the adust colour (and like a burnt Coal) of its Breast and Wings; *Brand* signifying in *Dutch* Burnt.

Brand-iron, a Trevet, an Iron to set a Pot upon.

To *Brandish*, (*French*) to make to shine with a gentle moving.

Brandrith, a Rail or Fence wherewith a Well is compass'd lest any one should fall into it.

Brankursin. See *Bearsfoot*. 'Tis of the resemblance to this Plant that the Ornaments of the *Corinthian* Chapters are made.

Branonium, the ancient name of *Wigornia*, or the City of *Worcester*.

Brasses, Ropes that are used for the squaring and traversing of the Yards.

Brassets, (*French*) Armor for the Arms.

Brasil or *Bresil* (*Brasilia*) one of the four Provinces of that part of the Southern or *Peruvian* *America*, which lies upon *Mar del Nort*, and is divided into Thirteen Praefectures, *S. Vincentio*, *Rio Jennero*, *Spirito Santo*, *Porto Seguro*, *Ilheos*, *Pernambuco*, *Iamarica*, *Paraiba*, *Rio Grande*, *Siara*, *Maranhon*, *Para*. Also a red heavy Wood, and very dry, which quickly consumes in the fire, without smoaking, much used by Dyers for the dying of red and violet colours.

To *Braist*, (*old word*) to break.

Bravia, an *American* Isle, under or near unto which the Mariners report the Sea to be deepest.

Bravado, (*Spanish*) a daring, a making a shew of an Onset.

Bravy, (*old word*) a reward.

Brawl, a kind of Dance, wherewith all Balls are generally begun, wherein the persons dance in a ring, and not forward, continually pulling and shaking one another.

Brazed, in Heraldry, when three Chevrons cut one another in the middle cross wise.

To *Breid*, (*old word*) to break out.

To *Break* that Dear, is in the phrase of an expert Carver, to cut up that piece of Venison brought to the Table. In the same sence they say *Break* that Sarcel or Teal.

Breaming or *Brooming* a Ship, the washing of a Ship, or burning of all her filth with Reeds or Broom.

Breck, (*old word*) a bruise.

Breda, a great Town of *Brabant*, one of the

ten Provinces of the *Spanish Low-Countries*, however the Prince of *Orange's* Patrimony.

Brede, (*old word*) a bredth, also abroad.

To *Bredgen*, (*old word*) to abridge, or shorten.

Breez, a fresh gale of wind blowing off the Sea by day.

Breetch, (a term in Gunnery) the aftermost part of a Gun.

Breetschings, Ropes by which they lash the Ordnance fast to the Ships side in foul weather.

Breme, (*old word*) furiously; also a kind of Fish like a Carp, but flatter, and having larger Scales.

Bremen, one of the two Archbishopricks in the Circle of *Saxony*, the other being *Magdeburg*; but *Bremen* was raised to the title of a Dutchy, and by the Treaty of *Munster* given to the *Swede*.

Brennus, a Captain of the *Gauls*, who overthrew the *Romans* at the River *Albia*, and took *Rome*, but was beaten out by *Camillus*; afterwards he killed himself at *Delphos*.

Brent, (*old word*) burnt.

Brescia, (*Brixia*) a strong and pleasant Town in the Dutchy of *Milaw*, but belonging to the State of *Venice*.

Breslaw, the chief City of *Uratistavia*, a Principality of *Silesia*.

Bress, that part of the Dutchy of *Savoy* which belongs to the King of *France*. See *Bourg*.

Bressir, a Palatinate with a chief Town of the same name in *Russia Lithuania*.

Brest, a very considerable Port-town in *Upper Britany*.

Brestfast, a Rope which is fasten'd to some part of the ship forward on, to hold her Head to a Wharf or any other thing.

Brest-rope, a Rope that with the Parrels keeps the Yard close to the Mast.

Breve, that which we call a Writ, is called in the Practick of *Scotland*, a *Breve*, the several Forms whereof will be seen in their proper place.

Breviary, a compendious collection; Also a kind of Mass-book.

Breviloquence, (*Lat.*) a short discourse, a speaking in brief.

Bricols, certain Engins used in old time to batter the Walls of Towns or Castles.

Bridgebote or *Bugbote*. See *Bridgebote*.

Bridgenorth, a town in *Shropshire*, corruptedly so called, for *Burgmorf*, i. e. the town near the Forest of *Morf*; it was built by *Achelfleda*, Lady of the *Mercians*, and walled by *Robert de Belesm*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who keeping the town against King *Henry* the second, was there besieged and taken.

A *Bry*, or *Bricze*, a kind of Flie, called a Horse-flie, or Gad-flie.

A *Brief*, signifies most properly the process that issues out of the *Chancery* or other Court, commanding the Sheriff to attack *A*, to answer the Suit of *B*. But more largely taken for any Process of the King in Writing under seal, commanding any thing to be done for the furtherance of good Order. Also a term in Musick, being such a measure of Musical quantity, as contains two strokes

strokes of time down, and as many up, and is thus character'd (II).

Briel, a famous Port-Town in the Isle of *Desh*-*born* in *Holland*.

Brigade, (*French*) a term in Military Discipline, a Body of Soldiers consisting of ten or twelve Squadrons of Horse, and five or six Battalions of Foot.

Brigadier, one that commands a Brigade of Horse or Foot.

Brigandine, (*French*) an ancient kind of Armour with many plates and joynts, like a Coat of Mail; whence *Brigand*, a Foot-soldier so armed, or a High-way Robber; also *Brigandine* or *Brigantine*, a sort of little Ships or Pinnaces, row'd with ten, twelve, or fifteen Oars, one man to an Oar.

Brigantes, the ancient name of those People that inhabited a great part of the North of *England*, as *Yorkshire*, *Richmondshire*, the Bishoprick of *Durham*, *Lancashire*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmorland*.

Brigbote, or *Bughbote*, (*Dutch*) a contribution made toward the mending of Bridges: Also an exemption from that tribute by a Charter from the King.

Brigidians, an Order of Religious Persons, instituted by a Princess of *Suetia*, whose name was *Brigidia*. There was also an *Irish* Woman famous for Sanctity, who was called Saint *Brigit*, or *Bride*.

Brick, Earth mix'd with Sand, made up in moulds, and then bak'd in the fire, to be fit for building.

Brilliant, glittering, casting forth a sparkling Light.

Brimstone, a certain Mineral, consisting of a subtile fat, and oily exhalation harden'd by the heat of the Sun.

Brindisi, see *Brundisium*.

Bringer up, in Military Discipline is the last or hindmost man in every File.

Briany, a Plant, called otherwise Wild-vine, in *Lat.* *Brionia*.

Brisack, see *Brisgovia*.

Briseis, the Daughter of *Brises*; she fell to *Achilles's* share at the taking of *Lymessus*, and being afterwards taken from him by *Agamemnon*, was the cause of his defection from the *Grecian* Army for a great while.

Brisgovia, (*vulg.* *Brisgoia*) a little Territory adjoining to the *Landgraviate* of *Alsatia*; the chief Towns whereof are *Friburg* and *Brisack*.

Bristow, *Bristolia*, the name of a pleasant City standing partly in *Somersetshire*, partly in *Gloucestershire*. It is so called as it were *Brightstow*, which in the *Saxon* signifieth a bright or shining place; in *British* it was called *Caer Oder Nant Badon*; i. e. the City *Oder* in the Vail of *Badon*. It was fortified by *Robert* Bishop of *Constance*, against King *William Rufus*, with a Wall, which this day is in part standing.

Britannia, the name of this whole Island, containing *England* and *Scotland*. It is so called from the ancient name *Brith*, i. e. painted; and *Tania*, which, among the old *Greeks* signifieth a Region. Also *Britannia*, *Bretagne*, or *Brittany*, anciently

called *Armorica*, one of the ten Provinces of *Celtick France*, containing in it divers flourishing Cities, as *Nantes* upon the *Loir*, *Condal*, *Rennes* a Parliament Town, *Dout*, *S. Brien*, *S. Malo*, &c.

To *Brite*, a term in Husbandry, Barley, and Wheat, and other sorts of Grain, and also Hops are said to *Brite* when they grow over-ripe and shatter.

Brixia. See *Brescia*.

Brizes, or rather *Breezes*, certain Winds, which the motion of the Air in great circles doth produce, refrigerating those that live under the line; which makes *Peru*, and divers parts of the *West-Indies*, not so intolerable, in respect of heat, as *Barbary*, and the skirts of the *Torrid Zone*.

Broach, a term in Hunting, the next start growing above the Beam-antler in a Stag's head.

Brocado, (*Spanish*) a kind of Cloth wrought or mixed with Gold or Silver.

Broccarii, a word used in the *Scots* practick, and signifies in the Statutes of Gild, Mediators in any Transaction or Contract.

Broch, or *Brooch*, a peaked Ornament of Gold, formerly much worn.

Brochity, (*old word*) crookedness, especially of Teeth.

Brock, a Beast of the bigness of a young Hog, inhabiting the Woods, known commonly by the name of a Badger. Also a Hart of the third year is called a *Brock* or *Brocket*; and a Hind is a *Brocket's* Sister, of the same year.

Brode halfpenny, a Toll, or Custom, for setting up Boards or Tables in a Market or Fair. It is also called *Bord-halfpenny*, and *Bordage*.

To *Brogle* for *Eeles*, to fish for *Eeles*.

Broken Radiation, a term in the *Dioptrick* Art, wherein is consider'd the breaking of Beams as they are seen through a Glass cut into several Planes or Faces.

Broker, is one that contrives, makes and concludes Bargains between Merchant and Merchant. But the word is appropriated to those that sell old Cloaths and Household-stuff.

Bronchocele, (*Greek*) a Rupture of the Throat, being a great round swelling in the Throat.

Bronchia, (*Gr.*) hollow Pipes dispers'd through the substance of the Lungs, being branches of the Wind-pipe. The middle Fistulous part of the Wind-pipe, whose fore-part is made up of so many little Rings.

Brond, (*old word*) fury.

Brooklime, (*Lat.* *Becabunga*, *Anagallis Aquatica*) a sort of Herb good against Dropsies and Scurvies, and a cleanser of the Blood.

Broom, (*Lat.* *Genista*) a Shrub whereof Besoms are made, the Buds of it pickled are a good Sallet; a decoction of the Branches is commended for the Dropsie, Gout, Sciatica, and other pains of the Joynts.

Broomcrape, a Plant growing at the Root of Broom, having a Root like a Turnip. It is effectual against the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, and to provoke Urine.

Brooming, or *Broming* a Ship. See *Breaming*.

Brotel, (*old word*) bridle.

Brow-

Brow-antler, a term among Hunters, the first start that grows next to the Head of a Stag; and next to that is a Beam-antler.

Browded, (old word) imbroider'd.

To *Browk*, (old word) to enjoy.

Brown, a dark obscure colour. Yet in the Complexion and Hair noted with the Epithete of lovely.

Brownists, a Sect something like that of the *Donatists*, first broached in England by Robert Brown of Rutlandshire, in 1583.

To *Browse*, to feed as Beasts on shrubs or roots of Trees.

Bruges, the second City of the Province of Flanders, in the Spanish Netherlands, encompassed with a fair Wall, and having above sixty Churches. Hither it was that Lodovick Malanus, Earl of Flanders, about the year 1338. allured the English, by granting them most ample Privileges, to settle a Staple of English Wool; by which the Netherlands have been wonderfully enrich'd.

Brumal, (Lat.) Winter-like, belonging to the shortest day of Winter.

Brundisium, (vulg. *Brindisi*) a noted Town of Terra di Otranto, a Province of the Kingdom of Naples; through this Town Julius Caesar marched when he follow'd Pompey into Greece.

Brunswick, a Dutchy in that Circle of the Empire, called the Circle of the Lower Saxony. The chief Town of this Dutchy is also called *Brunswick*, where the best Mum is brewed; but the Ducal Seat is *Wolfenbuttel*.

Brush, in the phrase of Huntsmen, is the Tail of a Fox; the same is *Drag*.

Brusk, a term used in Heraldry, signifying a kind of tawny colour, otherwise called *Tenne*.

Brussels, (*Bruxella*) a Magnificent City, the principal next *Antwerp*, in the Province of *Brabant*.

A *Brute*, a Beast that wants the use of Reason.

Brutality, the Act of a Brute.

Brutish, beast-like.

Bryers, a general name for several thorny shrubs that render the Woods and Hedges impassible. A man is said to be in the *Bryers*, when he is at a nonplus.

Bryke, (old word) strait, narrow.

To *Brymme*, when a Boar goes to copulation, he is said (by Foresters) to go to *Brymme*.

B U

Bubo, a kind of Boil or Botch, which commonly happens in the *Emunctories* or cleansing parts, and in the glandulous or kernelly parts of the Body, and if it be Pestilential, commonly under the Arm-holes.

To *Buccinate*, (Lat.) to blow a Trumpet.

Buccellation, (Lat.) a Chymical term, a dividing into Gobbets.

Buccinator, the round Muscle of the Cheeks like a Circle, thin and membranous, interwoven with various Fibres, and inseparably girt about with the Tunic of the Mouth.

Bucentoro, a stately Galley, or great Ship, wherein the Duke of Venice, and the Senate, go yearly in triumph on *Ascension* day, to espouse the Sea.

Bucephalus, Alexander the Great's Horse; he had the mark of a Bulls-head upon his Shoulder. Being killed in the Battel, which Alexander fought against *Porus*, King of India, a City was built in the place where he was buried, called *Bucephala*.

To *Buck*; a Hare or Coney, when they desire copulation, are said to go to buck.

Buckeldians, a sect of Hereticks which are reckoned among the several sorts of Anabaptists.

Buckingham, the chief Town in Buckinghamshire, so called from its fruitfulness in Beech-trees, which the Saxons call'd *Bucken*.

Buckhorn, an Herb with many small and jagged leaves; it stayeth bleeding, and maketh Warts to consume away.

Buckthorn, an Herb of whose Berries is made a deep green colour.

Buckwheat, (*Tragopyrum*) a Herb growing in Woods, on which Deer do very much delight to feed.

Bucolicks, (Greek) Pastoral songs, or poems, such as *Virgil's* Eclogues, and *Theocritus's* Idyls.

Buda, the chief City of Lower Hungary, now called *Offen*, not far from the banks of *Danubius*. see *Offen*.

Budaris, a City of Germany, belonging to the *Palsgrave*, now called *Heydelberg*.

Budge, Lambs-fur.

To *Budge*, to stir from a place.

Budge-barrel, a little Tin-barrel to carry Powder in for fear of fire.

Buffle, or *Buffalo*, (*Bubalus*) a sort of beast very frequent in the East-Indies, and other parts of Asia. It resembles an Ox most of any other beast among us, and is by some called a Wild Ox.

Bugia, a part of Barbary, which hath in it a Sea-port Town of the same name; before which Sir Edward Spragg gained a noble Victory over the Algerines.

Bugle, an Herb excellent for Wounds, whether taken in drink, or outwardly applied. It groweth in woody places with blew Flowers and Leaves like *Selfrile*.

Bugloss, an Herb whose Flowers are very cordial, and the Leaves are a good Pot-herb, growing in most Gardens.

Bulbous, (Lat.) Bulbous Plants are those that have round Roots, Tulips, Onions, Garlick, &c.

Buffoon, (French) a Jester.

Bulgaria, that part of Dacia which is otherwise called *Mysia Inferior*, a Countrey adjoining to Thrace, and whose chief Cities are *Sophia*, *Nicopolis*, *Sylistra*, and *Varna*.

† *Bulimy*, (Greek) insatiable hunger.

Bulkhead, a Cieling, as it were, or Wall of boards athwart the ship.

A *Bull*, a round Jewel, hollow within: Also the Breifs, Edicts, and Letters Patents issuing out of the Pope's Chancery, are call'd *Bulls*.

The

The *Golden Bull*, is a Regulation made by the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, in the year 1356. touching the form of electing the Emperors, which is observ'd to this day; so call'd by reason of the Gold Seal appendant to it.

Bullenger, a sort of Boat, or small Vessel.

Bulhead, a sort of Fish whose chiefest Bait is the smallest Worm.

Bullion Mony, Gold or Silver in the mass, or billet; also the place where such Gold or Silver is brought to be try'd, and chang'd for the King.

Bully-Rock, a new name for a Swash-buckler, a boisterous hectoring fellow.

Bulwark, a Fort or Fortrefs for the defence of a Town.

Bumbasin. See *Bombasin*.

Bundles, a sort of Records of *Chancery*, lying in the Office of the Rolls; as, the Files of Bills, and Answers in *Chancery*, the Files of *Corpus cum Causa*, all Writs of *Certiorari*, with their Certificates, and divers others.

Bunt, the hollownes which is allowed in making of Sails.

Bunt-lines, Lines by which they trise up the bunt of the sail, for the better farthling thereof.

Bunting, a sort of Lark.

Buoy, see *Boy*.

Buquan, a Country in the south part of *Scotland*, the People whereof were anciently called *Taizoli*.

Burbrech, (old *Saxon* Law-term) a being quit of trespasses committed against the peace in a City or Borough.

Burdegala, (vulg. *Bordeaux*) the chief City of *Guien*, a Province of *Aquitainick France*, on this side the *Garonne*. It hath been anciently a very eminent Town, and particularly famous for the birth of the Poet *Ausonius*, and still flourishes in great repute, being a Parliament-town, Academy, and convenient Port.

Burden, or *Burthen*, a load of any thing as much as a man can well carry. We say, a ship is of such a *Burthen*, that is, she carries so many Tun.

Burdock, (Lat. *Bardana*, *Lappa Major*) a sort of Herb, whose broad Leaves, Roots and Seed are very useful in Physick.

Burel, fine Glafs.

Burford, a Town in *Oxfordshire*, where *Cuthred* King of the *West Saxons* vanquish'd *Ethelbald* King of the *Mercians*, and won his Banner, whereon was painted the golden Dragon.

Burgage, is a Tenure, whereby Men of Cities and Boroughs hold their Lands and Tenements of the King, and other Lords for a certain yearly Rent.

Burganet, (French) a kind of Helmet.

To *Burgeon*, to grow big about, or gross. From the French *Burgeon*, a *Bud*.

A *Burgh*, see *Borough*.

Burghbote, (old *Saxon*) a term in Law, signifying a being quit of giving aid to make a Borough, or City, or repairing demolish'd Walls.

Burgh-grave, a title of Honour in *Germany*, signifying a Count, or chief Governour of a City or Castle.

Burglary, according to the acceptance of Com-

mon Law, is defined a felonious entering into another Man's House, with an intent to steal somewhat, or to do some felonious act.

Burgos, an Archbishoprick, and the Metropolis of *Castilia Vetus*, a Province of that part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*.

Burgundia, a Countrey of *France*, the people whereof were anciently called *Sequanii* and *Hedui*: It is now divided into *Upper Burgundy*, which is called *Burgundia Regia*, or the County of *Burgundy*, *Franche Contee*, and into *Upper Burgundy*, which is called *Burgundia Imperatoria*, or the *Dutchy of Burgundy*.

Burled, (old word) armed.

Burlesque, (French) merry, drollish: Also a drolling merry sort of Poetry.

Burlet, (French) a Coif.

Burles, see *Buttons*.

Burley-brand, (old word) a great sword, great fury.

To *Burnbeak*, see *Denshire*.

Burnet, (Lat. *Pimpinella*) a certain Herb which is much used in *Claret Wine* to give it a pleasing relish: Also a word used by *Chaucer*, signifying *Woollen*: Also a Hood or Attire for the Head.

To *Burnish*, (Ital.) to make bright, to polish; also a word used by Hunters, when Harts spread their Horns after they are new rubbed.

A *Burnisher*, a word used in graving or etching, and signifieth a thing which they make use of to smooth and sweeten the work.

Bur-pump, a Pump by the Ships side, wherein is only a long staff with a bur at the end like a Gunner's sponge.

Bur, in a Hart or Buck's Head, the round Roll is called the *Bur*.

Burras-pipe, a certain Instrument derived originally from the Goldsmiths, and now also used in Chyrurgery, to keep corroding Powders in, as *Vitriol*, burnt *Allum*, *Præcipitate*, &c.

Bursa, a stately City of *Anatolia*, and before the taking of *Constantinople*, the chief Seat of the *Turkish* Emperors.

Burse, an Exchange for Shops and Trade; so the New Exchange was called *Britains Burse*, by *K. James I.*

Burshoulder, or *Burrow-holder*; see *Headborough*.

Buscum ducis, or *Boscum ducis*, one of the chief Towns of *Brabant*; now called *Hertogenbush*, or *Boisleduc*.

Bush, or holy Water sprinkle (a term in Hunting) the tail of a Fox.

Busiris, the son of *Neptune*, and *Lybia*, the Daughter of *Epaphus*, who for his Tyranny was slain by *Hercules*, with his son *Ampidamas*, and *Chalbis* his Cryer.

Busk, a flat piece of Wood, Ivory, or Whalebone, which Women were wont to thrust into their stomachs, to keep 'em stiff.

A *Buskin*, a kind of boot; also a Pump worn by Tragedians.

Busse, a Vessel or small ship used by the *Dutch*, for the catching and carriage of Herring and other sort of Fish.

Bustard, or *Bistard*, a kind of great sluggish Bird. (Lat.) *Tarda*.

Butchers Broom, (Lat. *Bruscus*) a shrub with leaves somewhat like Myrtle, but prickly at the end.

But-end, in Navigation, is the fore-end in all Ships, in Military Discipline, it is the handle-end of a Musket.

Butlerage, of Wines, a certain Impost upon Wines, which the King's Butler may exact out of every Ship.

Buttens, a term among Hunters, the first part in putting up the Stags-head.

Butter, a thick and unctuous substance made of Milk, and thicken'd by churning.

Butterbur, (Lat. *Petastris*) an Herb growing in moist places with very broad Leaves, the Root whereof strengthneth the Heart, and cleareth the vital Spirits; so that it resisteth all infectious diseases, and suppresseth the rising of the Mother: some call it Pestilent Wort.

Butterwort, (*Pinguicula*) an Herb so called, because it feels as if it were besmeared with Butter. It is also called *Yorkshire Sanicle*, because it groweth frequently in that County; but why it should be called *Sanicle*, is not known, unless it be by contraries, for it rotteth Sheep, which is the only known property it hath.

Buttington, a Town in *Montgomeryshire*, where in old time the *Danes* taking up their Winter quarters, were driven out by *Adhered*, Earl of the *Mercians*, in the year of our Lord 890.

Buttress, a word of Architecture, the prop whereon the butt-end of the building resteth.

Buttuck, a term in Navigation, the breadth of a Ship right a stern from the Tuck upwards.

Butyrum Saturni, in Chymistry is the sweetest Liquor of Lead.

Buxome, or *Bucksome*, pliant, flexible; also blith or merry.

Buzzar, or *Bazar*, a Market-place among the *Persians*.

Buzzard, a kind of great Hawk or Kite. Also an ignorant fool, a senseless fellow.

B Y

Byblus, a Town of *Phœnicia*, where *Adonis* had a Temple built in honour of him.

Byker, (old word) a fray.

Bylander, a sort of small nimble Ship which oft-times carries small Merchandise between *Ostend* and *England*; it is so called from its sailing, as it were by the Land.

Bylaws. See *Byrlaws*.

Byndon, a Town in *Dorsetshire*, where in the year 614. *Kingilfus* the *Saxon* King, in a doubtful and bloody Battel, overcame the *Britains*.

Byram, a certain and solemn Feast among the *Turks*, their *Carneval*.

Byramlick, a Present among the *Turks* of the nature of our Newyears-gift.

Byrlaw, or *Burlaw*, a term used in the Practick of *Scotland*. Laws of *Burlaw* are determined by consent of Neighbors, elected by common con-

sent in the Courts called *Burlaw-Courts*. The same kind of Laws as in our Court Leets and Court Barons, are called *By-laws*.

Bytrent, (old word) caught about.

Bywopen, (old word) made senseless.

Byzantium, a City of *Thrace*, built by the *Spartans*, under the command of *Pausanias*. It was afterwards called *Nova Roma*, at least the City which *Constantine* the Great built in its stead; but *Constantine* making it the chief Seat of his Empire, it was called *Constantinople*; and it is at this day the chief Seat of the *Turkish* Empire.

C A

Ab, a Hebrew measure of three pints.

Caback, a Russian word for an Inn or Vi-
tualling-house.

Cabala, an Hebrew word, signifying Receiving. Also a secret Science which the *Hebrews* pretend to, either by Tradition or Revelation, by which they unfold all the Mysteries of Divinity, and all the Operations of Nature; which consists in the mysterious Allusions of things to the Letters of the Hebrew Alphabet. It is figuratively taken for a Society of Men united together by the same confidence and interest: Taken oftener in an ill than good sense.

Cabalistic, belonging to the *Cabala*; as *Cabalistic* *Secrets*.

Cabalin, fountain: see *Hippocrene*.

Cabaret, (*French*) a genteel kind of Tavern or House of Entertainment among the *French*.

Cabin, a Cottage: also a little room in a Ship, which is likewise call'd a Cabern.

Cabinet, strictly taken, is the most retir'd place of a House: A Cabinet in Palaces and great Houses consists of an outer Chamber, an Antichamber, a Chamber and Cabinet with a Gallery on the side. It signifies also a little Trunk, to put things of value in. Also a kind of a Cupboard full of Drawers for the same use.

Cabinet Organ, a Portative Organ.

Cables, are those main Ropes which being fasten'd to the Anchor, hold the Ship fast when she rides.

Cablish, (a term used by the Writers of Forest Laws) signifying Brushwood.

Cabos'd, (*Span.*) a term in Heraldry spoken of the head of any Beast trunked or cut off close to the shoulder.

Cabul, a Country with a City of the same name in that part of *East India* which is under the Dominion of the great *Mogul*.

Caburn, a small line made of Yarn, to bind the Cables of a Ship withal.

Cacams, Doctors among the Jews.

Cacasuego, a *Spanish* word signifying Shitefire; and it is used for a bragging vapouring fellow.

Cacao, the Fruit of an *Indian* Tree call'd *Cuculmagualovin*, like an Orange-tree both in bigness and leaves; the Fruit of it resembles a Melon, full of little Nuts, properly call'd *Cacao*, less than an Almond.

Ca-

Cachexy, (Gr.) a Physical term signifying an ill disposition of the body, proceeding from an ill disposition of the Humors of the body.

Cachinnation, (Lat.) a loud laughter.

Cackrell, a kind of Fish.

Cacochymie, (Gr.) a Physical word, signifying ill juice; which is caused in the body through bad nutriment or ill digestion.

Cacodemon, (Gr.) an evil Spirit. Astrologers call the 12th House so, because of its direful significations.

Cacofyntheton, (Greek) a vicious composition of words.

Cacozalous, (Greek) ill-affected, or viciously devout.

To *Cacuminate*, (Lat.) to form into a sharp top, like a Pyramid.

Cacumination, (Lat.) a making sharp at the top.

Cadaverous, (Lat.) like a Carcase, full of dead Carcases.

Cadbait-fly, a sort of Insect which is a very good bait for some sort of Fish.

Cadbury, a Town in *Somersetshire*, which is thought by some to have been that *Cathbregion* where King *Arthur* overcame the *English Saxons* in a memorable Battel.

Caddow, a chough or daw.

Cadee, or *Caddoe*, and *Cadi*, an *Arabian* word, signifying a Lord or Magistrate, a kind of Justice of Peace among the *Eastern People*: Also *Cade*, a Vessel commonly called a Pipe, containing of liquid measure two Hogsheds.

Cadelescher, and *Cadilescher*, a great Prefect or supream Magistrate among the *Turks*: Of these sort of Governors there are but two in all, the one over *Natolia* or *Asia* the lesser, the other over *Grecia*.

Cade Lamb, a Lamb brought up in the House.

Cadence, (Lat.) a just falling of the tone in a Sentence.

A *Cadence* in Music, is a kind of Conclusion of the Song or piece of Instrumental Composition, which is made of all the parts in several places of every Piece, and divides it into Members and Periods.

Cadent Houses, are the third, sixth, eighth and twelfth Houses of a Scheme or Figure, as being those which are next from the Angles of an Astrological Figure. Also a Planet is said to be *Cadent* when he is in a Sign opposite to that of his Exaltation.

Cadet, (French) a younger Brother among Gentlemen.

Cadge, a term in Faulconry, being that upon which Faulconers carry their Hawks when they bring them to sell.

Cadier Arthur, a high Mountain in *Brecknockshire*, whose two tops resemble the form of a Chair; it is thence vulgarly called King *Arthur's* Chair.

Cadiz, (*Portus Gaditanus*) a most convenient Port-town of *Andaluzia*, a Province of that part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kingdom of *Spain*. This Town, *Flushing* in *Holland*, and *Guleta* in *Africa*, *Charles* the fifth committed to the

care of his son *Philip*, as the three Keys of *Spain*.

Cadmia, Brass Oar or Stone out of which Brass is tryed or molten, called by divers *Lapis Calamianaris*, store whereof was found first in *Cumberland*, in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, and since under *Mendip Hills*, which is dangerous in Physick. Besides this natural, there is an artificial kind moderately hot and cleansing, very good to clear the Eyes.

Cadmus, the King of the *Phœnicians*, the first Inventor of the Greek Letters.

Caduce, the snaky staff which *Apollo* gave to *Mercury*, in recompence of his Harp. This staff had such vertue, that with it he could kill or make alive. It was also a Rod among the *Romans*, which was carried by their Heralds in sign of Peace. Whence an Ambassador is called *Caduceator*.

Cacity, (Lat.) blindness.

Calibat, (Lat.) an unmarried state; a Bachelor's Life.

Caen, an Academy Town of *Normandy*, a noble Town of *Celtick France*.

Caercaradoc, a Hill in *Shropshire*, where *Caratacus* an ancient King of the *Britains*, resolutely defended a stone Rampire against *Ostorius*, Lieutenant of the *Romans*.

Caerdiff, a town in *Glamorganshire*, fortified by *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, whose Grandchild *William* Earl of *Glocester*, was afterwards besieged in the Castle, and taken Prisoner by *Ivorbach*, a *British* Mountaineer. In this Castle *Robert Curt*, whose son of *William* the Conqueror, after he was bereft of his Eyes, liv'd till he was very old.

Caerfufe, or *Caerfufe*, a town in *Montgomeryshire*, anciently, as they say, a very famous City.

Caermarden, by *Ptolemy* called *Maridunum*, the chief town of *Caermardenshire*, the birth-place of *Merlin*, the ancient *British* Prophet.

Caernarvon, the chief Town of *Caernarvonshire*, where the Princes of *Wales* anciently kept their Chancery, Exchequer, and Courts of Justice; it was built by King *Edward* the first, and the birth-place of King *Edward* the second, surnamed thence *Edward of Caernarvon*.

Cesar, a name attributed to the Emperors of *Rome*; from *Julius Cesar*, the first Emperor. See *Caius*.

Cesura, an accident belonging to the scanning of a Latin Verse, as when after a compleat foot a short syllable ends the Verse, that syllable is made long, as in this Verse of *Virgil*. *Ille latus nivenum molli fultus hyacintho*.

Cayx, see *Halycon*.

Cahors, the chief Town of *Quercy* a Province of *Aquitaine France*, and the Seat of the ancient *Cadurci*.

To *Cajeole*, to caress a person, in order to get something of 'em by Flatteries. To *Cajeole* a Woman, to surprize her by flattering speeches.

Cajeolries, flatteries to gain the friendship of any person.

Cajeta, a Sea-port Town in *Campania Felix*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*, so called from *Cajeta*, the Nurse of *Aeneas*, who was there buried.

Caimacan, an Officer of Dignity among the Turks. The Caimacan of *Constantinople*, the Governor of the Place, in Power next to the Grand Visier and Mufti.

Cainsham, a town in *Somersetshire*; so called because it was built by *Keina*, a devout *British* Virgin, of whom it was believed by the vulgar, that she turned Serpents into Stones, because the High-way thereabout is full of Stones, which wreath about, resembling a Serpent.

Cairus, or *Alcairus*, a great City of *Egypt*, formerly called *Babylon Aegyptia*; it was taken by the Turk *Zelim*.

Caitive, wretched, wicked, of no value.

Caisined, chained, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Calabria, a fruitful Country of *Italy*, particularly a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Calaen, a Mineral found not long since in the *East Indies*; it is a kind of white Metalline *Cadmia*, that hath but metalline ingression and metalline fusion, but not perfectly malleable.

Calais, a Port town of the Earldom of *Oye*, a Province of *Picardy*, or *Belgick France*, it lies directly opposite to *Dover*, and was in possession of the *English* till *Queen Maries* Reign, and then was taken by the *French*.

Calamanco, a kind of Woolen stuff for the making of Garments.

Calamina, a Mineral or Earth digg'd out of the Ground, and mixed with Copper to make it yellow. There is another sort which is artificial, and is made in Copper Forges and Furnaces. It is commonly called *Lapis Caliminaris*, see *Cadmia*.

Calaminth, (*Lat.* *Calamintha*) a sort of Herb, otherwise called *Mountain-mint*; also a sort of green Frog.

Calamity, (*Lat.*) misery, trouble, misfortune.

Cala Peregrinorum, a Chymical term for *Tartar*.

Calamus Aromaticus, is a kind of sweet Cane or Reed used by Apothecaries in divers Confections.

Calamus Scriptorius, a certain Dilatation about the fourth Ventricle of the Brain, which is afterwards pointed, from which shape it derives its name.

Ca'ander, a Macheen that goes with a Horse, and serves to press Stuffs and Linnen Cloth, to make it sleek and smooth. Hence

A *Calander*, one whose trade it is to make use of such an Artifice.

Calasticks, a Physical word, signifying purging Medicines.

Calatrava, a place in *Spain*, which gives denomination to an Order of Knights who are called Knights of *Calatrave*.

Calcanth, a Chymical word, being the same as *Vitriol*.

Calcation, (*Lat.*) a treading or stamping.

Calcedon, see *Chalcedon*.

Calcination, is an Operation by which a mix'd body, more especially Stone and Metals, are reduced into small powder.

For *Calcinne*, or *Calcinute*, (*Lat.*) a Chymical term, signifying to reduce any thing into a Calx or

friable substance, especially Metals.

Calcitrare, (*Lat.*) to kick, or spurn.

To *Calculate*, to cast up several Sums, added or subtracted, multiplied or divided.

Calculation, the act of casting up Numbers.

Calcule, (*Ital.*) an accounting; also a Chef-man or Counter.

Caleb, (*Hebr.* a Dog) one of those men who together with *Joshua* being sent to make a discovery of the Land of *Canaan*, brought a good report thereof to the people of *Israel*.

The *Caledonian Wood*, a great Wood in *Scotland*, whence *Scotland* it self hath been anciently called *Caledonia*, or *Calydonia*.

Calcraftion, (*Lat.*) a heating or warming. Philosophically it is the production or stirring up of heat in a mixt body.

To *Calender*, a term used by Linnen-drappers; signifying to set a gloss upon Cloath.

A *Calender*, (*Lat.*) an Almanack.

Calends, a word used among the *Romans*, for the computation of their months, and signifies the first day of every month, with a great part of the foregoing, reckon'd backwards as far as 16, 17, 18, or 19 days, and if any number be added, it stands for so many as precede the *Calends*. As *Pridie Kalendis Maii*, is the 30th of *April*; 3 *Kalends* of *May* is *April* 29. And so downwards to the 18 *Kalends* of *May*, which is the 14. of *April*.

At the *Greek Calends*, that is, never.

Calenture, a *Spanish* word, signifying heat; also a burning Fever.

Caleske, or *Calash*, a little Chariot for two persons.

Caletum, a Port-town in *France*, called by *Cesar* *Portus Iccius*; by the Moderns, *Calis*, or *Calais*. See *Calais*.

Calfactive, or a property having power to hear.

Calf, the young one of a Cow, the Flesh of which is call'd *Veal*.

Sea-Calf, a great Fish with a Velvet black spotted Skin, having four kind of Paws with Claws, the Flesh of which is like that of a sucking Pig.

Caliburn, the name of King *Arthur's* Sword.

Calfe, a term in Hunting, see *Hind*.

Calfi, the second of the nine Degrees of those that study the *Turkish* Law and Religion.

Caliber, in Gunnery, the height of the bore or mouth in any piece of Ordnance.

Calico, a kind of Stuff, that derives its name from *Calicut*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Malabar* in the *East Indies*.

Calid, hot, warm.

Calidity, (*Lat.*) heat.

Caliduct, a kind of Furnace used by the Ancients, to convey heat from one Room to another, through certain Pipes.

Califactory, a Room in a Monastery where the religious persons warm themselves.

Caligation, (*Lat.*) dimness of sight.

Caliph, a *Persian* word, signifying King, or Emperor: At first all the chief Princes of the *Mahometan* Religion were called *Caliphs*, as the *Caliph* of *Egypt*, &c.

Caliver, or *Calliver*, a small Gun used at Sea.

Calked, (*old word*) cast up.

Calc-

Calking of a Ship, a beating Okum into every seam between plank and plank; and *Calking Irons* are Iron Chissels well laid over with hot pitch to thrust the Okum into the seams of the Ship.

Callidity, (Lat.) subtilty.

Calligraphy, (Greek) fair or handsome Writing.

Callimachus, an elegant Greek Poet and Historian, *Aegyptian* born, the Son of *Battus* and *Mesatma*, and Disciple of *Hermocrates Jafius* the Grammarian, he was Library-keeper to *Protomeus Philadelphus*.

Calliope, the name of one of the Nine Muses, the Mother of *Orpheus*, believed to be the Inspiress of Heroick Verse.

Callipic Period, an agreement of the great Lunar Year with the nineteen Year Circle of the Sun, containing 76 years, in which time the Changes of the Moon return to the same Day of the Month and Hour as before.

Callipoli, see *Gallipolis*.

Callisthenes, an *Olynthian*, both Philosopher and Historian, the Disciple of *Aristotle*, and Con-disciple of *Alexander the Great*, whom he accompanied in his *Persian Expedition*, as being designed the Register of his Actions; but upon a sudden displeasure was charged with Treason, and put to a cruel death; he is said to have writ the *Lives* of several Philosophers.

Callos, (Lat.) hard, brawny.

Callosity, any hardness of the Skin like Brawn.

Calton, downy, not feather'd, unfledg'd.

Calmar, a Town of *Gothland* or *Gothia*, a Region between *Sweden* and *Curland*, but in the Dominion of the King of *Denmark*.

Callor, an old *Saxon* word, signifying a lewd or wanton Woman.

Caloyers, Greek Monks that follow the Order of *St. Basil*, and still very strictly observe their Order. Their chief residence is upon Mount *Athos*, whence they distribute themselves into all the Greek Churches.

Calpe, a high Hill in the uttermost part of *Spain*, which is feign'd to be one of *Hercules's* Pillars.

Calfound, a kind of Linnen drawers usually worn among the *Turks*.

Caltrope, (French) certain Instruments used in War; being great pricks of Iron, four square, to cast in an Enemies way when they would break in on the contrary side. Also *Caltrap* in Hunting signifieth an Engin with three Iron points to hunt the Wolf: Also a sort of Herb called in Latin *Tribulus Aquaticus*.

Calveri, in Heraldry, a cross; *Calveri*, a Cross erected upon the Steps of a Ladder.

Calvinist, one of the opinion of *Calvin*, a famous reformer of *Geneva*.

Calvity, (Lat.) baldness.

Calumniator, (Lat.) signifies, in Common Law, him that in his Accusation alledgeth faults never committed.

Calx, the second Bone in that part of the Foot which is joyn'd to the Ankle, bigger and stronger than the rest, oblong, and growing backward, that a man may stand more strongly upon it.

Calx, also in Chymistry, is that which by calcining is either turn'd into Alcohol; as *Calx* of *Saturn*, or at least made friable, as *Hartshorn* burnt. That sort of Ashes or small Powder, which remains of Metals or Minerals that have been a long time in a very violent Fire.

Camalodunum, or *Cumolodunum*, see *Maldon*.

Cambaja, a Kingdom with its Town of the same name in *India* *infra Gangem*.

Cambalu, the chief City of the Kingdom of *Cataja* in *Tartary*.

Cambering, a term in Navigation; the Deck of a Ship is said to lye *Cambering* when it is higher at the middle than at either end.

Cambray, (*Cameracum*) a City bordering upon *France* towards the *Low Countries*, being an Archiepiscopal See belonging to the Empire; it is fortified with two little Castles or Cittadels: here is made that sort of Linnen Cloth which from hence is called *Cambrick*.

Cambren, a British word, signifying a crooked stick, with Notches in it, on which Butchers hang their Meat.

Cambria, the Country of *Wales*, so called from *Camber*, the Son of *Brutus*.

Cambridge, the chief Town of *Cambridgeshire*, so called from a Bridge built over the River *Cam*. In this Town hath flourish'd for many Ages, a famous University, consisting of Sixteen Colleges. It hath been anciently reported that this Academy was founded by *Cantuar* a Spaniard 375 years before Christ; and repaired by *Sebert*, King of the *East Angles*, in the year of our Lord 630. Afterwards it was defaced by the *Danes* under *Sveno*, but being restor'd again by the *Normans*, it hath stood unviolated by War to this day.

Camel, a Beast of Carriage, common in the *East*, that will carry a thousand pound weight, and will live ten or twelve days without eating or drinking.

Camelot, a certain kind of Stuff made partly of Silk, and partly of Camels Hair.

Camelot, a Town in the Sheriffdom of *Sterling* in *Scotland*, which seems to be the same with that which was called *Corta Damnorum*.

Camels-hay, in Latin *Squinanthum* & *Junous Odoratus*, a kind of sweet-smelling Rush brought out of the *East Countries* very delightful to Camels; and also effectual in Physick, for the Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Reins, and spitting of Blood.

Cameracum, see *Cambray*.

Camelion, a Beast like a Lizard, only that his Head is bigger and broader. It has four Feet, and three Toes upon each, with a long Tail, with which it fastens upon Trees, as well as with his Feet. It lives among the Rocks, lays Eggs, and lives upon Flies. The ordinary colour of it is a whitish grey, but being expos'd to the Sun, or set upon other colours, some parts of the Skin alter their colours after a pleasant manner.

Camelionize, to live by the Air, to feed upon vain Fancies; a Similitude borrow'd from Tradition only.

Camelopardal, (*Camelopardalis*) a kind of Beast half Camel, half Pardal, or Panther.

Camerade, (Spanish) a Cabin, or Chamber-fellow.

Came

Camerated, vaulted, or arched, a term used in Architecture.

Camestres, the second mood of the second logical figure, in which the first Proposition is a universal Affirmative, the two last universal Negatives.

Cameus, see *Sardonyx*.

Caminiec, a considerable Town belonging to Poland, since taken from that Kingdom by the Turks.

Camisado, (*Spanish*) a sudden assault or surprisal; it is so called from a white shirt which the Assailants put over their arms to distinguish one another in the night.

Cammock, a kind of Herb, that hath a hard and big Root, it is otherwise called Rest-harrow (*Lat. Restabovis*).

Camois, a *British* word, signifying crooked.

Camomil, (*Lat. Camomilla & cotula*), an Herb of a fragrant smell, which grows and spreads by being trampled on.

Camolodunum, see *Maldon*.

Camp, a spacious compals of Ground, where an Army lodges in Tents and Hutts; sometimes intrenched, sometimes fortified with advantageous Posts.

Camp volant, a little Army of Horse and Foot, that keeps the Field, and is continually in motion.

Campaign, (*French*) a plain Field; also a military word used among Souldiers, by whom the next Campaign is usually taken for the next Summers Expedition, or taking the Field.

Campania, the name of two several Provinces in Italy; the one from its fertility, called *Campania Felix*, vulgarly *Terra di Lavoro*, a Province of the Kingdom of Naples, of which Province the chief City is the delicious *Capua*; the other *Campania di Roma*, anciently called *Latium*, being that part of Italy where the City Rome it self stands. Also *Campania* or *Champaign*, a Province of Celtic France.

Campive, (*Lat. Camphora*) the Gumm of a Tree that grows in the Indies, upon Mountains near the Sea, and in the Island of Borneo, so large, that a hundred men may stand under the shade of it. After Tempests and Earthquakes, it flows in great abundance.

Campions, (*Lat. Lychnis*) an Herb bearing a pretty flower, as being a kind of *Lychnis*, or Batchelors Button; the Herb and Seed are useful against bleeding, dysurie, gravel, venomous biting, Ulcers, Cancers, Fistula's, and the like.

Campus Martius, a Field near Rome, dedicated to Mars, where the Romans used to exercise, and the People assembled to give their suffrages.

Campus Sceleratus, a place where the Vestal Nuns were punish'd, if they admitted of any familiarity with Men.

Canaan, (*Hebr.* a Merchant) the Son of Ham, of whom the Land of Canaan took its name.

Canada, a large Region, with a River of the same appellation of Northern or Mexican America, and contains three lesser Provinces *Estotiland*, *Terra di Laborador*, and *Terra Cortrealis*.

Canaille, the dregs of the People that have nei-

ther Birth, Estates, Credit, or Courage.

Canal, a kind of River made by Hands, for the draining of Fenny Grounds, a large passage for Water cut from one place to another.

Canaria, certain Islands in the Atlantick Sea, anciently called The fortunate Islands: from thence it is that we have our *Canary* Wines. They are in number seven, *Gran Canaria*, *Gomera*, *Teneriffa*, where the high Peak is, *Forte Ventura*, *Lancarota*, *la Palma*, and *Hierro*.

To *Cancel*, (*Lat.*) to rase, to blot out; from *Cancelli* Latices, or cross-bars.

Cancer, one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, into which the Sun enters in the Month of June; the word signifies in Latin a Crab. Also a hard tumour, rough and unequal, hard and immoveable, of an ash or livid colour.

Candia, see *Creta*.

To *Candy*, to sweeten with Honey or Sugar; whence *candy'd* Ginger, *candy'd* Eringo's.

Candid, (*Lat.*) white; also innocent, sincere.

Candida Casa, the ancient name of a Town in Galloway in Scotland, vulgarly called *Witherd*, the Episcopal Seat of *Ninian*, who first converted the Scottish Picts to Christianity.

Candidates, (*Lat.*) were those among the Romans who use to stand for any Place or Office of Dignity, and were clad in white Robes.

Canditeers, in Fortification, Frames to lay Faggots and Brushwood on to cover the Workmen.

Candle, a composition of Tallow or Wax surrounding a long wick of Rush or Cotton, made to give light. Many things are sold by inch of Candle, that is, at who gives most during such a proportion of Candle burning. And he that makes and sells these Candles is call'd either a Wax or a Tallow Chandler.

Candlemas day, the Commemorative Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, and therefore commonly called *Purificatio Mariæ*; it falls on the second of February, that is forty days from the Feast of the Nativity, according to the Law of Moses, by which the Purification of the Woman, and the Presentation of the Child was injoyn'd to be forty days after the Birth; whereupon it is also called *Presentatio Christi*. It is called by us *Candlemas*, from the many lights used in Procession, in allusion to the Parable of the wise Virgins. It may also be properly called *St. Simeon's* day, in memory of *St. Simeon*, who going at this time into the Temple upon this day, and there meeting the Lord of the Temple, fell a singing for joy his *Nunc Dimittis*, which is one of the most usual Anthems sung in the Church.

Candour, whiteness, brightness, purity, sincerity of Mind, ingenuity.

Canbooks, Hooks made fast to the end of a Rope with a Noose, whereby heavy commodities are taken into a Ship or slung out.

Cankdore, (*old word*) a woful case.

Canibals, a People of India, that feed upon Mans flesh. By this sort of people several of the Caribde Islands were anciently inhabited, and were therefore called *Insula Canibales*.

Canicula, a constellation in the Heavens called the little Dog.

Canis.

Cannicular days, certain days in *July* and *August*, wherein *Canis Major*, or the Dog star, riseth with the Sun, and makes the weather extraordinary hot, beginning *July* 19. ending *August* 27.

Canitudo, (*Lat.*) white-headedness, hoariness.

Canker-worm, a Glass-worm or Fly that hurteth Herbs and Corn, eating them up, which done they quickly fly away.

Canua, a Town of *Apulia*, not far from the River *Lufians*; where *Hannibal* overthrew *Paulus Aemilius*, and *Terentius Varro*.

Cannel-bone, the neck bone or wind-pipe, so called from its likeness to a gutter or cannel.

Cannister, a certain Instrument which Coopers use in the racking off the Wine.

Canobus, see *Canopus*.

Canon, (*Greek*) a Rule, also a Law or Decree of the Church: Also one that enjoys a living in a Cathedral Church. Also the biggest size of Ordnance or great Guns. Also a Surgeon's Instrument, made use of for the sowing up of Wounds. *Canon*, in Musick, is a short composition of three or more parts, wherein one part leads, and the other follows, in an Eighth before, or a Fifth above, or in an unison; so that the same Notes keep a harmonial distance.

Canon Law, is a collection made by *Gratian*, a *Benedictine* Monk, in 1151, of Texts of Scripture, Councils, Opinions of the H. Fathers upon all Ecclesiastical matters.

Canonical, authoriz'd by the Church, according to the Rule and Order of the Church.

Canonist, a Doctor of the Canon Law.

Canonization, a Declaration of the Pope, when after several Enquiries and Solemnities, he puts into the Catalogue of the Saints any man that has lead an exemplary Life.

Canons of Churches, such as enjoy a certain Revenue appropriated to those that perform Divine Service in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church.

Canonship, the Title of a Benefice enjoy'd by a Canon.

Canonium, the ancient name of a Town in *Essex*, now called *Chelmerford*, or *Chensford*, standing upon the River *Chelmer*.

To *Canonize*, to put into the number of the Saints.

Canopus, a City of *Egypt*, so called from *Canopus Amytaeus*, the Master of *Menelaus's* Ship, who was there buried; it stands upon one of the seven mouths of *Nile*, which is thence called *Ostium Canobicum*; also the bright Star in *Argo*.

Canopy, a piece of Furniture of state, being a Coverture of Cloth of Gold, or rich Stuff, fixed over the Thrones of Sovereign Princes. Some of these Canopies are portable, as the Canopy born by the Barons of the *Exchequer*, under which the King walks at his Coronation.

Canorous, (*Lat.*) shrill, loud singing.

A *Canow*, an Indian Boat.

Canfu, one of the nine Mediterranean Prefectures or Provinces of the Empire of *China*.

Cantabria, a Country of *Hispania Terraconensis*, now divided into *Biscay*, and *Guipuscoa*, and bordering upon *Asturia*.

Canta, an ancient People of *Scotland*, inhabit-

ing that part which is now called *Ross*.

Cantam, one of the six Maritime Prefectures or Provinces of the Empire of *China*, having its chief City of the same name, see *Canton*.

Cantation, (*Lat.*) a singing; also an enchanting.

Cantao, the grand River of *China*.

Canterbury, the chief City of *Kent*, anciently called *Dorobernia*, now *Cantuaria*, in the time of the Saxon Heptarchy it was the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Kent*.

Cantharides, certain venomous green flies, used in Physick, and breeding on the tops of *Ash* and *Olive-trees*.

Canticle, (*Lat.*) a song or ballad.

Cantilene, (*Lat.*) a tale or song.

Canting Coyns, in Navigation, are little short pieces of Wood cut with a sharp edge to lie between Casks.

Cantium, a County in *England*, vulgarly called *Kent*.

Canto, (*Ital.*) the same kind of division in a Heroick Poem, as a Chapter is in Prose.

Canton, a corner; also one of the divisions of the Country of *Helvetia*, or *Switzerland*; Also in Heraldry, a *Canton* is an Ordinary, so called because it possesses only one Corner or Cancel of an Escutcheon. Also a Town of *China*, the best traded, and richest of all that Empire; probably the same as *Cantam*.

To *Cantonize*, to divide into Quarters.

Cantreds, a *Welsh* word, signifying the Hundreds into which their Countries are divided.

Canthus, the Angle or Corner of the Eye, which is either greater, or the Internal; or lesser, which is the External.

Cantus, a Promontory called by *Ptolemy* *Epidiorum*, being a Province of the South part of *Scotland*, separated from *Argile* by the Lake call'd *Lagh-Fin*; in *Irish* it signifies the Lands-head.

To *Canvase*, to sift a business.

Canum, or *Cana*, a Law-term of *Scotland*, signifying a Duty paid to a Superiour, or Lord of the Land, especially to Bishops and Churchmen.

Canute, the first *English* Monarch of the *Danish* blood, who made many good Laws.

Canzonett, (*Ital.*) one of the most usual dispositions of *Italian* Lyrick Poesie, in which every several Stanza answers, both as to the number and measure of the Verses, tho' every *Canzonett* varies in both at pleasure.

Cap, a square piece of Timber with a hole, put over the head of any Mast, to receive into it the Topmost or Flag-staff.

Cap of Maintenance, one of the Regalia's or Ornaments of State belonging to His Majesty of *England*, before whom it is carried at the Coronation, and other grand Solemnities; it was a Present sent from Pope *Julius* the Second. *Caps of Maintenance* are carried also before the Mayors of several Cities of *England*.

Capable, (*French*) able, or in a condition to do a thing, or apt to receive an impression. *Artemenes*.

To *Capacitate*, (*Lat.*) to make any one fit, or put him into a capacity to perform any thing.

Ca

Capacity, in Common Law signifies a Right that a King or Clergy-man hath to purchase Lands; and is either natural, by which he may purchase to him and his Heirs; or politick, by which he may purchase to him and his Successors. A Body politic or corporate has a Capacity to give or take Lands or other things, or sue Actions. *Capacity*, the extent of a man's Witt.

Cap-a-pe, Armed; Armed from head to foot.

Caparaffon, or *Caparison*, trappings or furniture for a Horse.

Cape, a Judicial Writ touching Plea of Lands or Tenements. This Writ is divided into Grand Cape and Petit Cape, both which take hold of things immovable, and differ in this, that the Grand Cape lies before Appearance, the Petit Cape afterwards.

Cape, or head of the utmost point of a Promontory, shooting it self into the Sea.

Cape-Merchant, an Officer in a Ship that hath the charge of all the Cargazon, or Merchandise.

Cape-Verd, an Island lying West of the Continent of America.

Caper, a sort of Privateer or Pyratival Vessel, such as Pyrates man out to Sea for robbery and depredation.

Capharnaïtes, those of *Capharnaum* in Palestine, who first doubted of the Mystery of the Holy Sacrament.

Capers, (*Cappares*) a prickly Plant, almost like Brambles, growing in Spain and other hot Countries, the flowers and leaves of which are brought hither from Spain, preserv'd in Pickle.

Capit Agæ, the principal Groom of the Grand Seignior's Bed-chamber, and the chief introducer of all private Addresses to him, as being the nearest about his person.

Capias, a Writ, of which there be two sorts, the one before Judgment, which is called *Capias ad respondendum*, where an Exigent is to be proclaimed five times; and if the Party appear not, he is to be out-law'd. The other is called a Writ of Execution after Judgment, which is of divers kinds, *Capias ad faciendum*, *Capias pro fine*, *Capias ut legatum*, & *inquiras de bonis & catallis*: of which see a Book called *Natura Brevium*.

Capillary, a name given to certain Plants that grow in Strings like Hair, as *Venus Hair*, *Maiden Hair*, &c.

Capillation, (*Lat.*) causing to grow like hairs, a making hairy.

Capilotade, a stew'd meat, compounded of the heads, legs, carcases of Capons, Partridges, &c.

To *Capistrate*, (*Lat.*) to halter with a head-stall.

Capistrum, a swath for the head used by Surgeons.

Capital, (*Lat.*) belonging to the head; also deadly, worthy of death. Also in Architecture, the same as *Chapter*; the Ornament made on the top of a Column.

Capitation, (*Lat.*) Pole-money, or a Tribute paid by the head.

Capite, a Tenure, whereby a man holdeth Lands immediately of the King, either by Knights service or Soccage.

Capitol, an ancient Cittadel of Rome, so called from the head of one *Tolus*, that was found there, when they digged to lay the foundation.

To *Capitulate*, (*Lat.*) to make Articles of Agreement, to treat with a Besieger about the surrender of a place upon Conditions.

Capitzi, or *Capigi*, those that guard the gate of the Grand Seignior's Palace.

Capitis, a kind of Cadmia or Brass Oar.

Capnomancy, (*Greek*) a Divination by Smoak.

Capo, one of the three chief Officers among the *Venetians*, to whom and the Senate the Duke is subject.

A *Capon*, a Cock which is cut on purpose to be fatted for the Spit; whence in derision effeminate fellows are call'd *Capons*.

Capon-fashion, a term in Archery, see Bobtail.

Capouchins, an Order of Fryars instituted by *Matthew Bisci* of *Ancona*, of the Order of *St. Francis*; they were so called from the Coole, or *Capouch*, which they used to wear.

Cappadine, is a kind of Silk whereof the shagg of some kind of Ruggs is made.

Cappadocia, a Country in Asia, which is parted from the great *Armenia*, by the River *Euphrates*.

Capriccio's, are pieces of Music, Poetry, and Painting, wherein the force of Imagination has better success than observation of the Rules of Art. Also a Humor or Fancy.

Capricious, fantastical, whimsical.

Capricorn, a Goat; also the name of one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack; into which the sun enters in the midst of Winter.

Caprification, (*Lat.*) a term in Husbandry, the dressing of wild Vines or Fig-trees.

Caprifole, (*Lat. Caprifolium*) a kind of Herb otherwise called Woodbine.

Capriole, (*French*) a caper in Dancing. Also a term in Horsemanship, called the Goatleap.

Capsquares, (a term in the Art of Gunnery) two broad pieces of Iron that cover the Truncions of a great Gun, made fast by a pin with a forelock to keep the Ordnance from falling out.

Capstan, a great piece of Wood that stands upright upon the Deck, abaft the Mainmast, the foot standing in a step upon the lower Deck, and is in the nature of a Windmill, to weigh up the Anchors, Sails, Topmasts, Ordnance, or any thing else.

Capstan Bars, are pieces of Wood thrust thro' the holes, for as many as can stand to turn it about, which is call'd *Manning the Capstan*.

Capsula Atrabilaria, Glandulous Bodies placed above the Reins, to receive the Lympha into their Cavities, wherewith the Blood returning thicker from the Reins, and destitute of Serum, may be dilated, and render'd more fluid.

Capsula Seminales, the extream Cavities of the Vessels that convey the seed, dilated like little Coffers, which by two small holes emit the seed receiv'd from the Testicles, into little seminary Bladders. By the Herbalists, the little Cup of Plants that contain the seed, are call'd *Capsula's*.

Caput Mortuum, that thick dry matter which remains after the distillation of Minerals especially, but most commonly it denotes that which remains of Vitriol.

Caquet, an abundance of impertinent words to no purpose; a Promise without Performance.

Caquet, a babbler, an impertinent prater.

Capsulary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a little Chest or Coffin.

Captation, (*lat.*) an endeavouring to get favour or applause.

Captious, (*lat.*) apt to take exceptions. *Captious* is also taken for deceitful, sophistical; and is said of Arguments in appearance true, but false if well examin'd. The Papists make use of *Captious* and *Sophistical Arguments*.

To *Captivate*, (*lat.*) to take Prisoner: It is Metaphorically applied to the Mind, led away by delight or affectation.

A *Captive*, a Prisoner taken by an Enemy, who makes him his Slave, never to be releas'd but by redemption.

Capua, the chief City of *Campania Felix*, the pleasures of which place effeminated *Hannibal* to his ruine.

Capuchin, vide *Capouchin*.

Caracol, the half-turn which a Horseman makes either to the right or left. Also a pair of winding stairs, the steps of which are made in fashion of a Giron.

Caradoc, an old *British* name, signifying Dearly beloved.

Caramania, one of the three grand Provinces in the middlemost division of the *Persian Empire*, the other being *Parthia* and *Persia*, properly so called; the one part of it is at this day called *Kirman*, the other *Goadel*, having each a City of the same name.

Caranna, a Gum coming from the *West-Indies*, good for the Tooth-ach, if applied to the Temples.

Carapici, a sort of Turkish Horsemen.

Carat, is properly the weight which expresses the goodness or the perfection or imperfection of Gold: It is also the weight made use of for the weighing of Diamonds, amounting to four grains. The Great *Mogul* has a Diamond that weighs 279 Carats.

Caravan, in the Eastern Country it signifies an Assembly or trooping together of Merchants, Pilgrims, and Travellers, to go in company with a Guide and a Convoy, for more safety and convenience.

Caravanfera, or *Caravans-raw*, an Inn, or house of entertainment among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

Caravel, (*Fr. Caravelle*) a swift, light, round Vessel, as it were a Sea car.

Caraways, (*lat. Carum*) an Herb whose leaves are somewhat like those of Carrets; the seeds of it are good to break wind.

Carbantorigum, the ancient name of a Town of *Ninesdale* in *Scotland*, now called *Caerlaverock*; a place so impregnable, that it was hardly taken by King *Edward the First*. It is now the Mansion of the Barons of *Maxwell*.

Carbine, a kind of short Gun, by some called a Petronel, with which they who serve are commonly mounted for expedition sake: It is taken also by *Synecdoche* for the person so armed.

Carbonado, (*Ital.*) meat cut and slash'd, in or-

der to be broiled.

Carbuncle, (*Ital.*) a certain precious stone; also a red furr botch, or sore, otherwise called *Anthrax*.

Carcanet, a rich Chain, or Tablet for the neck.

Carcase, a kind of Bomb to be thrown out of a Mortarpiece, stuff'd with Grenadoes, Pistols laden and other Instruments of mischief wrap'd in Tow and pitch'd Canvas.

Carcedony, see *Calcedony*.

Carcellage, the Fees of a Prison.

Carceral, (*lat.*) belonging to a Prison.

Cardamome, or Grain of Paradise (*Lat. Cardamomum*) a spicy seed brought from the *East-Indies*, husks and all, of a pleasant hot tast.

Card, see *Charf*.

Cardiaca, (*Greek*) the Median or Liver-Vein.

Cardiacal, (*Greek*) belonging to the heart: also cordial.

Cardiac Line, in Chyromancy, the Line of the Heart which embraceth the mount of the Thumb, and is also called the Line of Life.

Cardigan, the chief Town of *Cardiganshire*, called by the *Britains* *Abertivy*, i. e. The mouth of the River *Iivy*; it was fortified by *Gilbert de Clare*, and afterwards being treacherously yielded up, was rased to the ground by *Rhese ap Gruffin*.

Cardinal, (*lat.*) belonging to a Hinde: Also chief, principal: Also an Ecclesiastical Dignity, instituted by Pope *Paschal* the First, whereof there are seventy in number, viz. Fifty Cardinal Priests, Fourteen Cardinal Deacons, and Six Cardinal Bishops.

Cardinal Numbers, a term in Grammar, see *Numerals*.

Cardinal Points, East, West, North, South.

Cardinal Vertues, Prudence, Justice, Fortitude and Temperance.

Cardinals flower, a kind of Throatwort or Bel-flower brought out of *America*, of very great beauty, and not to be seen with us but in the Gardens of curious Florists.

Cardines, properly the Hinges of a Door, but used for the chief or most material parts on which the rest in some sort depend.

Cardiognostick, (*Gr.*) a Knower of Hearts, a prerogative only attributed to God.

Cardoon, (*French*) is a plant somewhat like an Artichock, whose leaves being whited, a Sallad is made thereof.

Carduus Benedicim, an Herb called Blessed-Thistle.

Care, fixedness of thought upon business, anxiety, perplexity, disquiet of mind.

Careening, a term in Navigation, is the making a Ship so light, as you may bring her to lye on the one side as much as may be in the calmest water you can. Also if a Ship lye much on the one side in her bearing sail, she is said to sail on the *Careen*.

Carecks, (*old word*) marks.

Caresbroke, a Town in the Isle of *Wight*, contracted from *Whitgaraburgh*, i. e. the Town of *Whitgar*, for to him it was given by the Lord *Cerdic*, the first *English Saxon* that subdued the Island.

Careffes, (*French*) cherifhings, great expreffions of friendship and indearment.

Carfax, a place where four feveral ftreets or ways concenter together. The name of the Market-place in *Oxford*.

Cargaison, (*French*) the Freight of a Ship.

Cargo, the fame as *Cargaison*, a large parcel of goods made up to be transported beyond Sea.

Caria, a Country of *Afia* the lefs, between *Licya* and *Ionia*.

Cariatides, in Architecture, are Statues of Women, which ferve inftead of pillars.

Caribbee-Iflands, a parcel of *American Iflands*, lying in the *Mar del Nort*; they are otherwife called *Canibales*, *Camercana*, and *Antilla*, and are many in number, *Mevis*, *St. Chriftophers*, *Dominico*, *Barbados*, wholly in the poffeffion of the *English*, *Martinengo*, *St. Lucia*, *Guardalupe*, &c.

Carine, (*Latin*) the Keel of a Ship.

Carinthia, (*vulg. Kerndten*) one of the three Dukedoms in the Circle of *Austria*, the other two being *Stiria* and *Carniola*, befides the Arch-Dukedom of *Austria*; this Country joyns on the South to the *Alps*.

Cark, a quantity of Wooll, whereof Thirty make a Sarpier.

Carle, a Clown, from the *Saxon* word *Ceorle*.

Carlile, an ancient City in *Cumberland*, almoft encompass'd with the Rivers *Eden*, *Peteril*, and *Cand*. It was called by the *Romans* *Luguballia*; by the ancient *Britains* *Caernaliid*. *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland* made a Deed of gift of it to *St. Cuthbert*. This City being depopulated by the *Danes*, and lying buried in Rubbifh for Two hundred years, began to flourifh again in the time of *William Rufus*, by whom it was firft repaired.

Carlise Thiftle, a certain Plant, by which *Charles* the Great preferv'd his Army from the Peftilence.

Carling Knee, Timbers which lye thwart from the Ship fides, to the Hatchway between the two Mafts.

Carlings, Timbers which lye along a Ship, from one beam to another.

Carmoufat, a *Turkifh* Ship, with a very high Poop.

Carmelites, an Order of Fryers, instituted at *Carmelus*, in *Syria*, by *Almericus* Bifhop of *Antioch*, in the year 1122.

Carmel Mount, a Military Order of Knights instituted by *Hen. IV.* under the Title, Habit, and Order of our Lady of Mount *Carmel*.

To *Carminate*, (*Lat.*) to card Wooll.

Carminative Medicines, fuch as break wind.

Carmouth, a Town in *Dorsetfhire*, where the *Danes* obtain'd a great Victory againft King *Egbert*, in the year 831. and afterwards againft *Ethelwolph*, in the fame place.

Carnage, a great flaughter: Alfo a term in hunting, fignifying the flefh that is given to Dogs, after the chace.

Carnality, (*lat.*) flefhlinefs.

• *Carnation*, a kind of colour refembling raw flefh. There is a fort of Gilloflowers fo called, as being commonly of this colour. (*Lat. Caryophyllus*).

Carnaval, a time of feafting and merriment, from the *Epiphany* till *Lent*, at which time more than ordinary Liberty is tolerated, as it were in

recompence of the abftinence or penance which is to be undergone for a time, for the future: whence by a Metaphor it is taken for any time of rioting or licence.

Carnels, Veffels which go with Mizen-fails inftead of Main fails.

Carne-work, the building of Ships firft with their Timbers, and after to bring on their Planks.

Carny, a Difafe in Horfes, whereby their mouth becomes furred and clammy, that they cannot eat.

Carnivorous, (*lat.*) flefh devouring.

Carnogan, an old *British* word, fignifying a kind of wooden Difh or Piggen.

Carnofe, the bafe Ring in a great Gun.

Carnofity, (*lat.*) corpulency, fulnefs of flefh. Any Excrefcence in the flefh, particularly an Excrefcence in the Yard ftopping the paffage of the Urine.

Carobe, fee *Carove*.

Carodunum, the chief City of *Poland*, called *Cracovia*.

Caroll, (*French*, *Carolle*) a fort of Dance; alfo a Song or Hymn fung at Chriftmas, in honour of our Saviour's birth. The propereft Etymology I find of this word, were it not a little forced, is from the *Greek Kara*, Joy.

Caros, or *Carus*, a Sleep wherein the perfon affected being pull'd, pinch'd and call'd, fcarce fhews any fign of hearing or feeling.

Carotid Artery, is either external or internal, the external, which rifes near the Heart, divides it into two Branches, of which the outermoft is variously diftributed to the Jaws, Face, the top of the Head, and behind the Ears; the other paffes through the Wedge-like Bone, where it is cloathed with a new and thicker Tunicle, and going thence double out of its Channel, tends toward the Brain with its charge of Blood; then going backward, moiftens the Spinal Marrow with its Blood, as far down as the *Os Sacrum*.

Carove, rather *Carobe*, is the fruit of a Tree, the leaves of which are like an *Afh*, but larger, harder and rounder. The codded fruit of this Tree being newly gather'd, has an ill fcent; but dry'd upon Hurdles, is pleafant enough, and good to eat; for the cods contain a Juice that tafts like Honey.

Caroufe, a lufty drinking, a drinking after an extraordinary manner.

To *Caroufe*, to drink hilter skilter.

Carpathus, an Ifland in the Mediterranean Sea, between *Rhodes* and *Crete*, now called *Scarpanto*; whence the *Carpathian* Sea.

Carpobalfamum, (*Greek*) the fruit of *Balfamum*.

Carpocrations, a fort of Hereticks that fprang from the Doctrine of *Carpocrates*, their firft broker and denominator, in the year of our Lord (whose Divinity they denied, as alfo the Creation of the World) 120.

The *Carp-bone*, a Triangular fton found in the chap of a *Carp*, white without, and yellow within.

Carrack, or *Carrick*, a great Ship.

Carrat, fee *Carat*.

Carrieta, or *Carrift*, a Province of the South part of *Scotland*, ftanding upon *Dumbrittain Frith*.

Carriere, (*French*) a running of Horfes in their full

full speed: Also a Circle where Horses run.

Carrousel, a magnificent Festival made by Princes and Great Men, upon some occasion of public rejoicing, and consists in a Cavalcade of Nobility sumptuously apparel'd, and clad after the manner of the ancient Knights, who repairing to some public Piazza, shew their activity in running at the Ring, Josting, Turnaments, and such other noble Exercises.

To *Carry a Bone in her Mouth*, a Sea-term. See to cut a Feather.

Cartagenas, a Town of the Province of *Murcia*, in *Spain*; also a small Province, with a Town of the same name, subordinate to *Castilla del Oro*, or *Panama*, a large Province or Region of Southern *America*.

Cartel, (*French*) a Challenge, a Letter of Defiance.

Carthage, the chief City of *Africa*, anciently called *Carthodon*. It was built by *Dido*, and grew at length to that power and greatness, that it waged War with the *Romans* for a long while with equal advantage. There is also a City of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, formerly called *Carthago Vetus*, now *Valla Franca*. There is now in the Kingdom of *Tunis* a Town of note called *Aphrisium*, built, some think, out of the ruins of old *Carthage*.

Carthamus, an Herb in English called Bastard Saffron, because the flowers of it are of a Saffron colour, though the Leaves thereof do rather resemble *Carduus Benedictus*. It is sometimes used in Physick, but purgeth very violently.

Catharists, (*Gr.*) ancient Sectaries somewhat alike, both in Name and Tenets to those lately called *Puritans*.

Carthimandua, a famous *British* Lady, Queen of the *Brigantes*, who casting off her Husband *Venusius*, married his Harness-bearer, and crowned him King.

Carthrage, *Cartrage*, or *Cartredge*, in Gunnery and Navigation, a bag of Canvas, made upon a frame or round piece of Wood, the diameter whereof is to be somewhat smaller than the Cylinder of the piece, and of such a depth as to contain just so much Powder as the charge of the Piece. They are also made of Paper.

Carthusians, an Order of Monks instituted by *St. Bruno*, a Native of *Cologne*, 1101, who first led a Hermetical Life upon the *Carthusian* Mountains.

Cartilage, a Gristle, which is a similar spermatie part, generated out of the more viscous clamminess of the seed, for the defence and motion of the parts.

Cartilaginous, (*Lat.*) full of Gristles.

Carton, in Painting, a Design drawn upon Paper to be afterwards drawn in fresco upon a Wall.

Carucata terra, from the French word *Carue*, a Plough. It signifies, in the ancient Charters, as much Land as can be ploughed in a year by one Plough. In the ancient Laws it is called *Hilda terra*, which we call a Hide of Land.

Carouch, (*French*) a word used in Architecture signifying a Roll, with which they adorn the Cornish of a Pillar: Also sometimes mistakenly used for *Carthrage*.

Caruncle, (*Lat.*) a bit of flesh growing out of any part of the body.

Caruncles of the Eye, Kernels placed at each corner of the Eye, which separate moisture for moistening the Eyes.

Caruncles Papillary, ten little Bodies in the Reins which receive the *Serum* from the little Channels, and convey it into the *Pelvis*.

Carne of Land. See *Carucata terra*.

Carvel, or *Caravel*, a round Vessel, rigg'd and fitted out like a Galley, with a square Poop, about sixscore or seven score Tun, and the best Sailors upon the Sea, much used by the *Portuguese*.

Carwaies, *Caroways*, *Carvi*, a Plant differing but little from a wild Carrot, which bears a white flower, whence proceeds a seed somewhat longer than Anise-seed; the Root is long, and of a tart and bitter taste.

Casal, the chief City of the Dutchy of *Montferrat*, in that part of *Italy* called *Longobardia Cisalpina* or *Emilia*.

Casan, an Hord or Division, (with its chief City of the same appellation) of *Tartaria Deserta*. This City is seated in a goodly Plain, having no Mountains within a days journey.

Cashine, the chiefest City in *Media Auropatia*, it is compassed with a Wall of seven miles, seated in a fair even Plain, having no Hill of note within thirty miles. This City is greatly frequented with all sorts of Merchandise, especially out of *India*; so that here one may buy all manner of Velvets, Sattins, Damasks, Drugs, Spices, Jewels, &c.

Cascabel, the Pummel of a great Gun.

Cascar, a great City of *Turquestan*, a Province of *Tartary*.

Cascade, a fall of Waters from a Rock into a low place.

Cascans, in Fortification, Wells digg'd to clear the Mines from Water.

Casemate, a term in Fortification, is the Battery in the Flank, to defend the Moat. 'Tis also called the Flank retir'd, because 'tis that part of the Flank which is nearest the Curtin, and the Center of the Bastion.

Case, a word used to express several things; as a brief state of any business; a *Case* of Conscience, a scruple in Divinity, of which the Party being dissatisfied, desires to be resolv'd: A *Case*, for the preservation of several things. The Printers call a *Case* a division of little Boxes, where they put the Letters of the Alphabet, in a prefix'd Order, to pick 'em out agen for the composition of whole words.

Cases, in Grammar, are those Accidents of a Noun which shew the variation of its construction in all Languages that are most known among us. Which *Cases* are six, viz. the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative. Which see in their proper places.

Cashel, a City and Archiepiscopal See of the Province of *Munster* in *Ireland*.

Casshot, in Gunnery, is a kind of small Bullets, Nails, Old Iron, or the like; to put it into a *Case* to shoot out of a piece of Ordnance, or murdering piece.

Cash, a term used by Merchants for ready Money.

To *Cashire*, (*French*) to break up a Company or Regiment, or to turn out a Soldier with disgrace out of a Company.

Caskets, small strings fasten'd to the upper part of the Yards, in little Rings called *Grommets*, to make fast the Sails to the Yards when they are farthel'd up.

Caspian Sea, a Sea between the *Caspian* and *Hircanian* Mountains.

Casque, a Helmet.

Cassation, (*Lat.*) a nulling or making void.

Cassave, a Root very common over all *America*, the juice of which is rank poyson; but the dry substance, after the juice is squeez'd out, is the general bread of that Country.

Cassia, or *Cassia fistula*, a kind of Reed or Shrub growing in *Egypt*, contain'd in pods like Leather, and of the colour and shape of a black Pudding; it containeth within a soft black substance, sweet like Honey, and of a purging quality, together with round flat Kernels; it is also called *Camel*.

Cassia lignea, a sweet Wood like a Cinnamon.

Cassique, a supreme Lord, Governor, or King, in some places of the *West Indies*.

Cassibelanhus, or *Cassibellinus*, an ancient *British* King, under whose conduct they defended themselves with great courage against the *Romans*, for a long time, when they invaded this Island; but at last he was constrained to surrender himself to *Julius Caesar*.

To *Cast* your Hawk to the Perch, in Faulconry, is to put your Hawk upon the Perch.

Casting, in Faulconry, is any thing you give your Hawk to cleanse her gorge, as Feathers, Flannel, or the like.

Castaldy, or *Castaldick*, a Stewardship; from *Castaldius*, a word received for Latin.

Castalian Well, a Well at the Foot of *Parnassus*, sacred to the Muses.

Castanets, a certain sort of Snappers, which Dancers of *Sarabands* tying about their Fingers, keep time with as they dance.

Castellan, formerly the Constable or Governor of a Castle. And to be a *Castellan*, it was requisite that the person should have a Castle and Fortress, a Lordship and Jurisdiction.

Castellany, the Lordship of a Castle, and the extent of his Land and Jurisdiction.

To *Castigate*, (*Lat.*) to punish, to chastise.

Castilia, a large Region of *Spain*, divided into two Provinces, *Castilia Vetus*, and *Castilia Nova*, being a division of that part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*.

Castilla del Oro. See *Panama*.

Castlestead, a word anciently used for any Fortress or Bulwark.

Castleward, an Imposition upon such as dwell within a certain compass of any Castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and ward the Castle. It is taken also for the Circuit it self, which is inhabited by such as are subject to this Service.

Castor and *Pollux*, the Sons of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, with whom he lay in the shape of a Swan. They

are now in Astronomy a Constellation of Stars, so call'd and express'd upon the Sphere. They are also certain Aerial Fires, which in great Tempests are wont to appear to the Mariners, sometimes in rapid motion, sometimes fixing upon the Masts of the Ship. These Fires, if double, signify approaching serenity; if single, the continuance of the storm.

Castor, an Amphibious Creature. See *Beaver*.

Castoreum, a Medicament made of the liquor enclos'd in the little bags which the *Castor* carries toward his Groins, which is unctuous, and of a strong scent; but which is not contain'd in the Genitals of the beast, as the Ancients believ'd.

Castrametation, the Art of encamping or pitching a Camp, wherein to lodge an Army.

To *Castrate*, to geld, or take away; as when he that publishes an Author leaves out some part of his Works.

Castrated, (*Lat.*) gelded, cut away.

Casual, (*Lat.*) accidental, hapning by chance, that wherein there is no certainty.

Casualty, an Accident that happens meerly by chance and fortune, neither foreseen nor expected.

Casu consimili, (*Lat.*) a Writ of Entry granted where a Tenant in courtesie, or for term of life, doth Alienate in Fee or in Tail.

Casu proviso, a Writ of Entry granted by the Statute of *Glocester*, against a Tenant in Dowre, that aliens in Fee.

Casnist, a Writer of Cases of Conscience, or one that is consulted upon Cases of Conscience.

Casule, a kind of Vestment, in which the Priest says Mass, resembling the Purple Robe of *Derision* which was put upon our Saviour.

Cat, a known Domestic Creature, that hunts Mice. But the *West-India-Cats* have a Pouch in their sides, wherein they carry their Kitlings about 'em, without any hinderance to their leaping and running, and without any thing being perceiv'd to be in their bodies.

Cat, in Navigation, a piece of Timber fastned aloft right over the Haufe, to trise up the Anchor from the Haufe to the Forecastle; and the *Cats* are over the Ports, as right with the *Capstan* as they can, to heave the Ship astern by a Cable or Hawser call'd a Sternfast.

Carabibazon, the Dragon's Tail, because it goes exactly against the Dragon's Head.

Carabapists, (*Greek*) an enemy or abuser of the Sacrament of Baptism.

Carachresis, (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, when for want of a proper word to explain a Thought, we take abusively a word that is nearest to it; as when we call a *Parricide* him that kills the King, or his Master; whereas a *Parricide* is only one that kills his Father.

Cataclysm, (*Gr.*) an inundation or deluge.

Catcombs, the Tombs of the Martyrs are so call'd in *Italy*, which the People go to visit out of Devotion. These are *Grotto's* about three leagues from *Rome*, where the Primitive Christians hid themselves, and wherethey buried those that were martyr'd.

Catadrome, (*Gr.*) an Engin like a Crane, which builders use; also a Tiltyard, or place where Hor-

Horfes run for Prizes.

Catadupe, (Greek) the same as *Cataract* in the first signification, viz. a fall of Waters, with a great noise from on high.

Cataglossism, (Gr.) a thrusting out the tongue in kissing.

Catagma, the breaking of Bones, or a separation of the *Continuum* in the hard parts of the Body, which is effected with some hard Instrument, forcibly impressed upon the part, whose differences are taken from the form, the part, and several accidents.

Catagmaticks, (Greek) Medicines for the consolidating or knitting together of broken bones.

Catagraph, (Gr.) the first draught of a Picture.

Cataia, *Cathay*, only *Kitay*, a large Kingdom belonging to the Grand Cham of *Tartary*, the chief City whereof is *Cambalu*, the Imperial Seat of the Great Cham, and a place of vast Trade and Merchandise.

Catalia, see *Chartels*.

A *Catalepsy*, an Abolition of all the Animal Functions, the Respiration remaining entire, and the Patient preserving the same Habit of Body that he had before he fell sick.

Catatalogue, (Gr.) a roll or list of Names.

Catalonia, one of the three Provinces of that part of *Spain* formerly called the Kingdom of *Aragon*; the other two being *Aragon* and *Valencia*; the chief City of *Catalonia* is *Barcelona*.

A *Catamite*, (Lat.) an Ingle, a Boy kept for Sodomy.

Catapasm, (Greek) sweet Powders.

Cataphora, (Greek) a kind of disease in the head, which causeth heaviness and deep sleep.

Cataplasms, a Topical Medicin of the consistence of a Poulitiss, compos'd of proper Vegetables, either boil'd or without it.

Cataphrygians, a Sect of Hereticks who baptiz'd their Dead, forbid second Marriages, and had other erroneous opinions; they were broached by *Montanus* and *Apelles*, (who were of the Country of *Phrygia*) in the year 181.

Catapuce, an Herb called *Spurge*. (Lat.) *Catapulia*.

Catapult, (Lat.) the same as *Balista*.

Cataract, (Greek) a great fall of Waters from a high place, a Floodgate; Also a Disease in the Eyes, caused by a coagulation of Flegm between the Uveous Tunicle and the Chrystalline humor, hindering the egress and ingress of the Visual Spirits. A *Cataract* is either beginning or confirm'd; the beginning *Cataract* is but a suffusion of the Eye, when little Clouds, Motes, and Flies seem to hover before the Eyes. But the confirm'd *Cataract* is when the Pupil of the Eye is either wholly or in part cover'd and overspread with a little thin skin.

Cataractonium, or *Caturactonium*, the name of a Town near *Richmond*, anciently very famous, so called from a great Water-fall near unto it. In the year 769 it was burnt by the Tyrant *Beanred*, but afterwards it flourish'd again in the time of King *Ethelred*, who solemniz'd his Marriage with King *Offa's* Daughter in this Town. It is now called *Catarrickbridge*.

Catarrh, a Rheum, a distillation of Humors out of the Head into the Mouth or Throat, and sometime upon the Lungs, which is a cause of Coughs. There are no such things as *Catarrhs*; but the Glandules of the Nostrils, and those that are about the parts of the Mouth, are often obstructed. The Suffocatory *Catarrh* is a swelling of the Glandules about the Larynx, by which the difficulty of Respiration and Suffocation is caused.

Catastasis, the third Act of a Comedy or Tragedy, wherein things are brought to a full perfection and ripeness.

Catastrophe, the last change or revolution in a Dramatic Poem: figuratively, the fatal and tragical conclusion of any Action, or of a Man's Life.

Catchfly, a pretty flower, the stalks whereof are so viscid by a clammy moisture residing on them, that they sometimes become a trap to the Flies.

Catechism, a Book or Sermon that contains Instructions in the Faith which a Christian ought to know.

To *Catechize*, to teach the Principles and Mysteries of the Christian Faith.

A *Catechumen*, one that is catechiz'd for the receiving of the Communion.

Categorematical, belonging to a *Categorema* or *Predicable*. See *Predicable*.

Categorical, that which is rang'd under one *Predicament*.

Category, in Logic, the same as *Predicament*. See *Predicament*.

To *Catenate*, (Lat.) to chain.

Caterlogh, or *Carlogh*, a Country of Ireland, joyning on the East to the County of *Kilkenny*.

Caterpillar, a venomous Insect of the sorts of Worms, that devour the leaves of Trees, and then change into Butterflies. Metaphorically, envious persons, that do mischief without any provocation, are call'd *Caterpillars*: And when we see a company of Lacqueys at the tail of a Coach, we say, There goes a Bunch of *Caterpillars*.

Carfish, a sort of fish in some parts of the West Indies, so called from the round Head, and large glaring Eyes, by which they are discover'd in the Concavities of the Rocks.

Cathanes, or *Cathness*, a Province of the South part of Scotland; the People were call'd by *Ptolemy*, *Catini*.

Catharine, pure, chaste, a proper name of divers Women.

Catharians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held themselves pure from sin, rejected Baptism, and deny'd original sin.

Catharists, another sort of Hereticks, who were counted a branch of the *Manichees*.

Catharpings, small Ropes which run into little Blocks, from one side of the Ship to the other to keep the Shrouds right, and the Mast from rowling.

Catharticks, the general name in Physick for all purging Medicines.

Cathay, see *Cathia*.

Cathedral, a Church which is the Seat of a Bishop or Archbishop.

Cathelatum, or *Catalaunum*, a City of Champagne in France, now called *Chaulons*; near unto which

which are *Campi Cathelunii*, those famous Fields where *Attila* the Hun was overthrown.

Catburplugs, small ropes which force the shrouds, for the better ease and safety of the Mast.

Catheter, (Gr.) a hollow instrument to thrust into the Yard, when the Urine is stopped by Stones or Gravel lying in the passage.

Cathetus, (Gr.) a Mathematical term, a Line or Beam that falls perpendicularly upon another body.

Cathetus of Incidence, is a right Line drawn from the point of the Object, perpendicularly to the reflecting Line.

Cathetus of Reflexion, is a right Line drawn from the height, perpendicularly to the reflecting Line.

Catholicism, the Roman Catholick Profession, a mock word.

Catholick, general, universal; the Popish Religion is call'd the *Roman Catholick* or *Catholick Religion*; and the Title of *Catholick* is attributed to the King of Spain, as a maintainer of the Catholick Faith. The first who had the Title was *Alphonso* of *Oviedo*, for his Sanctity: but dying with him, it was reviv'd in *Alphonso* the Great, King of *Leon* and *Oviedo*, by *John VIII*. After which it lay dead again till *Ferdinand* reobtain'd it from *Alexander VI*.

Catholick Furnace, in Chymistry, is a Little Furnace, so dispos'd as to be fit for all Operations but those that are perform'd with a violent Fire.

Catholicon, a Physical word, being a purging Elixir so called.

Cathorius, a term used in the Practick of Scotland, signifying the value of nine Kine, it being a Penalty set upon him who breaks the King's Peace, to give to the King twenty two Kine, and three *Cathores*, or for every *Cathorius* nine Kine.

Carini, an ancient people of Scotland. See *Cathari*.

Catkins, are certain Excrescences proceeding from Nut-trees, and Birch-trees in the Winter-time, which fall off when the Trees begin to put forth their leaves.

Catling, a sort of dismembring Knife, used in the amputation or cutting off of any offensive member or part of man's Body.

Catmint, an Herb which Cats much delight to eat, and will find out, if it be set, but not if sown.

Catoptricks, an Art that teaches to project a confus'd figure, seemingly without any design; yet when it is reflected on a proper polish'd Body, it shall shew the design. Or a Science that teaches after what manner Objects may be seen by Reflexion, and explains the causes of it.

Cat-rope, a Rope wherewith to hale up the Cat.

Cattail, a kind of Reed bearing a spike like a Cat's Tail, some call it Reed-Mace.

Catticuchani, an ancient people of this Island, inhabiting those parts, which are now called *Buckinghamshire*, *Bedfordshire*, and *Hertfordshire*; they were, as *Cambden* believeth, more anciently called *Cassii*, and govern'd by *Cassivellanus*.

Cavalcade, a pompous march of Courtiers and persons of quality on Horseback, upon some solemnity, to accompany and honour their Prince.

Cavalier, a brave man, a Knight or Gentleman

serving on Horseback. In Fortification it is a round or oblong platform of Earth, rais'd 18 or 20 foot above the Rampart, guarded with a Parapet to cover the Cannon planted in Battery. 'Tis usually rais'd upon the Curtin, near the Parapet, and in the Gorge of the Bastion, and to defend the face of the opposite Bastion, and the Bastion it self, if the Enemy be lodg'd there.

Cavalry, a Body of Soldiers that fights on Horseback.

Cavazion, a term in Architecture; being the hollowing, or under-digging of the Earth for Cellarage, allow'd to be the sixth part of the height of the whole Fabrick.

Caucasus, a high Hill which parteth *India* from *Scythia*, being part of the Mountain *Taurus*.

Cavea, a hollow place in the middle of the Palm, wherein three principal Lines, *Cardiaca*, *Hepatica*, and *Cephalica*, make a Triangle, and this is given to *Mars*.

Caveare, a kind of condit and savory meat, which comes from the River *Volga* in *Russia*, made of the Roes of several sorts of Fish, especially Sturgeon.

Caveat, (Lat.) a caution or warning; also a term in Civil Law, being a writing, which is enter'd by an Executor to keep others from meddling in the Administratorship.

Cavechin or *Cavesan*, a false Rein to lead a Horse in.

A *Cavern*, a hollow place by Nature made in a Rock or Mountain.

Cavernous, full of great Holes, Caverns, or Dens.

Cavers, (a word used by Miners) Thieves that steal Oar out of the Mines.

Cauf, a Chest with holes to keep Fish alive in the Water.

Cavillation, wrangling, a School-term, signifying a false and sophistical Argument, a way of disputing, grounded only upon quirk and contentious nicety.

Cavity, (Lat.) hollowness.

Cavities, the greatest hollownesses in the Body, wherein some principal part is contain'd; as the Brain in the Head; the Heart in the Chest; the Liver, Spleen, Stomach, Intestines, &c. in the *Abdomen*. The lesser Cavities are the Ventricles of the Heart and Brain.

To *Caulk* a Ship, to fill the holes and chinks with Okum and Tow.

Cavan, a County of *Ireland*, called anciently *East Breanny*.

Caupes, or *Calpes*, a Scotch Law-term, signifying any Gift which a man gives in his own lifetime to his Masters, especially to the Head and chief of the Clan, for his maintenance and protection.

Cauphe, Beverage made of a sort of black Bean that grows only in the Happy *Arabia*. 'Tis either made of the Shell, or of the Bean it self.

Causins, see *Lombards*.

Caurus, a Western or Northwest Wind blowing commonly out of the *British* Sea.

Causal, (Lat.) causing, or expressing the cause of any thing.

Cau-

Causation, (Lat.) an excusing, an alledging something for a cause.

Causative Particles, are such as *for*, *because*, *seeing that*, &c.

Cause, in Law, is any tryal or action which is brought before a Judge to be controverted, pleaded or examined: In Logick, *Cause* is that which produces an Effect, or that by which a thing is that which it is; and it is fourfold, viz. the *Efficient Cause*, i. e. that from which any thing proceeds; the *Material Cause*, that of which any thing is made; the *Formal*, that by which any thing is what it is; the *Final*, that for the sake of which any thing is done.

Causidick, (Lat.) a Counsellor in Law, a Pleader of Causes.

Caustick, which is of a burning and corroding vertue.

Caustick Remedies, are such as by their sharp burning quality corrode, burn, and eat into the Skin and Flesh.

Cautelous, wary, circumspect, heedful.

Cautery, in Surgery, is a burning Remedy made use of to heal any Ulcer, rotten Bone, or to divert and drive out a peccant Humour.

To *Cauterize*, (Greek) to apply a Cautery.

Cautionary, given in pledge or pawn, for the fulfilling of Articles.

Cautionary Towns, given in assurance, for Money lent, or performance of Articles.

Cawking-time, (among Faulconers) treading time.

Cayer, or *Cahier*, several sheets of Paper slightly tack'd together, to be transported as you please your self. Also the Deliberations of Assemblies of the Clergy, or States of the Kingdom, containing Remonstrances and Propositions to the King. Also a parcel of Paper containing twenty four sheets, vulgarly called a quire.

Cazimi. A Planet is said to be in *Cazimi* when it is not above 17 minutes distant from the center of the Sun. As *Saturn* 33 degr. 21 min. of *Taurus*, and *Sol* in 3 degr. 31 min. of *Taurus*. Here *Saturn* is in *Cazimi*.

Cazerns, Chambers built upon the Ramparts of fortified Towns, to lodge the Souldiers in.

C E

Cebes, a Theban Philosopher, of whose writing besides his *Pinax*, which is extant, there are mentioned two other Dialogues by *Diogenes Laertius*. *Septima*, and his *Phrynicus*.

Cebatane, (French) a Trunk to shoot at Birds with Clay Pellets.

Ceca, a certain Religious House in *Corduba*, of which they say proverbially, To go from *Ceca* to *Meca*, i. e. to turn Turk.

Cecity, (Lat.) blindness.

Cedar, a large Tree that bears Berries like Juniper-berries, and as large as the berries of Myrrh. The wood is almost immortal and incorruptible, by reason of the bitterness of it, which renders it

distastful to the Worms. This Tree is always green, and delights in cold and mountainous Countries, but if you cut off the top of it, it dies. The Cedar of *Lebanon* is like a Fir-Tree.

Cefala, an Island of *Africa*, found out by the *Portugals*, in the year 1500, being three miles in length, and one in breadth. It hath two Villages, and one strong Castle. In the year 1505 the Islanders rebelled, but were quickly subdued by the *Portugals*, who killed the King they had chosen among themselves, and set up another King, as Deputy to the King of *Portugal*.

Celion, a large and fruitful Island in the Bay of *Ganges*, being one of those Islands of the *Indian Ocean*, called *Maltiva*.

Celandine, or *Swallow-wort*, it being a Tradition that the Swallow makes use of this Herb as a Medicine for the Eye-sight.

Celarent, a word whereby is signified the second Mood of the first figure in Logick, wherein the first Proposition is a universal Negative, the second a universal Affirmative, the third again a universal Negative.

Celature, or *Celature*, (Lat.) a carving or engraving.

To *Celebrate*, to honour any person with Praises, Monuments, Festivals, Inscriptions, and Trophies. It signifies also to solemnize, to celebrate Mass, to celebrate a Wedding.

Celebration, an Action done with Ceremony and Solemnity.

Celebrity, pomp, magnificence, ceremony, which renders an Action famous.

Celerity, (Lat.) swiftness, expedition, diligence.

Celestial, (Lat.) heavenly, perfect, excellent.

Celestines, an Order of Fryers instituted in the year 1244, by one *Peter a Samnite*, who was afterwards chosen Pope, and called *Celestine* the Fifth.

Celibate, the condition of a man that lives unmarried.

Cell, the Habitation of a Hermit: Also the Partitions in Monasteries where the Monks lye are called *Cells*.

Cellar, the lowest part of a building, the rafters which lye equal with the surface of the ground where the House stands, or else very little higher.

Cellarist, he that keepeth the Cellar or Buttery in a Religious House.

Celsitude, (Lat.) tallness, height; Also a term attributed to a Prince as a title of Honour.

Celsuy, the same.

Celte; a People anciently inhabiting that part of *Gallia Comata*, which from them was afterwards called *Celtica*, between the Rivers *Garonne* and *Sein*.

Celtiberia, a part of *Spain*, anciently so called, now *Aragon*.

Celurca, the ancient name of a Town in the Province of *Angus* in *Scotland*, now called *Mon-trofs*.

Cementation, (Lat.) a cementing, or close joyning with Cement, which is a strong cleaving Morter. In Chymistry it is used for the purifying of Gold, by laying plates of Gold in the midst of

of Pouders made of Brick and Vitriol, enclos'd in a close stop'd Vessel, and set in a Fire of Reverberation; for then the Vitriol eats off all the imperfect parts of the Metal.

Cemetery. See *Cæmety*.

Cenchrus, a green and venomous biting Serpent, so called because it is mark'd with several white spots.

Cenotaph, see *Kenotaph*.

Censor, a Vessel wherein the Priest burneth Incense at any Sacrifice, or Religious Rites, a perfuming Pan.

Censor, (*Lat.*) an Officer among the *Romans*, who was to censure and value Mens Estates: Also to judge of discipline and reform manners; whence cometh, to *Censure*, i. e. to Judge, or to give Sentence.

Censorious, apt to find fault with and reprove others, as bad or worse themselves: impertinently critical.

Censure, the Sentence which a man's Judgment passes upon any Action. Ecclesiastical Censures are the Menaces of the Church to inflict the Penalties incurr'd.

To *Censure*, to condemn a Book as prejudicial to Religion or the State; also to play the Critic.

Centaures, a people of *Theffaly*, thought to be half Men and half Horses, because riding their Horses to water, while their Horses held down their Heads to drink, they seem'd to those who beheld them afar off, like a strange kind of Monster, whose former part resembled a Man, the hinder part a Horse.

Centaur, or *Centory*, an Herb of *Mars*, being of two sorts, greater and lesser, the first good for Wounds, the second for the Colick.

Centenary, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Hundred.

Center, (*Lat.*) the middlemost point of any Regular Figure, but chiefly taken for the middle most Point of a Circle or Globe, in which it is equidistant every way from the Circumference.

Center of the Body, taken in a natural sense, is said to be the Heart, from which, as from a Center, the Blood continually circulates round the most distant parts of the Body.

Centinodie, an Herb called Knot-grass, as 'twere having an Hundred Knots.

Centon, (*Lat.*) a Garment made up of several patches, a work composed of many pieces.

Centory, see *Centaur*.

Central, situate in the center or middle. *Central Fire*, is that Fire which the Chymists believe to be in the Center of the Earth, the Fumes and Vapours of which make the Metals and Minerals, and serve to concoct and perfect 'em.

Centry, a word contracted from Sanctuary, a place of refuge for Malefactors.

Centum-viri, certain Men among the *Romans*, chosen out of the Thirty five Tribes to be Judges, who although they were more in number than a hundred, yet for the easier naming of them, were called *Centum-viri*.

Centuple, (*Lat.*) a hundred fold.

Centuriators, four Divines of *Magdeburgh*, who wrote and divided the Ecclesiastical History by

Centuries of years.

Century, (*Lat.*) the number of an Hundred, the space of an hundred years, from 1600 to 1700.

Centurion, a Captain, who among the *Romans* commanded a hundred men.

Cephaleonomancy, divination by an Ass's Head broil'd upon the Coals.

Cephalick, belonging to the Head; whence *Cephalick Medicines* properly are those which are applied to Fractures of the Head; but generally taken for all Medicines peculiar to the Head.

Cephalick Line, in Chiromancy, the Line of the Head or Brain.

Cephalick Vein. See *Vein*.

Cephalonia, an Island, (having its chief City of the same name) in the *Ionian* or *Adriatick Sea*, and belonging to the State of *Venice*.

Cepi corpus, a Return made by the Sheriff, that upon an exigent, or otherwise, he hath taken the body of a man.

Ceramite, a precious stone of the colour of a Tile.

Cerastes, a Serpent in *Africa* which has two Horns like a snail.

Ceramite, a kind of horn'd serpent.

Cerate, a Medicine applied outwardly, made of Wax, Oils, and sometimes Dust, mix'd thicker than an Ointment, and softer than a Plaister. A *Cere-cloth*.

Ceratine, horny, as *Ceratine Arguments*, Horny and subtle Arguments.

Ceration, in Chymistry, is the disposal of a substance fit to be melted and liquified.

Cerberus, a three-headed Dog, said to watch constantly at the Gates of Hell.

Cerebrosity, (*Lat.*) a being cock-brain'd, or brain sick.

Cerebrum Jovis, the Chymical appellation of burnt Tartar.

Cerdonists, a Sect of Hereticks, who held, that there were two contrary principles in the cause of every thing, A good God and a bad; they were instituted by one *Cerdo*, in the year 150.

Cerebel, the hinder part of the Brain, consisting like the Brain it self, of an Ashy or Barky substance, wherein the Animal Spirits that perform meer natural Actions, are generated in Man, but not in beasts.

Ceremonies, Rites of the Church, to render the Worship of God more solemn and venerable. In Temporals, Ceremonies are a joyning together of several Actions, Pumps and Inventions, to render a thing more magnificent and solemn. Among private persons, Ceremonies are Acts of Civility and Decency, in token of respect and kindness; as, to give the Wall, the upper end of the Table, to be uncover'd, &c.

Ceres, the Daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, by whom *Jupiter* had *Proserpina*, and being snatched away by *Pluto*, *Ceres* wander'd thro' the World to seek her, and came to the Court of *Eleusius*, King of *Attica*, whose Son *Triptolemus* she made immortal: And setting him in a Chariot drawn with winged Dragons through the Air, she sent him to teach Mortals the use of Corn; whence she was

was adored as the Goddess of Agriculture.

Cerigo, see *Cyclades*.

Cerinthians, a sort of Hereticks, who held that Christ at his second coming should give to his people all carnal delights and pleasures; they had their original in the year 97. from one *Cerintus*.

Cerna, an Island in the *Aethiopic Sea*, where the North Pole is not seen, by some thought to be the same with *Madagascar*.

Ceromatick, (*Greek*) anointed with Oyl.

Cerous, or *Cerine*, (*Lat.*) made of Wax.

Cerote, see *Cerate*.

Certain, constant, true, of which there is no doubt to be made.

Certainty, or *Certitude*, truth assur'd; said also of things not subject to alteration.

A *Certificate*, a testimony given in writing of the truth of a thing.

Certification, of Assize, of Novel Disseisin, a Writ granted for the examining of a matter passed by Assize before the Justices, and is called a Certification of new Disseisin.

Certiorari, is a Writ issuing out of the *Chancery*, to an inferiour Court, to call up the Records of a Cause depending there, upon complaint made by the Bill, that the party seeking the said Writ hath receiv'd hard dealing.

Cervine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Hart; also of a tawny or hart-colour.

Ceruse, call'd white Lead, made of thin plates of Lead, steep'd in Vinegar, and so dissolv'd, then bray'd and boil'd, and that which remains at the bottom is the *Ceruse*.

Cesare, a word by which is signified the first Mood of the second figure in Logick, wherein the Propositions are after the same manner, as *Celarent* in the first figure.

Cessation, (*Lat.*) a leaving off, a ceasing.

Cessavit, a Writ lying upon this general ground, where a Man hath neglected to perform such service, or to pay such Rents as he is tied to by his Tenure.

To *Cesse*, (from the Latin *Censere*) to tax.

Cession, (*Lat.*) a yielding, resignation, or giving place.

Cession in Law, is when an Ecclesiastical person is made a Bishop, or when a Parson of a Parsonage takes another Benefice without dispensation, &c. In both cases the Benefices are become void by *Cession*.

Cest, (*Lat.*) a Marriage Girdle, which in ancient times the Bride used to wear, and which was loosed by the Bridegroom the first night.

Cestuy a que vie, *Cestuy a que use*. The first is, He for whose Life another holds an Estate. The second is, he who is a Feoffee for the use of another.

Cetaceous, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Whale.

Ceterach, an Herb somewhat like Fern, or Miltwort, running up Walls and Rocks, very good for the Spleen.

C H

Cha, (the Leaf of a Tree in *China*, which being infused into Water, serves for their ordinary drink.

Chace, (from the *French Chasser*, to hunt) a place appointed for the receipt of Deer and Beasts of the Forest, from which it differs in this, that it may be in the hands of a Subject, which a Forest cannot, and from a Park, for that it is enclosed with a larger compass, has more Game, and more overseers. Also in the Game of Tennis, the fall of the Ball in such a certain part of the Court, beyond which the opposite Party must strike the Ball next time to gain that stroke.

Chackshirs, or *Shackshirs*, a kind of Breeches among the *Turks*, from the waste to the heel.

To *Chafe*, to make hot with rubbing; to be in a *chafe*, to be in a very great passion of anger.

Chaffewax, an Officer in *Chancery*, that fits the wax for the sealing of Writs, and such other Instruments as are thence to be sent out.

Chaffare, a buying and selling.

Chaffinch, a kind of Bird, so called, because it delighteth in Chaff.

Chagrin, vid. *Shigrin*.

A *Chain*, is a long piece of Iron, consisting of several rings one within another, made use of for barring up of Rivers, Bridges, and Havens. The Links of Iron put about the Legs and Arms of Criminals and Galley-slaves, are called *Chains*. We say, a Chain of Discourse, a Chain of Arguments, a Chain of Mountains. And figuratively, *Chains* are taken for all manner of slavery, or submision of Body or Mind.

Chain-shot, two Bullets with a Chain between them.

Chains, in Navigation, are strong plates of Iron, fast bolted into the Ships side by the Chain-wates.

Chain-wates, are the outermost Timbers on the Ships-side, that serve to spread out the Shrouds, that so the Shrouds may the better hold up the Masts.

Chair, a Seat with a Back, and sometimes with Arms or Elbows, for a man to sit on. To sit in the *Chair* of a Bishop, is to succeed such a Bishop in his See. The Pope is thus said to sit in *St. Peter's Chair*; that is, to succeed him as Head of the Church.

Chalcantum, vid. *Vitriol*.

Chalcedon, a sort of Agate of a colour between yellow and blue, proper for engraving. Among Jewellers, it is a defect in precious stones, when in turning to the light, you find white spots in 'em, resembling the colour of a *Chalcedon*.

Chalcedon, a City of *Bythinia*, a Province of *Asia*, near the *Bosphorus Thracius*; it was built by the *Megarenses*, who were called *Caci*, or blind, because they did not chuse the other side where *Constantinople* stands. It is at this day call'd *Scutari*. In this place, in the year of our Lord 453, the fourth general Council was held for the refuting

of the Nestorian Heresie.

Chalcographer, (Greek) an Engraver in Brass.

Chaldea, a Country of Asia the greater, bordering upon Arabia, their chief City is Babylon, and the People have ever been famous for Astrology and Magick.

Chaldeans, Fortune tellers, Figure-fingers, the same with Gypsies.

Chaldron, a certain measure of Coals, containing thirty six Bushels.

Chalice, a holy Vessel, wherewith they were wont to sacrifice, also the Communion Cup.

Challenge, a term in Common Law, signifying an exception against persons or things, as a Prisoner may except against the partial impanelling of a Jury, or against the insufficiency of the Jurors.

Chalybeat, (Lat.) of the temper or quality of Steel, made of Steel.

Chalybes, a people of Asia the less, dwelling upon the banks of *Thermodon*, who had great store of Iron or Steel Mines.

Cham, see *Chan*.

A *Chamber*, in Gunnery, is a charge made of Brass or Iron, to put in at the breech of a Murtherer. In Navigation, Seamen call that the Chamber of a great Gun, so far as the powder reacheth when she is laded.

Chamberdekins, properly *Chamber-deacons*, were certain poor Irish Scholars, clad in poor habit, and living under no Rule, banish'd England in the reign of Hen. V.

Chamberlain, is variously us'd in our Chronicles, Laws, and Statutes; as Lord Great Chamberlain of England, Lord Chamberlain of the King's House, whose Office is to look to the King's Chambers and Wardrobe, and to govern the under Officers thereto belonging.

There are also two *Chamberlains* in the *Exchequer*, who keep a Controule of the Pells of Receipt, and Payments out, and certain Keys of the Treasure and Records, where the Leagues of the King's Predecessors, and diverse ancient Books, as *Domus Dei Book* and the *Black Book* of the *Exchequer*, remain.

Chamberlain of London, is the chief Keeper of the publick Treasury kept in that place, which is call'd the Chamber of London. The like Officer is at Chester.

Chanford, is an Epithete given to the stalks of certain Plants, when they have Impressions upon them like to a gutter or crevice: so likewise by Architects to gutter'd or channell'd Pillars.

Chamisa, or Spurge Olive, a shrubby succulent Plant with slender Boughs about a cubit long, with leaves like an Olive-tree, but lesser.

Chameleon, see *Camelion*.

Chamelot, or *Chamblat*, a kind of water'd stuff mixed with Camels hair.

Chamais, or *Chamoy*, a wild Goat, of whose skins they make *Chamois* Leather.

Champagne, a Province of France. See *Campania*.

Champaign Lands, downs or fields not enclosed.

Champarty, (French) signifieth in Common Law the maintenance of a man in his suit depending on condition to have part of the Land or Goods when they are recover'd.

Champignon, a small Excrecence of the Earth, that grows up of itself without sowing, and in a little time; round and white without side, and of a reddish colour within; and of an excellent taste, if well prepar'd: But, to say Truth, the best are dangerous for the Health. *Claudius* the Emperor was poison'd with eating *Champignons*. They are generally call'd *Mushrooms*.

Champion, (French) one that fighteth in another's behalf. The King's Champion is one who is to come Armed on Horseback upon the King's Coronation-day, and in the presence of the Nobles challenges any, who shall affirm the King not Lawful Heir to the Crown. By this Tenure the *Dimmoeks* hold the Mannor of *Scrivelby* in *Lincolnshire*.

Chan, the title of the chiefest Prince or Monarch among the *Tartars*, being equivalent to King or Emperor with us, for he is called the great *Chan* or *Chan of Tartary*.

Chanaana, the Holy Land, bounded on the East by *Euphrates*, and the River *Jordan*; on the West by *Egypt*, on the South by *Arabia*, on the North by *Lybanus*.

Chancelour, is the chief person next to the Prince, for matter of Justice in Civil Affairs, having power to moderate and temper the written Law, according to equity. He is so made by the King's delivering the Great Seal to him, and by taking his Oath. Also the Chancellor of the *Exchequer* is a supream Officer, appointed to moderate the extremities in the *Exchequer*. He has power with others to compound for the Forfeitures upon Penal Statutes, Bonds, and Recognizances acknowledg'd to the King.

Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, the chief Officer in that Court, to judge and determine all Controversies between the King and the Tenants of the Dutchy-land.

Chance-medley, the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer: It is call'd *Homicide by Misadventure*.

Chancery, the Court of Equiry and Conscience, moderating the severity of other Courts, that are more strictly tied to the rigour of the Law; the Officers belonging to this Court are the Lord Chancellor, who is chief Judge, twelve Masters of the Chancery, whereof the Master of the Rolls is chief; the Clerk of the Crown, the six Clerks, with many others.

Chan-

Chanfron, the name of an *Italian* Coin valued at about twenty pence.

To *Change*, to transform, transfigure, to alter the nature and property of a thing. Spoken also of things that are accidental and fleeting; as the Times *change*, the face of Affairs is *chang'd*: Such a one *changes* his Lodging, his Mistresses, as often as he shifts himself.

Changer, an Officer in the King's Mint, whose Office is to exchange Coy'n for Bullion brought in by the Merchants or others.

Channel, the middle or deepest part of any Sea, River, or Havens mouth. *Channel* in the *Ionick* Capitol, is that part which is under the *Abacus*, and lies open upon the *Echinus* or *Egg*, and which has its Centers or Turnings on every side, to make the *Volutas*.

A *Chanter*, he that leads or begins in the singing of Divine Service in a Church or Chappel. Properly the Master of the Quire.

Chanticleer, (*French*) a name often given to a Cock for its clear singing.

Chaonia, the hilly part of *Epirus*, which *Heleneus* the Son of *Priamus*, so named from his Brother *Chaon*, whom he there slew against his will, while he was a hunting.

Chaos, (*Greek*) a confused indigested heap.

Chape, among Hunters, the tip at the end of a Foxes Brush or Drag, as they also call his tail: The case of Steel or Silver that fortifies the end of a Scabbard.

Chapeltry, the Precincts and Limits of a Chappel.

Chaperon, the Hood anciently worn by the Knights of the Garter, being part of the Habit of that Order. Also a little Escutcheon fix'd in the forehead of the Horses that draw the Hearse at a Funeral.

Chapin, (*Spanish*) a high cork-heel'd Shooe.

Chapournet, a little Hood, a bearing in Armory; as a Chief Or, charg'd with *Chapournet* Ermin.

Chaplain, from *Capella*, or *Chappel*; he that attendeth upon the King or other great person for the instruction of him and his Family.

Chaplet, a Wreath or Garland for the head. Also a number of Beads threaded like a Bracelet, by which the Papists count the *Pater Nosters* and *Ave Maria's*, which they say every day.

Chapter, in the Common and Canon Law, signifieth a company of Clergy-men met together in a Cathedral, Conventual, or Collegiate Church; and this company is a kind of Head to rule and govern the Diocess in the vacancy of the Bishoprick. It is also a word of Architecture, signifying the top or head of a Pillar.

Chapters, were the Contents of such matters as are to be enquir'd of or presented before the Justices in Eyre, Justices of Assize, or of the Peace,

in their Sessions; now more properly called *Articles*. We say 'tis a hard Chapter when a man suffers undeservedly. And by way of reproof, we say, he read him a Chapter in *Job*.

Character, (*Gr.*) the Print or Seal of any thing; a Note in Chronology; also the name of Printers several sorts of Letters.

Characterism, a lively description, and as it were painting forth of any person by any Orator or Poet, as that of *Catiline* by *Cicero*, and such like.

Characteristick, (*Greek*) belonging to a Character.

Characteristick letter, in Grammar, is that consonant in a Verb which immediately precedes the varying termination.

Charatux, see *Caratux*.

Charcoal, a sort of coal made of the loppings of great Trees, set up pyramidically in a deep hole made on purpose, having a little hole to put in the fire, which they stop up, when the Wood is half consum'd. The Faith of a *Charcoalman*, implicit Faith, to believe as the Church doth believe.

Chareas, one of the three Divisions (the other being *Lima* and *Chile*) of the large Region or Kingdom of *Peru*, in the Southern part of *America*.

Chardford, a Town in *Hants*hire, heretofore called *Cerdesford*, from *Cerdick*, that warlike English Saxon, who obtained a great Victory over the Saxons.

Chare, a kind of Fish, which breeds most peculiarly in *Winnandermer* in *Westmerland*. Any piece of drudging work.

Charewoman, a Woman hir'd by the day to do the drudgery of a House.

To *Chare*, or *coare*, to separate the larger chaff from the corn or smaller chaff, with a large Rake, or such-like Instrument.

Charge, an Employment of Trust, a certain measure of Powder proportionable to the Fire-arms for which it is allotted. Also an Accusation, the fixing of a Crime, whether by the Complaint of the Accuser, or Testimony of Witnesses.

To *Charge an Enemy*, to encounter 'an Enemy. They return'd to the *Charge*; they fell on again. To *Charge* the Subject with Impositions; to impose Taxes.

A *Charge* in *Blazon*, is that thing whatsoever, that doth occupy the Field of an Escutcheon, as the contained in the containing.

Charientism, (*Greek*) gracefulness: also a Rhetorical figure, wherein a taunting expression is softned with a jest, or pleasant piece of railerick expression.

Charing-cross. See *Eleanor*.

Charlatan, a Mountebank that gets upon a Stage, and pretending to cure Diseases, amuses the People with Buffoonries, and Jugling Tricks, the better to put off his Counterfeit Medicines.

Charlatanerie, (*French*) a couzening, cheating or cogging. A *Cuttle*, an artificial perswasion of any thing that is prejudicial to him that hears it.

Charles, the proper name of a man, signifying all Noble, or one of a masculine spirit.

Charles-wain, see *Helice* and *Ursa major*.

Charlock, a kind of wild mustard, growing amongst Corn with a yellow flower, some call the seed of it Rumpseed and Clowns Mustard seed, because some ignorant people make a kind of Mustard thereof.

Charmier, one that pretends to conjuration and forcery, by spells and muttering strange words without any sence, signification, or coherence.

Charms, certain Verses or Expressions, which are thought to have a bewitching power: also taken figuratively for surprizing attractions and assurances; also Graces and Elegancies in writing, *Charms* of Poetry, *Charms* of Beauty. In a word, whatever pleases extraordinarily, and ravishes us into admiration, is said to be *Charming*.

A *Charnel-house*, a place where dead bones are laid, *qu. Craniale*, say some, a repository of skulls, tho' it seems more naturally derived from *Caro*; whence the *French* *Charnier*.

Charon, feign'd by the Poets to be the Ferryman of Hell, and to carry the Souls of those that dye over the *Syagian Lake* in a Boat.

Chart, or *Cart*, a Sea-*Cart*, a large sheet of Paper, whereon are exactly describ'd Sea-Coasts, Harbours, Soundings, Flatts and Sands, and Gulfs in the Sea; also Longitudes, Latitudes, and the lines of the Rhombs of the Winds, &c. See *Map*.

Charter-house, a famous Hospital in *London*, founded by Sir *Walter Mauny of Henault*, who served under King *Edward the Third*, in the *French Wars*, and since very richly endowed for the maintenance of old Men, by *Sutton*, a Citizen of *London*. This place was anciently a very noted *Cemetary*, or place of Burial.

Charterland, (in *Common Law*) such Land as a man holds by *Charter*.

Charter-Party, an Indenture of Covenants and Agreements made between Merchants and Mariners, touching their Sea-Affairs: It ought to contain the Name and Port of the Ship, the Name of the Master and Freight, the Price of the Freight, &c.

Charters, (*French*) written Evidences of things done between party and party: Also Letters Patents, wherein Priviledges are granted by the King, to Towns and Corporations.

Chartres, a Town of *Belfia*, or *Beauvais*, a Pro-

vince of *Celtic France*.

Chartreux, a Monk of the Order of *St. Bruno*: These Monks live very austere, in close and solitary confinement.

Chartulary, a keeper of a Register-roll, or reckoning book.

Charvil, or *Chervil*, an Herb called in *Latin* *Cerfolium*.

Charybdis, a Gulph in the Bay of *Sicily*, near the *Tauromitanian* shore, over against which is the Rock *Scylla*. See *Scylla*.

To *Chase*, in Navigation, to pursue another Ship; which Ship so pursued is call'd the *Chase*.

Give him *Chase*, or fetch him up; he holds his own; now we gather on him.

Chasma, (*Gr.*) a wide gap, or opening of the earth.

Chastelet, the *Chastelet* of *Paris* is the Sessions-house and *Newgate* of that City.

Chastity, a Christian and Moral Virtue, whereby we abstain from the unlawful pleasures of the flesh, and use those that are lawful with moderation. Metaphorically, it is a due conjunction and connexion of the Mind with lawful things; and this is call'd *Spiritual Chastity*, in opposition to *Spiritual Fornication*, which is an undue connexion of the Mind with things unlawful.

To *Chastize*, to correct, to punish those that have committed a fault; to correct a man's own, or another man's Works, and purge 'em from Errors.

Chastizement, Punishment inflicted upon Offenders.

Chastelyn, a word used by *Chaucer*, signifying a Gentleman or Gentlewoman of a Noble House.

Chasuble, (*French*) a kind of Cope, which the Priest wears at Mass. The same as *Casule*.

Chattels, (*French*) a term in *Common Law*, signifying all goods moveable and immoveable, but such as are in the nature of a Free-hold, or a parcel thereof.

Chattemite, a Hypocrite that counterfeits Piety and Devotion to deceive others.

Chaud-mille, signifieth in the *Practick* of *Scotland*, a Fault committed in a sudden Tumult.

To *Chare*, or *Care*, (a term used by Husbandmen) with a large Rake, or such-like Instrument, to separate the larger Chaff from the Corn, or smaller Chaff.

A *Chauncel*, the most sacred part of a Temple, or Church; so called from *Cancelli*, or Lattices, which anciently used to separate that part from the rest of the Church; the Greeks call it *A-dyton*.

Chaunce-medley, signifies in *Common Law* the casual slaying of a man.

Chauncery. See *Chaucery*.

Chau-

Ciboire, a Cup or Box wherein the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is kept among the *Roman* Catholicks.

Cibols, small Onions eaten in fallads.

A *Cicatrice*, (*Lat.*) a scar or mark which is left after a great Wound or Ulcer is heal'd.

Cicely, a proper Name of Women; from the Latin word *Cacilia*, i. e. grey ey'd.

Cicero, the Name of a most famous Orator and Philosopher among the *Romans*; whence

Ciceronian style, a pure, eloquent, and oratorical style.

To *Cicurate*, (*Lat.*) to tame.

Cid, from the Arabick *Caide*, which signifies, a Lord or great Man. A word used among the *Spaniards*, for a valiant Man, or great Captain.

Cidaris, a Cap of State among the *Persians*, said to be anciently worn by their Kings and Priests, and probably not much different from the *Tiara* now used.

Cierges, Wax-candles, Lamps. *Chaucer*.

Cilery, a term in Architecture, signifying the Drapery or Leavage which is wrought upon the Heads of Pillars.

Ciliar Processes, certain Muscular Fringes in the Eye, whereby the Pupil of it is dilated and contracted.

Cilicia, a Country of *Asia* the Less, now called *Carmania*, or *Turcomania*.

Cilicious, belonging to Hair-cloth.

Cilinder. See *Cylinder*.

Cimbrians, a Northern and Warlike People anciently inhabiting that Country which is now called *Denmark*.

Cimeliark, a Vestry; also a place to put Jewels in. Also

Cimeliarcha, a Keeper of the Plate, Vestments, and other rich things belonging to a Church, a Churchwarden, a Master of a Treasury or Jewel-house.

Cimice, (*Lat. Cimex*) a small red Insect or Worm.

A *Cimeter*, see *Scymitar*.

Cimmerians, a Northern People whose Country, by reason of its distance from the Sun, is always dark; whence *Cimmerian* darkness is taken for a very thick obscurity. They live near a certain narrow Sea, which from them was formerly

called *Bosphorus Cimmerius*. There is also a People of *Italy* so called, living between *Baia* and *Cuma*, encompassed about with high Hills.

Cincanteniere, (*French*) a Commander of Fifty Men; also the Name of an Officer in *Paris*.

Cincture, an encompassing with a Girdle. In Building, the *Cincture* is that part which makes the middle of the Baluster of the *Ionick* Order.

Cingulum veneris, or the Girdle of *Venus*; the figure of a Semicircle drawn from a space betwixt the Fore-finger and Middle-finger, to the space between the Ring finger and Little-finger.

Cinkfoil, or five-leaved Grass (*Lat. Pentaphylon* or *Quinque-folium*) an Herb so called from the number of Leaves which grow together in a Tuft.

Cinnaber, is made of Mercury, by the mixture of Sulphur.

Cinnamon-Tree, a low shrub growing in *Malabar*, and other parts of the *East Indies*; the Rind whereof is the Spice so well known and generally used among us. Much like this is the shrub *Cassia*, which some will have to be the same.

Cinque Ports, Five Havens which lye toward *France*, on the East part of *England*, namely, *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Hith*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*: The Inhabitants of these Ports have many Privileges and Immunities above others of the Commons of that Country; they pay no Subsidies; suits at Law are commenc'd and answer'd within their own Liberties; and their Mayors carry the Canopy over the King and Queen at the Coronation; and for their greater Dignity, they are then placed at a Table on the right hand of the King. Also they have an especial Governor, who is called Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, having all the Authority that a Lord Admiral hath in Places not exempted.

A *Cipher*, a character which serves to express Numbers. Also a mysterious character compos'd of some Letters interwoven together, usually the first Letters of the Name of a person for which it is made. Also a Character agreed on between two persons, wherein secret Letters are written. We call a man a Cypher that has no Power nor Authority.

Cipress, a fine curled stuff, part Silk, part Hair, of a Cobweb thinness, of which Hoods for Women are made. It is so called from the Isle of *Cyprus*, where it was first wrought; or, as some think, from the French *Crispé*, curled. Also see *Cypress*.

Circassia, a part of *Georgia*, one of those Regions of *Asia* the less which lye upon the *Isthmus*, between the *Caspian* and *Euxin* Sea; whence the *Circassian Mamalukes*.

Circe, the Daughter of *Sol* and *Perseus*; she is said by the Poets to have been a person of profound Knowledge in Physick and Natural Magick, and to have turned the Companions of *Ulysses* into Swine, but to have restored them again to their former shapes, at the request of *Ulysses*, with whom she was in love.

Circester, or *Cirencester*, an ancient City in Gloucestershire, which stands upon the River *Corinus*, or *Churn*: it was formerly called *Corinium*, and *Durocornovium*: Also *Urbs Passerum*, in regard it was set on fire by Sparrows, by a stratagem of one *Gurmundus*; it was taken from the Britains by *Ceaulin* King of the West Saxons. Also *Cinegilis* was here defeated by *Penda*, King of the Mercians.

To *Circinate*, (*Lat.*) to make a circle with a pair of compasses.

Circk, (*Lat.*) a place in Rome made circularly, where the People sat and beheld those Plays which are called *Circenses*.

Circle, a plain figure contained in one Line only, in the midst of which there is a point, from whence all Lines drawn to the circumference are equal circles of Altitude. See *Almicantbars*.

Circle of Inclination, a great circle about the Sun, in the Sphere of the fixed Stars, falling right upon the Ecliptic.

Circles of Position, circles passing by the common Intersections of the Horizon and Meridian, and through any degree in Heaven, or the center of any Star, or other Point in Heaven, us'd for the finding out how such a Star is situated, in respect of the World. The twelve Astrological Houses are also distinguish'd by *Semicircles of Position*.

Circulation of the Blood, a perpetual motion of the Blood, going from the Heart through the Arteries, and returning to the Heart through the Veins.

Circulatory Letters, Letters sent into all parts of a Kingdom, by General Commissioners, upon particular occasions.

Circulatory, by the Chymists, is attributed to Vessels that serve to distill by Circulation.

A *Circuit of Action*, a term in Law, signifying a longer course of proceeding than is needful to recover the thing sued for.

Circuition, a fetching a compass, or going about.

Circular, (*Lat.*) round, in fashion of a circle.

To *Circulate*, a term in Chymistry, an Operation in a Vessel call'd a *Pelican*, or any other to the same purpose, wherein the same Vapour which is elevated into the Air by the Fire, falls down again to remount and be distill'd several times.

Circulation, an encompassing, a fetching a round circle. Also a term in Chymistry, when any Liquor is so placed in digestion, that it shall rise up and fall down in a continued course, and thereby become more digested and mature; for which use we use a *Pelican*.

Circumaggregation, (*Lat.*) a heaping round about.

Circumambient, (*Lat.*) encompassing or flowing about, an Epithet proper to the Air.

Circumambulation, a walking about; also a far fetched compass in discourse.

Circumcelliones, certain abominable Hereticks, who to get themselves repute, laid violent hands upon themselves.

Circumcision, (*Lat.*) a cutting about, a Ceremony formerly used among the Jews, and now among the Turks; namely, a cutting off the Foreskins from their Children, as soon as they were eight days old.

Circumduction, (*Lat.*) a leading about, a deceiving.

Circumference, the outermost circular Line, which embraces the whole Area of any Figure: sometimes it is used for the whole superficies of the Earth, or for the Convex and outward part of any Coelestial Sphere.

Circumferentor, a Mathematical Instrument, used by Geometricians and Surveyors; it is made of Wood, eight inches in length, and four broad, three quarters of an inch thick; about the middle of the upper side is a round hole, three inches and a half about, and half an inch deep, in which is placed a card, divided into one hundred and twenty equal parts; in which card is drawn a Dial, to know the hour of the Sun.

Circumflex, an Accent which makes a long syllable.

Circumfluous, or *Circumfluent*, (*Lat.*) flowing about.

Circumforaneous, (*Lat.*) loitering about the Market or Court.

Circumfusion, a pouring about.

Circumgyration, a fetching a great circuit round about, a whirling about.

Circumjacent, lying about.

Circuminceffion, a word used by Divines to express the reciprocal existence of the Three Persons of the Holy Trinity in each other.

Circumligation, a binding about.

Circumlition, (*Lat.*) a daubing or plaistering about.

Circumlocution, a circuit of words made use of when we cannot find a proper word for a thing.

Circumplication, a folding about.

Circumposition, (*Lat.*) a putting about, in Horticulture it is a kind of laying, when the Mould is born up to the Bough, which is to be taken off by

by an old Hat, Boot, or strong piece of old course cloth.

Circumpulsion, is the thrusting forward of all Bodies that are mov'd by the Bodies that lie round about 'em.

Circumrotation, a wheeling about.

Circumscription, is either internal or external. Internal is the limitation of the thing extended consider'd in it self. External *Circumscription* is the limitation of the same extended thing in order to the Place. A Body is locally circumscrib'd when it possesses a place limited.

Circumspection, is a part of Prudence, which looks upon an Action, and orders and disposes it according to all its circumstances, that it may in all things agree with the Dictates of Reason.

A *Circumstance*, the particulars that accompany any action, as Time, Place, &c.

De Circumstantibus, a Law-term, those that stand about to make up the number of the Jurors; if any impanell'd appear not, or appearing be challenged by either Party.

Circumvallation, a Line or Moat made round a Camp, by the Besiegers of a Town, to prevent its being succour'd by the Enemy.

Circumvection, a carrying about.

To *Circumvent*, to over-reach, to deceive, as it were to come about a man.

To *Circumvolate*, to flie about.

To *Circumvolve*, to roll about.

Circumvolution, a rolling, wheeling, or turning about.

To *Circumsonate*, (*Lat.*) to sound about, or on every side.

Cirencester. See *Circester*.

Cisalpine Countries, those on this side the Alps.

Cisbury, a Town in *Sussex*, so called from *Cissa*, the Son of *Ella*, and second King of the South Saxons, who with his Brother *Cimen*, landed with great Forces at *Cimonshore*.

Cistercian Monks, an Order of Monks instituted by Robert Abbot of *Cîteaux*, in the year of our Lord 1098.

Cistern, a Receptacle for Rain or other Water, for necessary uses of a Family.

Cistus, a certain Bramble called the Holy Rose.

To *Cite*, to summon before an Ecclesiastical Judge in an Ecclesiastical Affair. To alledge a Passage, an Authority, an Author for the confirmation of a thing.

Citation, the alledging of any Text; also a Summons to appear before any Court.

Citherea, a name given by the Poets to *Venus*, from *Cithera*, an ancient City of *Cyprus*, the Island chiefly dedicated to this Goddess.

Citherides, an Epithet given to the Muses, from *Cithero* a woody Mountain in *Bæotia*, fit for study and contemplation.

Citie, a Town enclos'd with Walls, properly said of an Episcopal See.

Citriale, a Cittern; a word used by *Chaucer*.

Citrine colour, the colour of a Pomecitron, or Golden colour. The Chymists undertake to give this colour to some Metals, to make 'em look like Gold, and call it, the Grand Mineral Tincture.

Citrons, a Fruit of a yellow colour, and a rough and fragrant Rind: the Juice within of a pleasing acid taste.

Citruls, a Plant growing in *Syria*, and other hot Countries; the Seeds whereof are of like quality with those of the Gourd or Cucumber. The wild *Citruls* and the Gourd, are by Herbalists equally called *Colocynthis*, but the Wild *Citrul* I take to be the *Cotoquintida* so much used in Physick.

Cittadel, a Castle or Fortrefs of a City.

Cittern, a Musical Instrument with Wyre Strings.

Cives, a sort of wild Leeks.

Civet, a kind of unctuous substance, that hath a very sweet smell, and seems to be the excrement of the Civet Cat, being an odoriferous Liquor which those Creatures carry behind; but not the sweat, as some believe.

A *Civick Crown*, a reward anciently given by the Romans, to a deserving Citizen, who had sav'd the Life of a fellow-Citizen, either in fight, or in an assault.

Civil days, contain just fourteen hours a piece, reckon'd from twelve a clock at Noon, or Night, on one day, to the same time the next day; in which space of time the *Æquinoctial* makes one Diurnal Revolution on the Poles of the World.

Civil-year, is the legal year used in Conversation between man and man for Bargains, Contracts, &c. which with us begins the 25 of *March*. It always contains 365 civil days, except in Leap-year, and then it has 366.

Civil-Law, the Roman Laws receiv'd in several parts of Europe.

We call that a *Civil Death*, when a man is cut off from civil Society by condemnation to a perpetual banishment, to the Gallies, &c.

Civil, that which regards the Weal publick and Repose of the People.

To *Civilize*, to render courteous and tractable.

Civita Vecchia, a City of that part of *Tuscany* which belongs to the Pope, and is called *Patrimonium Petri*, and *Stato della Chiesa*. Here the Popes Gallies Harbor.

C L

To *Clack* Wool, is to cut off the Sheeps mark, which maketh it to weigh less, and to yield less custom.

Claick-Geese. See *Bernacles*.

Claim, a Law-term, is a challenge of Interest in any thing that is out of ones possession; as *Claim* by Charter, or descent, &c.

Clam, or *Clamp*, a sort of Shellfish, in some part of the *West Indies*; it comes nearest in resemblance to our Muscle; only it is of a white colour.

Clamor, (*Lat.*) noise, a loud and tumultuous Cry, caus'd by some Trouble, Complaint, or Grief.

Clamps, thick Timbers that lie fore and aft, under the Beams of the first Orlop.

Clan, a Tribe or Family in *Scotland*, as *Clan Mackduff*, the Family of *Mackduff*.

Clancular, Privy, Secret.

Clandestine, done in private, without the knowledge of Parents, or contrary to the Prohibitions of the Law.

Clangor, a shrill cry, or great sound.

Clap, a term in Falconry; the neather part of a Hawk's Beak, is called a Hawk's Clap.

Clara, a proper name of Women, signifying in *Latin* clear or bright.

Clare, a Town of *Suffolk*, which gave name unto the ancient Family of the *Clares*, descended from Earl *Cislebert* the *Norman*; as also the title of Dukedom unto *Lionel*, Son to King *Edward* the Third; who for the more full sound was stiled Duke of *Clarence*.

Clarentieux, one of the three Kings at Arms, the other two being *Garter* and *Norroy*.

Claricord, or *Clericord*, a kind of Musical Instrument, somewhat like a Cymbal.

Clarie, a Plant of *Sol*, as Herbalists affirm, good for the Eyes, and a strengthener of the Back.

To *Clarifie*, to render pure and clear, properly Juices and Decoctions which are purified by filtration.

Clarigation, (*Lat.*) a Law-term, used by the ancient *Romans*, being the same as Reprisal with us. See *Law of Marque*.

Clarion, a kind of Trumpet, that has a shriller sound than other Trumpets.

Clarifonant, (*Lat.*) clear voiced, shrill sounding.

Clark, a Clergyman, a Scholar, a Secretary;

also a man employ'd in some great Office, as *Clark* of the Crown in *Chancery*, *Clark* of the Crown in the *Kings-Bench*, *Clark* of the *Exchequer*, *Clark* of the *Pell*, of the *Petty Bag*, of the *King's Wardrobe*, of the *King's Silver*, &c. Which see in their several places.

Clarmarshan, signifies in the Practick of *Scotland* the warranting of stolen Cattel or Goods.

Classe, or *Classis*, a distinction of persons or things, to rank 'em according to their merit, their worth, or their nature.

Classick, said of Authors that are of great Authority in the Schools.

To *Claudicate*, to be lame, to halt.

Claudiopolis, (*vulg.* *Chausenburgh*) an eminent City of *Transylvania*, one of the two large Countries of *Dacia*, beyond the *Danow*.

Claudius Ptolemaus, a very famous both Astronomer and Geographer, who began to flourish about *Nero's* time, and lived till the reign of *Antoninus Pius*.

• *Clavescymbal*, or *Claricymbal*, a kind of Instrument with Wire-strings; by some taken for a Harpsicord or Virginal.

Claver, a sort of Trefoil.

Clavicles, two little Bones which close the Chest of a Man, fastening the Shoulder-bone, like a Key, with the Breast-bone, to that part where the Ribs joyn together.

Clavicular, belonging to a Key.

Clavis, a Key; also an Exposition of hard words, or such feigned names as hint at known persons.

Clause, an Article, or Conclusion; a particular stipulation made in a Contract, Charge, or Condition put into a Will or Deed.

Clausemburgh, see *Claudiopolis*.

Claustral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Cloyster, retired or recluse.

Cleanthes, a Stoical Philosopher, the Son of *Phinus*, Disciple of *Crates*, and Successor of *Zeno*, whose sayings he wrote upon Bones, Potsherds, &c. for want of Paper; for he was a great contemner of riches, and sustained himself by drawing of Water in Gardens.

Clearchus, a *Sicilian* of *Coli*, who wrote a various History of several Affairs.

Cleare, full of sight, whether in it self, or borrowing it from another; pure, uncompounded, transparent; of which there is no question or dispute.

Clear-sighted, said of one that has a sharp Wit, a penetrating Judgment and Foresight.

Clempus, an ancient Physician, to whom *Pythagoras* his Book of Magical Plants is ascribed.

Cleat, a small Wedge of Wood fasten'd on the Yards, to keep any Ropes from slipping.

Clemeas, an ancient Historian, who as *Suidas* saith, wrote a History of the *Roman Kings*.

Clement,

Chauntry, particular Chappels or Altars in some Cathedral or Parochial Church, endow'd with Lands and other Annual Revenues, for the maintenance of one or more Priests to officiate therein.

Chaworths, the Name of a very noble Family of Ailesbury in Buckinghamshire; they were so called as descending from Cahors, a Town of Querce, a Province of France. In Latin Records they are stiled *de Cadurcis*.

Cheapgild, a restitution made by the Hundred or County, for any wrong done by one that was in *plegio*.

Checui, a Majordomo, or Steward of a Household among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

Check, in Faulconry, is when Rooks, Pies, or other Birds come within the view of the Hawk, and she forsakes her natural flight to follow them.

Checks, in Navigation, are spliced and thick clamps of Wood at the top of the foremast, and mainmast of a Ship.

Checkie, a term in Heraldry, as a bordure Checkie is when the bordure consisteth of three panes of Chequer-work, wherein it differs from counterpane, which never exceeds two panes.

Check-roll, a Roll or Book containing the Names of such as are Attendants, and in pay to the King, or other great Persons, as their Household Servants.

Chieco, a small Animal which gets into the feet of those that inhabit the *Barbados*, tormenting them very much.

Chief, a term in Common Law, as Lands holden in chief; see *Capite*. Also a term in Heraldry, being a line added to the upper or chief part of the Escutcheon, and contains a third part thereof.

Chiefage, *Chivage*, or *Chevage*, (old French) a term in Law, being a certain sum of money paid by Villains to their Lords, for their several heads, whence it is called *Chevagium*, or *Chivagium*, which is as much as to say, the service of the Head.

Chief-pledge, the same as Headborough, Constable.

Chekelaton, a stuff like motly, *Chaucer*.

Chelandri, a Gold-finch. A word used by *Chaucer*.

Chelidonius, (Gr.) a precious stone, which they say is found in the belly of a Swallow.

Chelidone, an Herb, so called from the Greek word *Chelidon*, which signifies a Swallow. See *Celandine*.

Chelmerford, a Town in *Essex*, so called from the River *Chelmer*; it is commonly known by the name of *Chensford*. In the Reign of King *Henry* the first it belong'd to *Maurice* Bishop of *London*, who built here two Bridges. Some think it to be

the same with that which was anciently called *Chanonium*.

Chelonophagi, a certain people bordering upon *Carmania*, who feed only upon Tortoises, covering their Houses with the Shells of them, being so large, that one of them will serve to make a Ship.

Chemnis, an Island which is driven to and fro by the wind, wherein there is a Temple consecrated to *Latona*.

Cheriff, or *Sheriff*, an eminent Dignity among the Moors, or he that is to succeed the Caliph, as the Coadjutor succeeds the Bishop.

Cherifaunie, (old word) comfort.

Chersonesus, a tract of Land almost environ'd by the Sea, and joyned to the Continent by an Isthmus or narrow neck of Land.

Chert, or *Cheort*, (old word) Love, Jealousie.

Chertes, merry people. *Chaucer*.

Cherubim, the plural number of *Cherub*, signifying fulness of knowledge, the second of the nine Orders of Angels.

Chervil. See *Charvil*.

Chawn, the same as *Chink*.

Cheslip, a kind of little Vermin that lies under Tyles. Also the Bag wherein Housewives prepare and keep their Runnet for their Cheese.

Chester. See *West-Chester*.

Chestonl, Poppy.

Chestnut, the Fruit of a large Tree cover'd with a prickly Burr, and under that a skin with a Husk, and then appears the white Pulp, good to eat. 'Tis said, that neither Spider nor Vermin will come near the Wood of the Tree.

Cheteres, two small pieces of Timber with holes, in which the main Tack runs, and to which the Tack is haled down.

To *Cheve*, (old word) to thrive.

Cheveril Leather, a kind of soft tender Leather, made of the skin of wild Goats.

Chevesal, a Gorget. *Chaucer*.

To *Chevice*, (old word) to redeem.

Chevin, a certain Fish having a great head.

Chevisaunce, an unlawful Bargain or Contract.

Chevrans, (French) the strong Rafters and Chiefs that meet at the top of the House, to hold up the covering of the House; also a term in Heraldry, being one of the Ordinaries of an Escutcheon made in fashion of a Triangle.

Chevronel, a term in Blazon, being a half Cheveron.

Chiau, an Officer in the Ottoman Port, who performs the Duty of an Usher, out of the number of which the Grand Signior chuses his Ambassadors to foreign Princes.

Chibbol, a little Onion.

Chicanerie, wrangling, pettifogging, litigious plead-

pleading, the perplexing a Cause with Tricks and Evasions.

Chichester, the name of a famous City of *Suffex*, formerly called *Cissancester*, i. e. the City of *Cissa*, because it was built by *Cissa*, King of the South Saxons. It hath a very stately Cathedral, and in the reign of *William Rufus* the Bishop's See was translated from *Selfey* hither.

Chickweed, (*Lat. Alina*) a sort of Herb very effectual for all Imposthumes, Swellings, Redness of the Face, Wheals, Pusles, Itch, Scabs.

Childing, a term given to divers Plants, as *Childing Daisies*, *Childing Mercury*, &c. when their offspring exceedeth the number of the ordinary kind.

Childwit, a Law term, signifying a power to take a Fine of your Bond-woman gotten with Child without your consent.

Chiliad, (*Greek*) the number of a Thousand.

Chiliads Characteristic, *Chiliads* are the common Tables of Logarithms; Characteristic, the figure in each number toward the left hand, and is always a Unite less than the number of the place. As if 2 be the Characters, then 'tis the Logarithm of 3 Figures.

Chilonian, or *Chilonic*, Compendious, brief in speaking or writing.

Chiliarch, (*Greek*) a Commander of a thousand Men, a Colonel.

Chiliasts, (*Greek*) a Sect of Men, who are also called *Millenaries*, who hold that Christ shall come and reign personally upon Earth with his Saints a thousand years.

Chilo, a *Lacedemonian* Philosopher, one of the seven wise Men of *Greece*, whose sentences were very brief. Whence *Chilonick* signifieth compendious. His most peculiar sentence was, *Nosce te ipsum*; he is said to have died with excess of Joy for his Son's having obtained the Garland at the *Olympian Games*.

Chilperick, an ancient King of *France*, of little worth or esteem; of whom therefore it was said *Titularis, non Titularis Rex, Defuit non Praefuit Respublica*.

Chiltern, the hilly part of *Buckinghamshire*, so called, because more cold than the Valleys.

Chily, or *Chilis*, a Region of south *America*, famous for that Wine wherewith the King of *Terratenate* entertained *Sir Francis Drake*, and his Captains. See *Charcas*.

Chimara, a Monster said to have the Head of a Lyon, the Belly of a Goat, and the Tail of a Serpent. Hence

Chimara's, vain Imaginations, idle Hopes, fond Terrors; and generally said of any thing neither real nor solid.

Chimerical, imaginary, without any foundation.

Chimbe, the uttermost part of a Barrel. *Chaucer*.

A *Chime of Bells*, a pleasant tune rung upon the Bells. Some say from the Latin word *Cymbalum*.

Chimin, a Law term, signifying the King's Highway, where there is free passage for him and his People. And it is twofold, the King's Highway, or a private passage, by which one man or more have liberty to pass, either by prescription or writing thro' the Land of another.

Chiminage, a Toll for way-faring, or passage thro' the Forest.

Chimmar, a black Vestment worn by Bishops, between their Rochet and Gown, to which it is like, only it hath no sleeves.

China, one of the Divisions of the southern part of *Asia*, being a vast Kingdom or Empire, the Monarch whereof styles himself Lord of the World, and Son of Heaven. This Kingdom containeth six hundred Cities, two thousand walled Towns, and four thousand unwall'd. Also a root brought from the southern parts of the *West Indies*, of a spongy, light, ruddy substance, prefer'd before *Guajacum*. It cur'd *Charles V.* of the *Scia-tica*. It is found upon the sand of the sea-shore, whither it is carried by the rowling of the Waters, from the Adjacent Marthes, where it grows.

Chincery, niggardliness; a word used by *Chaucer*.

Chink, a cleft in a Wall, or in the Earth, occasion'd by drowth.

Chinquita, a Colony of *Spaniards* upon the Bank of *Titticaca*, one of the greatest Lakes that belong to *America*, said to be fourscore leagues in compass, having many small Islands in it, being of a good and fruitful soil, abounding with fish and variety of sea fish.

Chione, the Daughter of *Deucalion*, and Wife of *Paonius* the *Epidaurian*; she being got with child by *Phæbus* and *Mercury*, brought forth Twins, *Autoclycus* to *Mercury*, *Philemon* to *Phæbus*.

Chios, an Island in the *Aegean* sea, between *Lesbos* and *Samos*, Nine hundred furlongs in circuit, and at this day called *Shio*.

Chiragrical, (*Greek*) having the Gout in ones hands.

Chirchsed, see *Churches-fed*.

Chirking, (*old word*) a chattering noise.

Chirocrates, otherwise called *Dinocrates*, a *Greek* Architect, mentioned by *Pliny* in his Fourth Book.

Chirographer, (*Greek*) a Law term, signifying him, who in the *Common Pleas* Office, engrosseth Fines, acknowledged in that Court, into a perpetual Record; Also he that giveth a Bill of his hand.

Chirography, (*Greek*) Hand-writing.

Chirology, (*Greek*) a talking by signs made with the hands.

Chiro-

Chironomy, (Greek) a divination, by looking on the lines and marks of the Hand. This Art is also called *Palmistry*.

Chiron, one of the Centaures, famous for Physick, and at length was placed among the stars, and called *Sagittarius*.

Chirichote, a Spanish word, used in derision toward the Frenchmen, as pronouncing *Chirry* for *Kyry*.

Chyrurgeon, see *Surgeon*.

Chyrurgery, see *Surgery*.

Chivalry, (French) Horsemanship, valour; also a Law-term, signifying a Tenure of Land by Knights-service.

Chivanchy, the same as *Chivalry*.

Chir, the seed is said when it shoots its small Root out of the Earth.

Chives, are the smaller parts of some bulbous Roots, as of *Daffadil*, *Garlick*, &c. by which they are propagated.

Chiverts, a sort of People among the Turks, very expert in Horsemanship, and supposed to be the Race of the ancient *Gardii*.

Chiviasm, see *Epicurism*.

Chloris, the Wife of *Zephyrus*; she was called *Flora*, or the Goddess of Flowers: Also the Daughter of *Amphion* and *Niobe*, who married *Melens*, and brought forth *Nestor*.

Chlorosis, (Greek) the Green-sickness or white Jaundies, caused in Virgins by the stoppage of Nature.

Chorana, a sort of Tunnel in the Basis of the Brain, by which the serous Excrements are brought down from the Ventricles of the Brain to the Pituitary Kernels. Also the Pelvis of the Reins.

Chocolate, a compounded Indian Drink, whose chief Ingredient is a Fruit that is called *Cacao*.

Chenix, (Greek) a certain measure containing three pints of our measure.

Choldmonley, a Town in Cheshire, the which gave Name and Habitation to the Noble Family of the *Cholmondleys*, or *Cholmleys*, by contraction.

Choler, a sharp yellow Humour in the Bodies of most Creatures, of which the Gall is the Receptacle.

Choleric, subject to Anger, passionate.

Chologogon, (Greek) purging of Choler.

Chondril, an Herb like Succory.

Choral, a Law term, one that by virtue of the ancient Orders of the Clergy was admitted to serve God in the Quire.

Chord, a term in Geometry, being a right Line subtending an Arch of a Circle; therefore it is otherwise called a subtense or *Hypotenuse*.

Choriambick, (Greek) a Foot in Verse, consisting of four syllables, two long ones at each extremity, and two short ones in the middle. There are reckoned several other feet of four syllables, as *Dispondeus*, *Diambus*, *Ionicus a Majore* & *a Minore*, *Epicurus primus*, *Paeon primus*, &c. But they are all of little or no use in the scanning of Verse, being all of them but Dissyllables, clapt each into one Tetrasyllable, only the *Choriamb* cannot well be spared in scanning, the *Asclepiadum* and *Pentameter*.

Chorion, (Greek) the uttermost Membrane that inwraps the birth.

Chorister, see *Querister*.

Chorographer, a describer or decipherer of particular Countries and Kingdoms.

Chorography, a part of Geography, which delivers the description of particular Provinces and Kingdoms only.

Choroides, the folding of the Carotid Artery in the Brain; wherein are the Pineal Kernels. Also the thinner Tunicle of the Eye, produc'd from that part of the Optick Nerve which consists of the *San Mater*, and is contained within the more solid part of the Optick Nerve.

Chorus, several persons singing together in concert, after a Verse of one or more parts; But still the *Chorus* is more full, as consisting of more Voices.

Chrismatory, a Vessel wherein they put the holy Ointment, (used by those of the Roman Church in the Sacrament of Baptism) which is called *Chrism*. Also a Vessel used in the Temple in the old Law, for the receiving of the Golden Liquor or Oyl from the two Olive Branches by two Golden Pipes.

Chrism, is Oyl consecrated by the Bishop in the Roman Church, for the administration of the Sacraments, Confirmation, and Extream Unction.

Christian, a proper name of Women, first derived from the profession it self.

Christianism, the profession of Christian Religion.

Christodorus, a Theban, who as *Eusebins* testifies, wrote the Lives of *Cosmas* and *Damianns*.

Christopher, (Greek) a proper Name of Men, signifying Christ-carrier. There have been of this Name, besides the old Saint originally so called, several eminent men; particularly, it was the *Prænomen* of that great Discoverer of a Fourth Part of the World, *Columbus* the Genoese.

Chromatick, in Musick, is the second of those sorts of Musick that abound in Semitones, and has the same proportion with Diatonick Musick as whole Numbers with broken.

Chronical, (Greek) temporal.

Chronical Diseases, Physicians call such as grow not presently to a height, as the *Acute*, but wherein

wherein the Patient lingers out, and lives many years, or some considerable time. In Astronomy *Chronical* or *Achronical* rising of a Star, is when a Star riseth at Sun setting: And this is also call'd *Ortus Vespertinus*. *Chronical* or *Achronical* setting, is when a Star sets with the Sun; this is otherwise called *Occasus Vespertinus*.

A *Chronicle*, a History according to the order of times.

Chronodix, a certain kind of Dial or Instrument, to shew how the time passeth away.

A *Chronogram*, a Verse wherein the Figurative Letters being joyned together, make up the year of our Lord.

Chronology, is that which takes care to mark out the Days and Years wherein any remarkable Event happen'd.

Chrysippus, a *Botanick* Writer, particularly of the Herb *Brasica* or Colewort. He was the Disciple of *Erasistratus*. Also a Stoical Philosopher and excellent Logician of *Soli* or *Tarsus*, the Son of *Apollonidas*, and Disciple of *Zeno*; he is said to have written seventy five Volumes; he had his Statue erected in the *Ceramicus* at *Athens*.

Chryses, a kind of Litharge, so called from its golden colour. Also a sort of precious Stone mentioned by *Pliny*.

Chrysocol, a Soder wherewith Goldsmiths soder Gold and other Metals together. The natural *Chrysocol* is a certain Rust of Brass thicken'd, that glides into Mines, especially of Copper, and sometimes of Gold, Silver and Lead, when any little quantity of Water runs into 'em, and there hardens into a substance like a Pumice-stone: The best is that which is green.

Chrysalite, (*Greek*) a kind of precious stone of a Gold colour mix'd with green, found in *Aethiopia*. Some will have it to be a kind of Jasper.

Chrysopæa, (*Greek*) the art of making Gold.

Chrysopolis, an ancient City of *Bithinia*, where the Tribute of the other *Asiatick* Cities was wont to be receiv'd.

Chrysoprase, (*Greek*) a sort of precious stone of a greenish colour found in *Asia*.

Chrysostomus, signifying in *Greek* golden Mouth. It was the Name of an ancient Bishop of *Byzantium*, famous for his Eloquence.

Chrystalline-Heaven, it is the ninth Heaven, or that between the eighth Sphere or Heaven of the fix'd Stars, and the *primum mobile*; and is thought by some to be the seat of those Waters above which are said in the first Chapter of *Genesis* to be divided by the Firmament from the Waters beneath.

Chrystal, a precious stone engender'd by cold, of a watry colour, very clear, and of great worth, by attraction of the Sun-beams, it setteth on fire dry straw; being beaten to powder and drank, it filleth the Dugs with Milk. It also asswageth

thirst, and is good against the Collick and passion of the Bowels, if worn about one.

Chrystallization, (*Lat.*) a making Chrystal: in Chymistry it is the purifying of Salts by several solutions and philtrations, after the liquor in which they are contained hath been evaporated to a skin.

Churchest, (*old word*) a certain measure of Wheat-Corn, which heretofore it was a custom in this Nation for every man to pay to the Church on *St. Martin's* day.

Churchwardens, Officers yearly chosen by the consent of the Minister and his Vestry, to look to the Church, Church-yard, and such things as belong to both, and to observe the behaviour of the Parishioners for such Faults as appertain to the jurisdiction and censure of the Ecclesiastical Court.

Churle, a clown, a country bumpkin, call'd in the North a *Carle*.

Chus, a measure containing six of our pints.

Chyle, a white Juice in the Ventricle and Intestines, proceeding from a light dissolution and fermentation of Victuals, especially of their sulphur and salt, with which edible things abound, and which by the fermentation of the acid humours turns white; at last the *Chylus*, after commixtion and fermentation with the Gall and the Pancreatic Juice, passing the Lacteal Veins, is mixed with the Blood.

Chylification, is an alteration of the Alimentary Juice, begun in the stomach, but continued in the Bowels, by which being turned into Chylus, it is also prepar'd to be turned into Blood.

Chylification, the act or faculty of converting Nutriment into Chyle.

Chymist, one that exercises the Art of Chymistry.

Chymistry, is an Art that performs its Operations upon all natural Bodies, which it reduces to their smallest parts, and to their first Principles.

Chymere, a Coat or Jacket; also a Herald's coat of Arms.

Chymosis, a distortion of the Eyelids by an Inflammation.

Clemencie, is said to be a Vertue, or rather a good and laudable Affection of the Mind, whereby Anger and Hatred against any one are restrain'd by Lenitie and Gentleness from running out into Revenge.

Clement, (Lat.) a proper Name, signifying mild or gentle.

Clementines, a part of the Canon-Law, or certain Decretals collected by Pope *Clement*.

Cleopatra, a Queen of *Egypt*, first lov'd by *Julius Caesar*, afterwards married to *Mark Antony*; who having killed himself, she procured her own Death, by setting *Asps* to her naked Breasts.

Clep, a Scotch Law-Term, a Form of Claim, Petition, or Libel.

Clepen, (old word) they call.

Clepsydra, (Greek) an Hour-Glass, which measures out the Time by the insensible flowing of Water.

Clergion, a Clerk. *Chancer*.

Clergy, the whole number of those that take upon them the Ministry; also a term, signifying an Appeal, a Plea of an Ecclesiastic to an Indictment. Formerly, a Clergyman being convicted of Felony before a Temporal Judge, had liberty to pray his Clergy, that is, to have his Book: Then the Judge commanded the Ordinary to try if he could read as a Clerk; which if he did, he was not to have Judgment to lose his Life. Now all Men have this Benefit of their Clergy.

Clerical, belonging to the Clergy.

Clerk, has two Significations. One as it is the Title that belongs to the Ministers of the Church. 2. Such as by their Function or Course of Life use their Pen in any Court, or otherwise.

Clerico Admittendo, a Writ directed to the Bishop to admit a Clerk to a Benefice, upon a *Readmittas*, first tryed and found for the Party procuring the Writ.

Clerk Attaint, he who has his Clergy allow'd him, having pray'd it after Judgment.

Clerk Convict, he who prays his Clergy before Judgment.

Cleromancy, (Greek) a Divination by Lots, or the Cast of the Dice.

The *Clew* of a Sail, the lower Corner of a Sail, which reaches down to the Place where the Sheets are made fast to the Sail.

Clew garnet, a Rope made fast to the Clew of the Main and Fore-sails, which in Furling, hales it up to the middle of the Yard. As the Clew-line belongs to the Top-sails, Top-gallant, and Spret-sails.

Clicket, a Clapper of a Door. *Chaucer* also useth it for a Key.

Clicketting, a term in Hunting; a Fox when he desires Copulation, is said to go to his Clicketting.

Clientele, (Lat.) a taking into ones Protection, a train of Clients and Followers.

Cliff, a cleft Mountain, or broken Rock.

Cliff or *Cleave*, in Musick, a Character particularly placed upon the Letter, from whence the Notes of the Song are to be proved. Of these Cliffs or Keys there are only four in use; the first is called *F Fa ut*, being only proper to the Base, or lowest part, and is thus marked F . The se-

cond is *C Sol fa ut Cliff*, being proper to the middle or former Parts, as the Tenor or Counter-Tenor, and is thus marked C . The third is *G Sol re ut Cliff*, being only proper to the Treble or highest part, and is thus marked on the lowermost Line but one G . The fourth is call'd the *B Cliff*, being proper to all parts alike, its Property being only to shew when Notes are to be sung flat; and when sharp, the *B fa* or *B flat*, is thus marked b , the *B mi* or *B sharp* thus marked \sharp . It signifies also a broken Mountain upon the Seaside.

Climacterical, from the Greek Word *Climax*, a Scale, or Ladder; every seventh and ninth Year is counted a Climacterical Year, wherein if any Misfortune or Sickness happen, it is counted most dangerous: As likewise those Years which are compounded of sevenths and Nines, up to the sixty third, which is held most dangerous of all.

Climate (Greek) a portion of the Earth contained between two parallel Lines, in which space there is half an hour's Difference in the length of the Day. And for the distinction of Places and different Temper of Air, according to their Situation, the whole Globe is divided into 24 Northern and 24 Southern Climates, according to the half hourly increasing of the longest days.

Climax, (Greek) a Ladder, in Rhetorick it is a gradual Proceeding from one thing to another, as, *Pan videt hanc, visamque cupit, potiturque cupita*.

Clincher, a Bark, Boat, or small Ship, whose Planks are Larded over one another.

Clinching, a slight Caulking when we suspect foul Weather.

Clinket, (old word) a Key-hole; whose Diminutive is *Clicket* a Key; used by old *Chaucer*.

Clio, one of the nine Muses, who is said to be the first Inventress of History.

Clinquant, Embroidered with Gold and Silver.

Clivia or *Cleve*, one of the three Principalities (with a Town, also of the same name) of the Circle of *Westphalia*; the other two being *Juliers* and *Berg*.

Cliuoris, a Sinewy part in the Womb, resembling the Yard in a Man.

Clitumnus, a Rivulet in *Italy*, which of old hath been said to cause the Oxen that drink thereof to become of a white Colour.

Cloake, an upper Garment worn in the Summer for Ornament, in the Winter to preserve a Man from the Cold and Rain. Figuratively it is taken for any Pretence, or Cover for illegal Actions.

Cloister, a close and separate Habitation, where Fryers, Monks and Nuns live retired from the World.

Cloffe, that wherein any thing is put for Carriage-sake, as Pepper into a Bag, Butter, Sope, Pitch, &c. in Barrels, the same with Tare.

Clofe, in Musick is either the end of a Strain, or that Place in a Song, where all the Parts meet before the End, and marked with a single Bar, (and this is an imperfect Clofe) or the end of a Song marked thus || or thus ||| , and this is a perfect Clofe.

Closet, a Term in Heraldry, being half of the Bar. See *Bar*.

Closh, an unlawful Game, forbidden by the Statute.

Clotho, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*, the three fatal Sisters or Destinies, who spin the thread of human Life; *Clotho* carries a Thread, *Lachesis* spins, and *Atropos* cuts it off.

Cloud, Water raised out of the Earth in Vapors into the middle Region of the Air, which falls down again in Rain. Said also of any Darkning of the Air, occasion'd by the Raising of an extraordinary Dust by the Trampling of vast Numbers of Men or Beasts. Applied to other things, as a Cloud of Witnesses; such a Prince is making great Preparations, but we know not where the Cloud, that is, the Effect, the Tempest of the Preparations will fall.

Claudesbery, a Plant which groweth peculiarly upon *Pendlehill* in *Lancashire*; so termed, as if it came out of the Clouds.

Clove, the two and thirtieth part of a Weigh of Cheese, which consists of two hundred fifty six pound, so that a *Clove* contains eight pound.

Clun, a Castle in *Shropshire*, built by the *Fitz-Alans*, descended from *Flaold* the *Norman*, and defended by them as Lords *Marchers* (and afterwards Earls of *Arundel*) against the Inroads of the *Welch*.

Cluniack-Monks, an order of Monks instituted by *Berno* Abbot of *Cluni* in *Burgundy*, in the Year of our Lord nine hundred, or thereabouts, and refounded by *Odo*, Abbot of the same Monastery.

Clyster, a fluid Medicine inwardly injected into the Bowels by the Fundament.

Clyto, a Title of Honour, anciently used in this Nation, and peculiarly ascribed to the Kings Sons, in the same Sense as the *Saxon* Word *Aetheling* was us'd.

C N.

Cnidus, a City of *Caria*, where *Venus* was worshipp'd in ancient times. It is now called *Cabocrio*.

Cnossus, or *Gnossus*, a City of *Crete*, where *Minos* anciently kept his Court. It was anciently called *Ceratus*, from a River of that name, which ran hard by.

Cnouts delf, otherwise called *Steeds dike*, a certain Ditch, which *Canute* the *Dane* caused to be made between *Ramsay* and *Whitsey*, to abate the fury of the Sea thereabout, where, in a great storm his Sons and Servants had like to have been cast away: It was also call'd *Swerdes delf*, because it was marked out with their Swords.

C O

To *Coacervate*, to heap together.

Coaction, (*Lat.*) a compelling, or constraining,

Coadjutor, a Fellow-labourer, an Assistant, or Helper. A Prelate, who is joyn'd to another, to assist him in his Episcopal Functions, and succeeds him by vertue of that Title. This is peculiar to the *Roman Church*.

Coadunation, an Assembling, or bringing together.

Coataneous, of the same age.

Coeternal, equal in Eternity.

Coagmentation, a joyning or gluing together; in Chymistry it is a liquation of any liquable Matter by casting in dissolving Powders; and after making it concrete, by laying it in a cold place, or evaporating its Moisture.

To *Coagulate*, is to reduce a Liquid into a Solid Substance, to fix it, and cause it to lose its Motion. *Coagulation* is properly said to be a Motion of the Particles of a fluid Body, excited by the small coagulating Substances, either hot and fiery, or cold and terrestrial, intermixing themselves with the fluid Substance.

Coagulation, a thickning or curdling together; in Chymistry it is the reducing of any liquid thing to a thicker Substance, by evaporating the Humidity.

Coalescency, the Re-union or growing together of Parts before divided.

Coalition, a growing together.

Coamings of the Hatches. See *Comings*.

Coaptation, a fitting together.

Coarctation, a straightning, a pressing together.

Coassation, a joyning together with Boards.

Coates, pieces of Canvas tarr'd over and put about the Matts of a Ship, at the Deck, to keep out the Water.

Coaxation, a noise of Frogs, a croaking.

Coblentz, A City on the Confluence of the *Rhine* and *Moselle*, belonging to the Archbishop of *Triers*.

Cobus, a River of *Colchis*, that hath golden Sands; it riseth out of the Mountain *Caucasus*, and gave Original to the Fable of the Golden Fleece.

Coccinean, of a Crimson, or Scarlet Dye.

Coccium, an ancient Town of *Lancashire*, mention'd by the Emperor *Antoninus*, and thought to be the same with that, which is now called *Cockley*.

Cocheneille, the Head or Berry of a Tree, which resembles a Holm-tree, and produces a Scarlet-Berry, which the *Arabians* call *Kermes*. This Berry is as big as a Pea, containing a red Juice, and grows at the End, sometimes in the middle of the Leaves of the Tree. Others call *Cocheneille*, a grey Worm, which comes from the *Indies*, and which being put into Water causes a very red Tincture.

Cochim, a great City of the Kingdom of *Malabar* in *India*, within *Ganges*, or as some say the Metropolis of the Kingdom of the same Name.

Cochinchina, a great Kingdom bordering upon *China*; and tributary to the *Chinese*.

Cock-a-hoop, all upon the Spur, high in Mirth, or standing upon high Terms.

Cocks, (in Navigation) little square Rings of Brass with a hole in them, put into the middle of some of the greatest wooden Shears to keep them from splitting by the Pin of the block whereon they turn.

Cockatrice, (*Basiliscus*) a kind of Serpent, which is also called a Basilisk, ingendred, as some say, from a Cock's Egg.

Cocket,

Cocket, a Law Term, being a Seal appertaining to the Custom-house: Also a Scrowl delivered by the Officers of the Custom-house to Merchants, to warrant that their Merchandize is Customed. Also *Cocket-bread*, the finest sort of Wheaten Bread, next to that called Mastel, which is the whitest.

Cock-feather, (a term in Archery) that Feather of the shaft that stands upward in right nocking, which if not observed, the other Feathers running on the Bow spoil the shoot.

Cockle, a Shell-fish: Also a Weed call'd Corn-rose, Darnel, or field-Nigella.

Cockle-stairs, a Term in Architecture, winding Stairs.

Cockney, a vulgar term given to one born and bred in the City: 'Tis also taken for a Fondling-Child, wantonly brought up.

Coco, a Tree in the *Indies* much resembling a Date-tree; but of which the Trunk and Branches are much larger. Out of the Trunk of the Tree issues forth a Sheath, as big as a Man's Arm, which being opened shews a Cluster of 80 or 100 Nuts, but above 13 or 14 seldom come to perfection. When the Nut is green it contains a Liquor fit to drink, and every Nut contains a Glass-full. When it is more ripe the Consistence is like Cream, and eaten with Spoons; when it comes to perfection, it is a Fruit pleasing to the Taste, but hard of Digestion. The outward Rind is black and stringy, and is a Material for large Cables for great Ships, stronger than those of Hemp; and the second Rind may be eaten like Hartichoaks.

Cockle, (*Lat.*) capable of being boiled.

Cocktion, (*Lat.*) a seething or boiling, also a digestion of the meat in the Stomach.

Coculus India, an *Indian* Plant, the Berries whereof are destructive to Lice, the Powder of them being applied.

The *Code*, a volume of the Civil Law, which contains divers Precepts of the Emperors; more particularly that part of the Civil Law reduced into one Code or Book by *Justinian* the Emperor.

Codebecks, a sort of *French* Hats, so called from *Codebec*, a Town in *Normandy*, where the best are made.

Codicil, a word used in the Civil Law, being a just sentence of our Will, concerning that, which we would have done after our Death; without the appointing of an Executor: And is a kind of supplement to a Will.

Codiniack (*French*) a kind of Marmalade, made of Quinces.

Coe, a Word used among Miners, signifying the little Recess which they make for themselves under Ground, as they work lower and lower.

Codware, the Husbandman calls such Seed or Grain, as is contained in Cods, as Pease, Beans, &c.

Cœliacal-vein. See *Vein*.

Cœlosyria, one of the four smaller Regions into which *Syria* properly so called is divided, the other being *Comagena*, *Seleucia* and *Idumæa*.

Cœmeterie, a Church-yard.

Coemption, a certain Ceremony used among the *Romans*, whereby the Husband and Wife seemed to buy one another.

Coequal, equal one to another.

Coertion, a withholding or restraining.

Coessential, of the same Essence.

Coexistent, having a being together, or at the same time.

Coffe. See *Cauphe*.

Cofferer of the King's Household, a principal Officer in the King's Court under the Controller, who hath a special charge over the other Officers of the Household, and payeth them their Wages.

Coffers in Architecture, the lowermost part of the Cornice.

Cogitation, a thinking or meditating. Cogitation, philosophically defin'd, is an inbred Agitation of Human Mind, of which the Mind is conscious to it self, by its own Testimony. Intellectual Cogitation is four-fold. The first is, the Thought of the Mind barely animadverting, and is call'd *Perception*. The second is, the thinking of the Mind, barely affirming or denying, and is called *Judgment*. The third is, the Thought of the Mind, concluding something from things propounded, either approving or disproving, and is called *Ratiocination*. The fourth is the Thought of the Mind, disposing her Thoughts in Order, that so the Truth may more and more appear, and this is usually call'd *Method*.

Cognition, Kindred or Alliance.

Cognisance, a Badge in Arms; also an acknowledging of a Fine: Also a hearing a thing judicially. Moreover, a Cognisance of a Plea, is a Privilege that a City or Town hath of the King's Grant, to hold a Plea of all Contracts, and of Land, within the Precincts of the Franchise, so that when any Man is impleaded for any such thing at the King's Court, the Mayor or Bailiffs of such Franchises, may ask Cognisance of the Plea; that is, that the matter be determined before them.

Cognisfee, is he, to whom a Fine is acknowledged.

Cognisfour, is he, who acknowledgeth a Fine.

Cognition, a knowing, or judging of a thing. *vide Knowledge*.

Cognitionibus admittendis, a Writ directed to a Justice, or any that hath Power to take a Fine, commanding him to certify it in the Court of Common Pleas.

Cogs, certain pieces of Wood in a Mill-wheel, by which the Mill is set a going.

Cohair, He or she that divides an Inheritance with another.

Coherence, a sticking together, an agreeing or hanging together; said of Propositions or Discourses, which have some connexion or agreement one with another.

Cohibition, a keeping back, or restraining.

Cohobation, a term in Chymistry, which signifies a pouring off the distilled liquor on its faces, and distilling it again.

A *Cohort*, among the *Romans*, was the tenth part of a Legion, and contained five hundred Soldiers.

Cohortation, an exhorting, or persuading.

Coincident, a falling out together, happening at the same time.

Coin, a collective Word, which contains in it all manner of the several Stamps and Portraitures of Money. Coins in Navigation are little short Pieces of Wood, cut with a Ridge, to lie between the Cask; and Standing Coins are Billets or Pipe-Stave to make the Cask fast that they cannot stir nor give way.

Coins, corners of a Wall: Also pieces of Wood, wherewith Gunners level Ordnance: Also pieces of Wood that Printers make use of to fasten the Letters into the Chaces.

Coint, (old word) strange.

Coition, (Lat.) a going together, an assembling: Also carnal Copulation. Coition of the Moon, is when the Moon is in the same sign and degree with the Sun.

Cokoar, or *Cocoar*, a certain Indian Nut-tree, which beareth both Meat, Drink and Apparel.

Colation, a straining through a Sive; in Chymistry, it is a putting of things in any convenient Liquor, and straining them through a Strainer of Linnen, or the like.

Colatory, a Strainer.

Colature, a straining.

Colchester, the County Town of *Essex*, so called from the River *Coln*, upon which it is seated.

Colchis, a Country of *Asia Minor*, near *Pontus*.

Colcotat (chym.) the Lees that remain in the Cornute after the Distillation of Vitriol.

Colcfire, (a term among Husbandmen) such a parcel of Fire-wood set aside for sale, or use, as when it is burnt contains a load of Coals.

Colick Passion, a vehement Pain in the Abdomen, from an ill Disposition of the animal Spirits, begun in the nervous Foldings of the Mesentery, and sometimes falsely imputed to the Gut Colon.

Collapsed, fallen to decay, ruin'd.

Collateral, equal with either side: Collateral relations or kindred, are Brothers or Sisters Children, or those that descend from them. Collateral Security is that Security which is given over and above the Deed it self.

Collar, in Navigation a great Rope, one end whereof comes about the Boltsprit, the other end to the Head of the main Mast.

Collation, a joyning or comparing together: Also a Banquet or large Repast given in the afternoon or at night. Also, Collation of a Benefice, is, the bestowing of a Benefice by the Bishop, who hath it in his own Gift or Patronage; whereas the Institution into a Benefice is performed by the Bishop at the Presentation of another, who is Patron of the Place, or hath a Patrons Right. It is moreover a term used by Printers and Book-sellers, and signifies a looking upon the Letters at the bottom of every Page, to see if the Book be perfect; or the comparing the Copy of a Book with the Original.

Collative, a Sacrifice made from the Offerings of several Persons. An unanimous contribution of the people toward any publick Work.

A Colleague, a Fellow, or a copartner in any Office.

Cellestaneous, gathered or mingl'd with many things.

A Collection, a gathering or levying. Collection

logically is either a Conclusion, an Inference, or a Deduction; whence those Phrases, hence I gather, hence I conclude. Collection, in Astrology, when two principal Significates do not behold one another, but both of them cast several Aspects to a more weighty Planet than themselves, and they both receive him in some of their essential Dignities; then shall the Planet which thus collects both their Lights, bring the thing demanded to Perfection.

Collectitious, gathered together of many sorts.

Collective, gathering together. In Grammar it is that sort of Noun which in a singular number comprehends many Persons or things, as *Turba*.

Collects, things gathered out of other Men's Works: Also, certain select Prayers in the Common-prayer-Book, with the Epistles and Gospels, for such and such Days.

Colledge, a place set apart for the Society and Cohabitation of Students.

Collegiate Church, a Church which is no Bishop's See, yet where Canons officiate.

Collen, see *Colonia*.

Collens Earth, a sort of Colour used in Painting.

Colignia, a Town in the prefecture of *Rio de Janeiro* in *Brasile*; so named from that famous French Protestant *Gasper Coligni*, Admiral of France; by whose chief Assistance and Encouragement, it was peopled by the French, but taken from them by the Portuguese, Anno 1558. and all the French put to the Sword; 'tis seated on a Bay of the River *Janeiro*.

Collerage, a pecuniary mulct in France, exacted for the Collars worn by Wine-drawing Horses, or Men.

Collar-days, certain Festival Days at Court, upon which the King and Knights of the Garter wear the Collars of SS.

Collet, the same as Beazel of a Ring.

Collieth, a term in Faulconry, as when they say, The Hawk collieth, and not beaketh.

Coloration, (Lat.) the brightning of Gold or Silver, when it is obscured by any sulphurous vapor; a Chymical term.

To *Colligate*, (Lat.) to fasten, or tye together.

Collimation, (Lat.) aiming at a Mark.

Colliquation, (Lat.) a dissolving, or melting, a mixing of two solid Substances together, in order to be made fluid, either by Heat as Wax, or by Water, as Gums.

Collision, a dashing, or rubbing together of two Bodies with Violence.

Collistrigium, or *Collistridium*, a word used in the practick of Scotland, and signifies a Pillory or Stocks.

Collocation, a placing in order.

To *Collogue*, to flatter.

A Colonel, a Commander in chief of a Regiment. Colonel General of the Light Horse, is the chief Commander of the Cavalry, who is above the Campmaster.

Colloquy, a talking of two Men together; an appointed Conference between two learned Persons to determine a point of Religion.

Colluctation, a struggling together.

Collusion, a dealing deceitfully in Common Law; it signifieth an Action commenc'd against another on purpose to defraud him.

Collybist, a Money-changer.

Collyrie, a term in Physick, signifying an external Remedy made of Druggs and other preparations for Diseases of the Eyes.

Colmar, an Imperial Town in upper *Alsacia*.

Colobe, an ancient kind of short coat, reaching to the Knees. A sleeveless Jacket.

Coloires, a sort of Monks, or Religious Persons among those of the present *Greek Church*.

Colon, a Member; a middle distinction in Grammar between a Comma or the smallest rest in a sentence, and a Period or full stop; it is thus Charactered (:) Also one of the second great Guts.

Colonia, (*vulg. Collen*) a City upon the *Rhine*, the chief belonging to the Archbishop of *Colen*, one of the three spiritual Electors of the Empire.

Colony, a number of People sent out of one Country, to inhabit another; and the Place whither they are so sent, and where they thrive and multiply, is called a Colony.

Colophon, the *Caput mortuum* of Turpentine, the more liquid part being distilled into Oyl, it is useful in making of Salves.

Coloquintida. See *Citrulls*.

Colossus, a Statue of a vast bigness. The most famous Coloss in the World, was that of the Sun in the Port of *Rhodes*.

Colostration, a term in Physick, being a Disease in Children, caused by sucking bad Milk.

Colour, is a feigned Matter, which the Defendant uses in his barr, when an Action of Trespass or Assize is brought against him.

Colour of Office, an Act ill-done by the countenance of an Officer.

Colour, Philosophically defin'd, is the extremity of Perspicuous in every finite Body.

Colpindach, or *Cowdach*, a word used in the practick of *Scotland*, signifying a young Cow, or Heifer.

Colrain, a County of *Ireland*, anciently call'd *Krien*, bordering South upon *Ter Oen*.

Coltsfoot an Herb appropriated to the Lungs, for whose Distempers it is very effectual.

Colubraria, an Island of the *Iberian Sea*, abounding with Snakes; from the *Latin* word *Coluber*, a Snake.

Coludum, the ancient name of a Town of the Province of *Merch* in *Scotland*, called also *Coldana*, by *Ptolomy* *Colonia*, now *Coldingham*; where there was a famous Monastery, the Nuns whereof, with their Priorefs *Ebba*, cut off their Lips and Noses to avoid the lustful violence of the *Danes*.

A *Columbary*, a Dove-house.

Columbine, (*Lat. Aquilegia*) a Plant which bears a pretty sort of Flower, sometimes white, sometimes red, sometimes purple, &c.

Column, a Pillar, a round Structure separated from a Building, either of one or more Stones, to serve for a monument to Posterity, or for some other ornamental use. *Column* in War

is a Division of Souldiers which are order'd to march at the same time and toward the same place by distant Intervals to avoid Confusion: Also among Printers it is taken for the half part of a Page, when it is divided into two parts by a Line through the middle from the top to the bottom.

Columna Herculis, or *Heracles Pillars*; two places in the Streights, the one in *Europe*, called *Calpe*, now *Cadix*, the other in *Africa*, called *Abyla*, now *Centa*.

Colures, (*Coluri*) two great Circles in the Globe of the World, which passing through the Poles and the four principal points of the Zodiack, cut themselves equally, and divide the Globe into equal parts. Their use is to divide the Equator and all the Heaven into four equal Parts, and shew the four principal parts of the Zodiack, to which when the Sun comes, he distinguishes each Quarter of the Year.

Colus, a Beast of whitish colour, that hath a head like a Hog, and that drinks in Water through the Nostrils.

Colatca, a kind of Bastard *Sena*, frequent in the Gardens of those that love Rarities.

Coma, a deep Sleep less than a Lethargy without a Fever, wherein the Patient being awaken'd answers to any Questions propounded to him, but falls into a profound sleep again with his Mouth open and neather Jaw fallen.

Coma Berenices, a figure like a triangle in the tail of *Leo*.

Comagena. See *Caelosyria*.

Comb, a small piece of Timber set under the lower part of the Beak-head, and near the midst, with two holes in it to bring the Tack aboard. Also a certain measure containing four Bushels.

Combat, in the Common Law signifies a formal trial of a doubtful cause by the Sword or Bastons of two Champions; wherein, if the Defendant can defend himself till the Stars be seen in the Firmament, and demand judgment, if he ought to fight any longer; then judgment is to be given on the Defendants side.

Combination, (*Lat.*) a joyning together: Also a term in Law, signifying the entring of two or more into Conspiracy, to perform any unlawful or mischievous design.

Combustible, (*Lat.*) apt to take fire, easily inflam'd.

Combustion, a burning: In Astrology it is when any Planet is not distant from the Sun eight Degrees and three Minutes, either before or after his Body, and a Planet still remains under the Sun, until he is fully elongated seventeen Degrees. *Combustway*, by reason of several violent and malignant fixed Stars in the second half of *Libra*, and through the whole Sign of *Scorpio*. All which way is called the *Combustway*, being about 45 Degrees in Longitude, which is counted Unfortunate, and to weaken any Planet that happens therein.

To *Come*; to arrive at one place that is distant from another; to reach to, attain to; these stockings came but half way the Leg. To come to perfection; Inspirations, come or descend from Heaven: to come into the World, to be born.

Comef-

Comessation, (*Lat.*) revelling, inordinate eating and drinking.

Comet, a certain Meteor called a blazing Star, being a copious thick fat Exhalation, consisting of compacted parts set on fire in the upper Region, and portending many strange events.

Comical, merry, facetious, pertaining to Comedies.

To Comfort, to be assisting to any one, to ease him of some part of his pain; said also of the ease that Friends afford to the maladies both of body and mind.

Comfrey, an Herb useful both in Meat and Medicine; it is very helpful to consolidate broken bones and reins.

Comings of the hatches, the Plank that bears them up to keep them from lying even with the hatches.

Comitatu Commissio, is a Writ, or Commission, whereby the Sheriff is authorized to take upon him the sway of the County.

Comitie, Courtesie, Gentleness, Civility in behaviour.

Comitial, belonging to a Convention, or Assembly of People, which is called *Comitium*. Also in Physick the Comitial Disease signifieth the Falling-sickness.

Comma, a Section or cutting; a certain mark in Grammar which signifieth a short pause or rest, before a full sentence be quite brought to a period; and is thus Charactered (,) It is called *Casus*, by *Aquila Romanus*.

To Commaculate, to defile, or pollute.

Commanding Signs, the first six Signs of the Zodiac.

Commandment, in Common Law is taken either for the Commandment of the King, when, upon his meer motion, he commandeth any thing to be done, or else for the offence of him that willett another to transgress the Law.

Commateral, made of the same matter, or substance with another.

Commaundry, was in ancient time a Mannor, or chief Messuage, by which Lands belonging to the Prior of St. John's in Jerusalem were holden in England.

Commemoration, a mentioning, or rehearsing the Deeds of any one worthy of Praise.

To Commence, to begin: Also, a term in Common Law, signifying to proceed in the Action or Suit against any one: Also to take a Degree in the Universities.

Commendadore, a Consul or President in the Indies, or any foreign place of Traffique; also those *Prasfeti Majores*, or Sub-governors under the King of Spain, who is supream Master of the Knights of *Casatrava*; and other Orders of Knighthood are by the Spaniards called *Commendadores*; and those places appointed for the maintenance and revenue of these and other Orders both in Spain and elsewhere, are called *Commendatures*, to which our *Commaundrys* were answerable, but only that they were solely appropriated to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Commendam, a word used by Ecclesiastical Writers, whereby is signified the intrusting of a

Benefice which is void, to the charge and care of a sufficient Clergy-man, until it can be conveniently supplied.

Commendature. See *Commaundry* and *Commendatore*.

Commendation, (*Lat.*) a Praising or Extolling.

Commensal, a Companion at the Table, a Fellow-Commoner.

Commensurable in Power. Right Lines are said to be commensurable in power, when their Squares are measured by one and the same Space or Superficies. *Commensurable Magnitudes*, are such as are measur'd by one and the same common Measure.

Commensuration, a measuring one thing with another.

Commentary, an Interpretation made upon some obscure and difficult Author, to render him more intelligible. It is also said of some Histories written by those who had the greatest shares in the Actions perform'd.

Commentatour, one that writes in order to explain an old and obscure Book.

Comments, are also Reflections made as every one fancies, upon the Actions of another.

Commerce, a traffiquing, or exchanging of Wares.

Commigration, a removing from one place to another.

Commination, a fierce and vehement threatening.

Comminution, a bruising or breaking to pieces.

Commiseration, a taking pity or compassion.

Commissary, according to the acceptation of the Canonists, is he who exerciseth Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in places of the Diocess so far distant from the chief City, that the Chancellor cannot call the Subjects to the Bishop's principal Consistory without their great molestation. Also, an Officer in War, who is to look to the distribution of the Provision and Victuals, provided for the Army and Garisons.

Commission, a Delegation or Mandate, for the exercising of a jurisdiction given by Letters Patents, or the publick Seal. *Commission of Rebellion*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff out of Chancery, when a Man appears not after Proclamation made upon a Process out of Chancery to appear in Court at a day certain. Then is the said Party to be apprehended as a Rebel and contemner of the Law, where ever he be.

Commixture, a committing or putting together. In Anatomy the Mold of the Head is so called, where the parts of the Skull are united. In Architecture it is a close joyning of Planks or Stones, or any other Materials together.

Committee, is he or they to whom the consideration or orderation or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some Court, or consent of Parties, to whom it belongeth.

Commixture, (*Lat.*) a mingling together.

Commodious, fit, convenient.

Common, signifieth in the Common Law, that Soil or Water whereof the use is common in the Town or Lordship. *Common*, is that Right a Man

Man has to put his Beasts to Pasture, or use the Ground that is not his own.

Common Fine, is a certain sum of Money which the Reliants in a Leet pay to the Lord of the Leet.

Commonalty, the Common People.

Common Hunt, the chief Hunts-man to the Lord Mayor and City of London.

Common Law, is either simply the Law of the Land, without any other addition; or more generally taken for the Law before any Statute was made to alter the same.

Common-pleas, is one of the Courts in *Westminster*, but in ancient time moveable. It was erected in *Henry the Third's* time, for the trying of all Civil Causes, both Real and Personal; the chief Judge whereof is called, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-pleas: The rest of the Officers are *Custos Brevium*, four Exigencers, fourteen Filazers, a Clark of the Warrants, a Clark of the *Jurata*-writs, Clark of the Treasury, Clark of the King's Silver, Clark of the Essoins, and Clark of the Outlawries.

Common Signs, are Gemini, Sagittarius and Pisces, because that being at the end of each quarter of a Year, they partake more or less of both Quarters; as the Sun in Pisces not only ends the Winter, but begins, the Spring.

Commoration, (Lat.) a tarrying in a place.

Commotion, (Lat.) a Tumult or Up roar.

Commotes or *Commoithes*, a word used by the Welch, for a part of a Shire or a Hundred: Also a gathering made upon the People of a Hundred.

To communicate, to impart to another, to hold a Correspondence with another: To receive the Sacrament of the Communion.

Communicative, a Man is said not be Communicative when he keeps private from Company and conceals his Thoughts.

Communion, a uniform belief of several Persons that unites 'em under one Head in the same Church.

Communication, is the imparting to another the good or bad that is in our power.

Community, aninjoying in common or mutual participation. A Society of Men Inhabiting in the same place. Pious Foundations, for the support of several Persons under a regular manner of Life, are called Communities. Hospitals, Colleges, Companies or Guilds of Tradesmen are called Communities.

Commutation, (Lat.) a 'changing one thing for another.

Comutative Justice, is the Justice of a Contractor, or his performing a covenant, in buying and selling, lending and borrowing, &c.

Comædie, a representation of the common actions of human Life, digested into some formal story acted upon a Stage by several Persons interparling one among another: The several parts of a *Comædie* are first the *Protafis*, i. e. the very opening of the *Comædie*, and bringing things to a preparation: *Epitafis*, the busie part of a *Comædie*, before things are brought to their full state and vigour. *Catastafis*, the third act of a *Comædie*,

wherein things are brought to their perfection and ripeness. *Catastrophe*, the conclusion or winding up of all.

Comorra, a considerable Town of lower Hungary, situate in an Island of the same name, upon the River Danow.

Compact, short in the last Syllable; an Agreement. Long in the last Syllable, close, condens'd, that has few Pores.

Compaction, or *Compage*, (Lat.) a fastning or joyning close together. In Philosophy, it is the contracting of a substance, by having less Parts, or by the more close sticking together of the Parts; and it is opposed to Diffusion.

Compares, (Lat.) things compared; in Logick particularly those things which are compared one with another, as *Homo est Bullæ similis*.

Comparative, (Lat.) capable of Comparison. *Comparative degree* in Grammar, is the middlemost degree of Comparison, being that which exceeds the *Positive*, but comes short of the *Superlative*, as *Pulchrior*, fairer.

To compare, to examin the difference of one thing from another.

Comparison, the setting of two things one before the other to see wherein they agree and where they differ: Also a figure in Rhetorick and Poetry, serving to adorn and embellish a Discourse.

Compartment, (Ital.) a Partition or Division: In Architecture, it is a particular Square for an Inscription, or some other device mark'd out in some Ornamental part of a Building.

A *Compass*, a Mathematical Instrument wherewith to make a round Circle: Also a Mariner's Compass, is a certain Instrument used by Seamen, for the better guiding and directing them in their Navigation. *Compass Callipers* belong to the Gunner of a Ship, and are like two Semi-circles that have a handle or joynt like a pair of Compasses, but are blunt at the ends, to open as they please to dispart a piece.

Compassion, (Lat.) a sense of the Miseries or Misfortune of others, as it were a fellow-suffering in their Calamities; whence *Compassionate*, touch'd with *Compassion*.

Compatible, (French) which can agree together.

Compatriote, (Lat.) one of the same Country, a Fellow-Citizen.

Compeer, (Lat.) a Consort or Fellow: Also a Gossip: Also in some Parts those young Men invited together to Weddings, are called *Compeers*.

Compellation, (Lat.) a calling any one by their Name: Also a mentioning with Disgrace.

A *Compendium*, (Lat.) an Abridgment: Also a gaining by Thriftiness.

Compensation, (Lat.) a making recompence, a repaying a good or bad turn.

Compensation is an Act by which one thing is given instead of another of the same value. A Servant makes a Compensation to his Master by the Services which he does him.

Compe-

Comperendination, (Lat.) a deferring, or putting off from day to day.

Competency, (Lat.) sufficiency or enough.

Competent, of Ability, sufficient; such a one is or is not a competent Judge of such a thing.

Competitour, (Lat.) a Rival, one that seeks after the same thing that another seeks for.

To *Compile*, (French) to heap one upon another.

Compital, (Lat.) belonging to the *Compita*, or Cross-ways.

Compitals, certain Feasts solemnized in those Cross-ways.

Complacential, (Lat.) willing to please or comply with, of a courteous or affable nature.

Complaisance, (French) or *Complacence* (Lat.) an obliging carriage, an aptness to comply with: Submission to the Sentiments and Will of another.

Complement, (Lat.) a filling up: Also a Geometrical term, signifying those Parts of a Quadrangle, which being added to the Gnomon, and Diagonal, make up the whole: Complement of an Angle, is so much as the Arch wanteth of ninety Degrees, to make it a Quadrant; or so much as it wants of 180 Degrees to make it a Semicircle, or so many as it wants of 360 Degrees to make it a whole Circle. Complement of the Course, so many Points as the Course wants of 90 Degrees or eight Points, viz. a quarter of the Compass.

Complex (Lat.) compound, containing several things together; Complex in Logick is the uniting of several Notions together, and the Truth or Falshood of these Notions so united is said to be Complex. Complex Diseases, such as cannot be separated, as Pleurisie and Fever. Complex Muscles, Wind Muscles, which belong to the hinder part of the Head.

Complexion, (Lat.) the state and constitution of the Body.

To *Complicate*, (Lat.) to wrap or fold up.

Complication of Diseases, a Collection of several Diseases at one Time together, in the same Body.

A *Complice* differs from a Partner in this, that a Partner may be said to be a Companion in good, or evil; a Complice, in evil only.

Compliments, Civilities shewed another either in Speech or Behaviour.

Complutum, an Academical Town of *Castilia Nova*, a Province of that Part of Spain which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*. It is now vulgarly called *Alcala di Henares*.

Comportment, (French) carriage, or behaviour.

To *Compose*, to assemble several Parts together, for the making up of one Body. To *Compose* a Difference to reconcile. In Morals; for a man to *Compose* his Actions, Words and Manners, signifies to regulate.

Composition (Lat.) a setting together: Also a Work, set forth in any Piece of Learning, or art; Composition, in Grammar is a joyning of two words (whereof one is for the most part a Preposition) together into one, as *In-justus*. Composition, philosophically taken, is the Conjun-

ction of the several things, of which one subsists, as the Act, the other as the Possibility.

Compositor, (Lat.) a Composer or setter in order in the Art of Printing; it is he that Compoeth or setteth in order the Printing Letters, or Characters according to the Copy, as they are to be Printed, and prepares each Form successively for the Press.

Compost, (a term in Husbandry) Soil or Dung for Land, Trees, &c.

Compostella, anciently (*Flavins Brigantium*) a City of *Galicia* in Spain, very considerable, as being both an Academy and Archiepiscopal See, and much frequented by Pilgrims that visit the Shrine and Relicks of S. *Jago*, which are here kept, and from whence the Town is also called St. *Jago*.

Comotation, (Lat.) a drinking-bout, or merry-meeting.

Compounded or *Composit* Order, in Architecture, is that which is compounded out of all the other four Orders, *Tuscan*, *Doric*, &c.

Compound Number is that which some number may measure besides Equation.

Comprehension, (Lat.) a laying on: Also understanding, or finding out the depth of any Mystery.

Compressible, is that which is apt to yield to other Bodies, lying and squeezing upon it, having Pores of that nature, that the matter included within it may break forth by the Force of the Pressure.

Compressure, or *Compression*, (Lat.) a pressing together.

To *Comprise*, (French) to contain, the same as Comprehend.

Comprobation, (Lat.) a mutual allowing, or approving.

To *Compromise*, to put to the Hazzard of being censur'd. It behov'd him not to Compromise his Honour and his Reputation.

Compromise, a term in Law, being a mutual promise of two, or more parties, at difference, to refer the ending of their Controversie to the Judgment of Arbitrators.

Compulsion, (Las.) a constraining, or forcing.

Compunction, (Lat.) remorse, or trouble of mind for any crime committed.

Compurgation, (Lat.) a term in Law, a justifying, by Oath, the Report or Oath of another.

Computation, (Lat.) a reckoning, or casting of accounts. It is used in the Common Law for the true and indifferent Construction of Time, so that neither the one nor the other Party shall do wrong to the other, nor the Determination of Times, referr'd at large, be taken one Way or other, but be computed according to the just Censure of the Law.

De Computo reddendo, a Writ compelling a Bayliff, Chamberlain, or Receiver, to give up their accounts.

Comrade, the same as *Camerade*.

Comus, a certain God among the Heathen, that was the chief Patron of Revellings and Debaucheries.

Conaught,

Conaught, or *Connaght*, a Province of Ireland, the people whereof were anciently called *Concanni*, or *Gangani*.

To *Concamerate*, (*Lat.*) a word of Architecture, to make a vaulted Roof to Arch.

To *Concatenate*, (*Lat.*) to chain together.

Concatination of Second Causes, the chaining together of Second Causes which is an Effect of Providence.

Concave, (*Lat.*) hollow: also substantively, hollowness; in Gunnery it is the Bore of a Piece.

Concavity, (*Lat.*) the hollowness of any Body, that forms the Receptacle of a Vessel.

Concealers, a term in Common Law, signifying, by Antiphrasis, or contrary speaking, such men as find out concealed Lands, which are privily kept from the King or State by common persons, who have nothing to shew for them.

To *Concede*, (*Lat.*) to yield or grant.

Concent, (*Lat.*) a harmony or agreement in Musick.

To *Concenter*, to retire, to meet together in the middle or centre.

Concentricks, (*Lat.*) several Spheres, or Circles, having all one common Centre.

Conception, (*Lat.*) a conceiving with Child; also a bringing forth any fancy or Conceit. Conception is such a concurrent commixture of the masculine prolific seminal Spirit with the female, in the substance and cavity of a fruitful Womb, upon which ensues the Formation of the Birth.

Conception de Salaya, a Town of *Meacoacan*, a Province of *Nova Hispania* in America.

To *Concert*, (*Fr.*) a word now lately brought very much into use, and signifies to state matters, to set affairs in order.

Concertation, (*Lat.*) a striving together.

Concession, (*Lat.*) a granting or yielding.

Conciliation, agreement, union.

To *Conciliate*, (*Lat.*) to make agree, to bring together, to reconcile.

To *Concinnate*, (*Lat.*) to make apt, fit, proper.

Concise, (*Lat.*) short, consisting of few Words.

Conclamation, (*Lat.*) a great Noise or shouting of much People.

Conclave, (*Lat.*) a Closet or Inner Chamber, also an Assembly of the Cardinals met to consult about the affairs of the Roman Church, particularly the place in the *Vatican* where the Pope is elected.

Conclavist, a servant which the Cardinal chuses to attend him, while he is shut up in the Conclave.

To *Conclude*, to resolve, to determine upon, to end a business; to draw a consequence from something said before.

A *Conclusion*, (*Lat.*) a shutting up or ending of a business. In Logick it is the last of the three Propositions of a *Syllogism*, the first being the *Major*, the second the *Minor*.

Concoction, (*Lat.*) a seething, or boiling. In Physick that faculty of nature is so termed, whereby the purest of the meat in the Stomach, is prepared and made apt for nourishment; the rest be-

ing excrement, is conveyed out of the Body through the Guts.

Concomitant, (*Lat.*) bearing any one Company himself, without Duty or other thing. Sometimes substantively taken for a Companion.

Concord, (*Lat.*) agreement, in Common Law it is defined to be an agreement between Parties, that intend the levying of a Fine of Lands one to another, in what manner the Land shall pass. Also a perfect Tone in Musick, as an eighth, or a third, &c. In Grammar there are three Concords or Agreements; the first between the *Nominative Case* and the *Verb*; the second between the *Substantive* and the *Adjective*; and the third between the *Antecedent* and the *Relative*.

Concordance, a large Dictionary of the Bible, wherein all the Words are set down in an Alphabetical Order.

Concordat, an Agreement made in all manner of Ecclesiastical Matters, more especially upon Resignation or Exchange of Benefices.

Concorporation, (*Lat.*) a mixing of Bodies together into one.

Concourse, (*Lat.*) a multitude of People assembled together upon a solemn occasion.

Concrete, (*Lat.*) said of any liquid Juice condensed into a more solid Mass. Also a Logical term, signifying that which expresseth things concret or jointly; whereas *Abstract* noteth something abstracted from all others.

Concretion, the rendring of soft things harder.

Concubinage, (*French*) Fornication; also a term in Common Law, signifying an exception against her that sueth for her Dowry, alledging, That she is not Wife, but Concubine to the party, in whose Lands she seeks to be endowed.

To *Conculcate*, (*Lat.*) to stamp upon, or tread underfoot.

Concupiscence, (*Lat.*) a vehement desire of enjoying any thing; but more particularly, a lustful or venereal desire.

The *Concupiscible faculty*, the sensual part of the Soul, which only seeks after Pleasures and Lusts.

Concurrence, (*Lat.*) agreement in judgment, to act the same thing.

Concussion, (*Lat.*) a jumbling together; also extortion by terrifying.

Concussionary, an Officer, or Magistrate, that by false shew of Authority extorts gifts, and bribes, from men.

To *Cond*, (a term in Navigation) to direct the Person at the Helm which way to steer the Ship. If the Ship go before the Wind, then he who Cons the Ship uses these Terms to him at the Helm, *Starboard*, or put the Helm to the Right. *Larboard*, or make the Ship go to the Left. *Port*, Helm a Midships. In keeping the Ship near the Wind they cry, *Loof*, keep the *Loof*, fall not off, veer no more, keep her to, touch the Wind, have care of the Lee Latch. To make her go more large, they

say, *Ease the Helm, no near*, bear up. To keep her upon the same Point they cry, *Steady, as you go*, and the like.

Condensation, (Lat.) is the streightning of the parts of a Body, and reducing it into a lesser room.

Condereum, the ancient name of a Town in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, where, in old time, the left wing of the *Austures* kept their station; it is now called *Chester* upon the *Street*.

Conders, are those Men that stand upon the high Places, near the Sea-Coast, at the time of Herring-fishing, to make signs with Boughs, in their hands, to the Fishers, which way the Herrings pass; which they easily discern by the blue colour, which they make in the Water.

Condescension, (Lat.) a yielding unto or complying with.

Condign, (Lat.) worthy, according to Merit.

Condiment, (Lat.) seasoning.

A *Condisciple*, (Lat.) a School-fellow, or Fellow Student.

Condited, (Lat.) seasoned.

Condimentum, a Composition of Conserves, Powders and Spices, made up in the Form of an Electuary, with a convenient Quantity of Syrup.

Condition, (Lat.) nature, disposition; the quality of a thing, that renders it good or bad, perfect or imperfect: Also Estate or Fortune. In Common Law it signifies a restraint, or bridle annexed to a thing; so that by the non-performance thereof, the party to the Condition shall receive prejudice, but by the performance advantage.

Condolence, (Lat.) a Testimony given to another, of the sorrow which he has for the Loss he has sustained.

Condonation, a pardoning or forgiving.

Conducibile, profitable.

Conduct, a guiding; also the management of any affair. Such a one is a Man of good Conduct, that is, he understands his business; chiefly said of great Affairs, and things of high importance.

Conductor, a Leader or Guider, a Commander.

Condylome, the knitting or joyning of Joynts: also a swelling of the Fundament proceeding from Inflammation.

Cone, a Geometrical Figure, circularly flat at the bottom, and sharpening by degrees, till it end in a point at the top, hanging directly over the centre of the Base, See *Conical*. Also a Pine-Apple. *Cone* also or *Colne* in the *Saxon* Tongue, signifies an account; and that Woman was judged of a competent age, who was able to keep *Cone* and Key, that is, the Account and Keys of the House.

Confabulation, familiar discoursing or talking together.

Confarreation, a Ceremony with a Cake of Wheat, anciently used among the *Romans* at Marriages.

Confection, a Composition of Pouders, Gums,

Sugar, Honey, Syrrups, &c. made up in one Substance; either dry, as Lozenges, or moist, as Opiates, Preserves, Conserves and all sorts of Antidotes.

Confederacy, when two or more joyn themselves together, to do any Hurt or Damages to another, or to do any unlawful thing. Confederacy is also an Alliance between Princes and States.

Confederates, Princes and States entred into a strict Union one with another for their common Defence against a common Enemy.

To *Conferr*; to give or bestow; to give an Employment is the same as to confer an Employment. To *Conferr* Honour is to bestow Honour.

Conferences are Discourses between Ministers of State or Embassadors about publick Affairs, or between private Persons, one with another, about particular Affairs; or between Ecclesiasticks of different Perswasions, about Points of Doctrine.

To *Confess*, is the Acknowledgment and Dessaration which the People make of their Sins, that they may receive Absolution.

A *Confessor* is a Priest, who has Power to hear Christians in the Sacrament of Penitence, and give Absolution.

Confessionary, the Seat where People make their Confessions to the Father Confessor.

Confidence, a communication of Thoughts between Friends.

To *Confide in*, to rely upon another for the success of a business, or the keeping a Trust.

A *Confident*, an intimate Friend employed in matters of secrecie and trust.

Configuration, a fashioning or making of a like figure; a likeness, or resemblance of figures.

Confines, the Limits or Borders of a Field or Lordship, or a Country.

To *Confirm*, to give new assurance of the Truth and Certainty of a thing.

Confirmation, a making sure, an evidence to make a thing more certain and apparent; also a Law term signifying a strengthening of an Estate formerly had, and yet voidable, though not presently void. Confirmation among the Papists is a Sacrament of the Church, conferred by the Bishops, to render the Faithful more certain in their Belief, by vertue of their Holy Unction.

Confiscation, a Law term, a taking away a Man's Goods, being adjudged forfeited to the publick Treasury.

Confitures, things crusted over with dry Sugar, as Seeds, Almonds, &c.

Conflagration, a great consuming or destroying with Fire.

Conflict, the rushing together of several armed Persons, that make a noise with their Arms.

Confluence, a meeting of divers Waters in one; also a great concourse of people.

Confluentia, a Town belonging to the Electoral Archbishop of Triers, vulgarly called *Coblentz*.

Confluxibility, an aptness to flow together, or to be mingled one with another.

To *Conform*, to comply.

Conformable

Conformable, (Lat.) agreeable, fuitable, of the same nature or quality: This Copy is conformable to the Original.

Conformity, resemblance of two things; a compliance with the outward Ceremonies of the Church.

To *Confound*, to mingle two or more things together. To mistake one thing or one Person for another.

To *Convince*, to stop the Mouth of an Adversary.

Confrication, (Lat.) a rubbing or grinding.

To *Confront*, (French) to bring face to face; also to compare together.

Confusion, (Lat.) a confounding, mixing, or putting out of order; also a trouble or dismayedness of Mind; disorder in a Family State: Also a blushing or being out of Countenance. In Chymistry it signifies a mixture of such things as are fluid.

To *Confute*, to destroy the Arguments and Objections of the Opponent.

Conge, (French) leave, *Conge d'Esire*, signifies in the Common Law, the King's Permission to a Dean and Chapter, to chuse a Bishop; or to an Abby, to chuse an Abbot. In Architecture *Conges* are no more than the Rings or Ferils, heretofore us'd in the extremities of a Wooden Pillar, to preserve 'em from Splitting, afterwards imitated in Stone-work.

Congeable, in the Common Law signifies lawful, or lawfully done.

Congenerous, (Lat.) of the same sort, of the same stock.

Congeniality, (Lat.) a resemblance of genius and fancy.

Congelation, (Lat.) a freezing, or congealing, the rest, or stopping the Motion of a liquid thing by Cold. In Chymistry it is when any liquor being decocted to the height, is afterwards by setting in any cold Place, turned into a transparent substance like unto Ice.

Conger, (Lat.) a great kind of Sea-Eel, which is hard of substance and digestion.

Congestion, the Ramment of Humors in any part of the Body, which harden and cause Tumors, contrary to nature.

Congiary, a measure containing nine Pints; or *Congiaryum*, a measure of two Bushels; a gift of a Prince, or great Man, to the People.

Conglobation, a gathering round into a Globe.

Conglomeration (Lat.) a rolling up into a heap, a winding into a bottom.

Conglutination, (Lat.) a fastning together of two Bodies, by means of their unctuous, glutinous and tenacious parts.

Congratulation, (Lat.) a rejoicing with any one for his good fortune.

Congregation, (Lat.) an assembling, or gathering of people together; it is also taken for the Assembly, or company of People gathered together upon publick occasion. Among the Ecclesiastics, a Congregation is an Assembly of the People under the Charge of one Minister. Congregation is particularly attributed to a Number of Cardinals, appointed by the Pope, to consider of such or such Affairs; and then it is called, *The Sacred Congregation*.

Congress, (Lat.) a coming together; also an incountring; also it is now generally taken for the Assembly or Meeting together of the Deputies, or Plenipotentiaries of several Princes, to treat about a Peace, or any other grand Affair.

Congruence or *Congruity*, (Lat.) agreeableness. It is properly said of a Discourse or Theme, wherein there is no Fault committed against Grammar or Syntax. We also say such a man's Writing is Congruous to Reason, or his Advice is congruous to Sense.

Conical, having the Figure of a Cone, which by Geometricians is thus defined, *Conus est solidum varium*, &c. A Cone is a various solid, comprehended by a Conical Base, and Superficies, and is made by the conversion of the rest of a Right-Angled Triangle upon the Perpendicular-line, which makes the Right Angle.

Conical Sections, in Geometry, are those Sections of a Conical Figure, which make the *Ellipsis*, *Hyperbole*, and *Parabola*; all which see in their proper places.

Conjectural, (Lat.) which is only grounded upon Appearances, or upon probable Arguments.

To *Conjecture*, to judge at random, without any demonstration.

Conisferus, (Lat.) bearing Cones or Clogs, it is an Epithet chiefly appropriated to several Trees which bear a certain Fruit of a Conical form, as the Fir, Pine, &c.

Coimbra (vulg. *Coimbra*) a very eminent City and famous University of Portugal, situate upon the River *Munda*. Hence we have that so celebrated Tractate among Logicians, *Collegium Coimbricense*. It is also remarkable for a stately *Aqueduct* built in the year 1572. by King *Sebastian*.

Coninsborough, a Castle in Yorkshire, where *Hengist*, after he had been vanquished by *Aurelius Ambrose*, rallied his Forces, but being again utterly defeated, was beheaded.

To *Conjoyn*, to joyn two things or Persons together.

Conjugal, (Lat.) is said of the reciprocal Obligations which People joyn'd in Wedlock have the one with the other: *Conjugal Faith*, *Conjugal Duty*.

Conjugates, (Lat.) things linked together: particularly in Logick, things of the same rank, order, or original.

Conjugation, (Lat.) a deriving of things under the same order; particularly in Grammar, a coupling of Verbs with their Moods and Tenses under the same Theme.

Conjunctiva, (Lat.) a coat of the eye; so called, because it sticks fast to the eye.

Conjunction, (Lat.) a joyning together; also in Grammar, one of the eight inductionable parts of Speech, which aptly disposes and joyns together several Clauses of a Sentence.

Conjuration, (Lat.) a secret League, Conspiracy or Cabal, to attempt the Life of a Prince, or the Publick Liberty. *Conjuration* also consists in Magic Words, Characters or Ceremonies, by which Magicians pretend to call up or drive away evil Spirits, and things invisible. In an Ecclesiastical sense it is likewise taken for Exorcism.

To *Conjure*, the last Syllable short, is to practise the Art of Conjurati^on. To *Conjure*, the last Syllable long, is to beg and intreat with the most ardent Importunities, in the Name of that which is most respected, or held most dear by the Person applyed to.

Cannascency, (*Lat.*) a being born together, a springing together.

To *Conne*, to learn without book.

Connen, (*old word*) can.

Connexion, (*Lat.*) a knitting, or joyning together, a tie or dependency.

Connex, (*Lat.* knit together) in Logick, those things are said to be *Connex*, which are joyned one to another without any Dependence or Sequence.

To *Connive*, to neglect punishing the Faults of those over whom we have Inspection and Authority.

Connivence (*Lat.*) a faining not to see, a winking at a Fault.

Connubial, belonging to Wedlock or Marriage.

Connovium, the ancient name of a City, which flourished in old time in *Caernarvonshire*, and took its name from the River *Conovius*, now called *Conwey*.

Conquassation, (*Lat.*) a shaking together, a dashing in pieces.

A *Conqueror*, one that has gained several Cities and Provinces by Force of Arms.

Conquest, that which a great Captain has acquired and won by his Sword; also a term used in the practise of *Scotland*, and differs from Heritage in this, that Heritage signifies Lands and Goods pertaining to any Person, as general Successor to his Father, or any other Predecessor. *Conquest*, signifies those which any one possesseth by his own private Title, or by Gift, or by any other single Contract.

Conradus, (*German*) Able Counsel; the proper Name of several Men.

Consanguinity, (*Lat.*) the tie between two Persons descended from the same Family.

Consarcination, (*Lat.*) a patching, or sowing of several pieces together.

Conscience is the private Testimony or Judgment of a rational Soul, which approves the laudable Actions which she does, but reproaches her with bad Actions, and causes Repentance. *Conscience* is that which the Law of Nature dictates to us. It signifies also Scruple, Doubt and Uncertainty of what is good and what is bad.

Conscious, (*Lat.*) inwardly guilty, privy to ones self of any fault or error.

Conscript, an addition given to the Senators of *Rome*, who were call'd *Conscript Fathers*, because their Names were enroll'd in the Register of the Senate.

Consecrat, (*Lat.*) is said of the Ceremonies and Benedictions that are us'd to a thing, that of Profane it may become Holy.

Conseclary, (*Lat.*) that which follows from the demonstration of an argument.

Consecutive, (*Lat.*) immediately following one after another: never said of Persons but of things; especially Years, Months, Weeks and Days.

To *Consent*, to yield that such a thing shall be done, and not to oppose the doing of it.

Consent, the Approbation of a thing, by which it is agreed that it shall be done.

Consequence, (*Lat.*) is said of things that usually follow one another, whether the Cause be natural or accidental: Also a business of Consequence is a business of weight and moment.

Consequent, (*Lat.*) following, also in Logick, being taken substantively, it signifies the last Proposition of an Enthymeme, the first being called an Antecedent.

Conservation, (*Lat.*) a keeping, or preserving.

Conservator of the Peace, signifieth in Common Law, him that hath special charge by vertue of his Office, to see the King's Peace kept.

Conservator of the Truce and safe conducts, was an Officer appointed in every Port of the Sea, to enquire of all offences done against the King's Truce and safe Conducts upon the main Sea, out of the Countries, and out of the Franchises of the Cinque Ports.

Conservatory, (*Lat.*) a place to lay up safe or keep any thing in.

Conserve, is a Composition of Flowers or Herbs beat together, to every pound of which, if they be dry, are added three pound of Sugar, if moist 2 pounds; so that they may be kept several years.

Consideration, (*Lat.*) is an exact attention to examin well the Nature and Merit of a thing. Also Prospect, Reason and Interest. Also Reflexion. Also a term in Common Law, signifying the material part of a contract, without which no Contract standeth, or bindeth. Consideration is either expressed, as when a man bargaineth to give a certain sum for any thing; or else implied, as when the Law enforceth a Consideration.

Consignation, (*Lat.*) is the depositing a Sum of Money, or of Bills and Bonds, in sure Hands, till the decision of some Difficulty, that hinders the delivery of the said Trusts.

Consimilar (*Lat.*) alike, or agreeing together.

Consistence, (*Lat.*) when any thing is boyled to a certain Thickness, as in boyling Syrrups or evaporating Solids.

Consistent, an Epithite belonging to dry bodies, and opposed to fluid.

Consistory, (*Lat.*) is the chief Tribunal of *Rome*, and the most majestick Jurisdiction of the *Roman*-Court; which is held when the Pope pleases to call it. Also an Assembly of the Ministers and Elders of the Reformed Church.

Consolation, (*Lat.*) a comforting or putting in good heart; a discourse that tends to alleviate the Sorrows of one in Affliction.

Consolidants, those things which cleansing with a moderate Heat and Force, by taking Corruption out of Wounds, and preserving the temperature of the Parts, cause the nourishment to be fitly applied to the part affected.

Consolidation, (*Lat.*) a fodering, strengthening, or making solid; In Physick the uniting the Lips of a Wound, when it begins to cicatrize; also a term in Common Law, signifying a joyning of two Benefices into one; and in the Civil Law, an uniting of possession, occupation, or profit, with the property.

Con-

Consonance in Musick, the agreeing of two Sounds, the one deep, the other higher, so proportionably order'd, that they make a pleasing sound to the Ears.

Consonant, (*Lat.*) sounding together, or agreeing: Also Substantively taken, it signifieth a Letter which hath no sound of it self, but as it is joyned with a Vowel.

Consort, (*Lat.*) a Fellow, Companion, or Mate: Also a piece of Musick consisting of three or more parts, which is either Instrumental or Vocal.

Confound, (*Lat.*) an Herb by some called Backwort, for its great efficacy in strengthening the Back, but most usually Cumfry.

Conspersion, (*Lat.*) a bedewing or sprinkling.

Conspicuous, (*Lat.*) clear, manifest.

Conspiracy, (*Lat.*) a Plotting, or secret Consultation; but in Common Law it is always taken in the evil part, and signifieth an Agreement of such as bind themselves by Covenant, or other Alliance, that each of them shall assist the other, maliciously to indite, or falsely to move and maintain Pleas: Also such as cause Children within age to appeach Men of Felony, and such as receive Men in the Countries, with Liveries and Fees, to maintain their malicious Enterprizes.

Conspiracione, a Writ that lyes against Conspirators.

Conspuration, (*Lat.*) a defiling, fouling, or polluting.

Constable, *quasi comes stabuli*, or Master of the King's Horse; or, as others say, derived from the Dutch word *Bonnin-stable*, i. e. prop and stay of the King. This word is diversly taken in Common Law, either for the Constable of *England*, a place formerly of great Dignity; or for an Office belonging heretofore to the Lords of certain Mannors; and at length there came to be ordained others of an inferior Rank, as Constables of Hundreds or Franchises, who were appointed for the conservation of the Peace, and called High-Constables; and under these the Constable of every Town or Parish, who are called Petty-Constables.

Constancy, a Fortitude of Mind which keeps the Soul always in the same posture, in the same steadiness, however the Body be shaken by Affliction; Necessity, or any other uncomfortable Accidents.

Constant. (*Lat.*) standing firm to ones Duty, or Principles.

Constantinople. See *Byzantium*.

Constantinus, the Son of *Constantinu* and *Helena*, born as is generally supposed at *York*; was the first *Roman* Emperor that professed Christianity, Sur-named the Great. For after he had gained the Empire entirely to himself by the Conquest of *Maxentius* and *Licinius*; he overcame the *Goths*, the *Sarmatians* and *Persians*; and building *Constantinople*, made that instead of *Rome*, the Seat of the Empire.

Constat, a Certificate out of a Court of all that remains upon Record of any Matter or thing in question.

Constellation, a company of Stars called by one name, seeming, or rather fancied to represent some Figure or Creature.

Consternation, (*Lat.*) Amazement, or Astonishment, loss of Courage through some great Affliction or publick Calamity.

Constipation, (*Lat.*) a close imbodying together, properly Costiveness of the Belly, difficulty of going to Stool.

To *Constitute*, to appoint.

Constitution, (*Lat.*) an appointing, or ordaining: Also constitution of the Body, is the state and complexion of the Body. An Establishment or Regulation made by the Edicts of Princes or Superiors. The settled Laws of a Kingdom, are called the Constitutions of a Kingdom.

Constraint, a forcing or compelling.

Constriction, a binding together.

Construction, (*Lat.*) a placing, or setting together: Also a term in Grammar, signifying the right placing of Words or Sentences, according to the Rules of the *Syntax*.

Constupration, a ravishing or deflowring a Virgin.

Consubstantial, of the same substance with another.

Consueve, or *Consuetudinal*, usual or accustomed.

Consuetudinibus & Servitiis, a Writ that lieth against a Tenant, who deforceth his Lord of the Rent, or Service due unto him.

Consul, was a place of the highest Dignity among the *Romans*, brought in after the expulsion of their Kings; and at this present day the chief Governors of divers Cities are called Consuls. Also those that are the chief managers of Trade and Merchandize in foreign Parts are called *Consuls* of this or that Place. There are also Fifty *Consuls* at *Paris* yearly chosen to determin matters of Debt.

To *Consult*, to demand Advice of wise and experienced People in matters of Difficulty.

Consultation, The examination of a Question, an Affair, or of a Disease. The result of the Deliberation or Advice taken after Deliberation: Also the name of a Writ, whereby a cause being formerly removed by Prohibition from the Ecclesiastical Court to the King's Court, is returned thither again.

Consummation, (*Lat.*) a fulfilling or finishing of any Business or Work. Consummation of a Marriage, the last act between People truly Married, and which was the end of Marriage.

To *Consume*, to Destroy, Waste, Dissipate.

Consumption, (*Lat.*) a falling away, or Consuming: Also a Disease which causeth the Body to consume and waste away.

Contabulation, (*Lat.*) a fastning of Planks or Boards together.

Contaction, (*Lat.*) a touching together of Bodies: For nothing but bodies can either touch or be touch'd.

Contagion, (*Lat.*) Infection, the spreading of a Disease; a Poyson which is propagated from one subject to another, either at a distance by the Air, or by simple Contact. The word is used Morally when we say the Contagion of Vices, Heresies, &c.

Contamination, (*Lat.*) a polluting or defiling by Touch.

Conteke, (*old word*) Strife or Contention.

To

To *Contemplate*, to apply the mind or sight to meditate upon some Object, or look upon it attentively.

Contemplatives, certain Fryers of St. Mary Magdalens Order, who wore black upper Garments, and white underneath.

Contemplation, (Lat.) the action of the Mind, by which it applies it self to admire the wonders of God and Nature.

Contemporal, or *Contemporary*, (Lat.) at the same time with another.

Contemptible, or *Contemptuous*, (Lat.) worthy of disesteem and scorn.

To *Contain*, to enclose within it self a certain Quantity or Extent.

To *Contend*, to strive, dispute, quarrel with.

Contented, well-pleas'd, free from Dissatisfaction, or desire of more than he has.

Con-tenement, a term in Law, being the Freehold Land which lieth to a Man's House or Tenement.

Contention, Strife, Dispute, Quarrel. Taken also for a vehement application of the Mind.

Contentious, Litigious, Quarrellous, full of Dispute and Contest.

Contestation, (Lat.) a Contesting, the same with Contention.

Context, or *Contexture*, a weaving together: Also the style, or form of a Process or Discourse.

Contignation, (Lat.) a laying of Rapiers together; in Architecture it signifies the Floor-work.

Contiguity, (Lat.) the nearness of two things, so close as to join and touch one another.

Continence, a Vertue by which we abstain from unlawful Pleasures, or by which we moderate our carnal Desires.

Continent, (Lat.) Temperate, containing ones self from any thing: Also substantively taken, it signifies the firm or main Land.

Contingence, (Lat.) a Casualty or uncertain Event that comes by chance.

Contingent, (Lat.) Casual, or that which being, yet is or might have happen'd otherwise. In Logick it is particularly taken for that Proposition which may be true or false, according as it falls out.

Contingent Line, in Mathematics a Streight Line, whereon are set the distances of the Hour-lines in the making Sun-dials.

Continual claim, a term in Common Law, signifying a Claim made from time to time, within a year and day, to Land or any other thing, which at present we cannot attain without Danger.

Continuance, seemeth to signifie in Common Law, the same as Prorogation in the Civil Law, as Continuance till the next Assizes, when it changeth that the Record cannot be found.

Continuando a term in Law, when the Plaintiff endeavours to recover Damages for several Trespases in one and the same Action.

Continuation, or *Continuity*, (Lat.) the lasting of any thing without Interruption. To continue, to persist, to stand firm.

Continuity, is the immediate coherence of Parts in the same Quantity.

Contorsion, (Lat.) a pulling awry, a wrestling.

Contour in Painting, the whole round of any Draught.

A *Continuous Body*, an extended Body, whose parts are no way divided.

Contra Antiscion, the degree and Minute in the Ecliptick, opposite to the *Antiscion*. In Musick the Continued Base is the same with the Thorough Base, because it goes quite through the Composition.

Contrabanded, Prohibited, as Contrabanded Goods, are Goods forbidden by Proclamation to be Imported.

Contract, (Lat.) a Bargaining, or making a Match, as Contract of Marriage; in Common Law it is a Covenant of agreement, with lawful considerations or clauses.

Contraction, (Lat.) a drawing together: Also a making short. *Contraction* in Logick, is a sort of Reduction, whereby the thing reducing, abbreviates the thing reduc'd; like the Arguments of Poems; or the Contents of Chapters.

Contradiction, (Lat.) contrariety of Sentiments and Words.

Contradictory, (Lat.) gain-saying. In Logick, *Contradictory Opposition*, is the repugnancy of two Propositions both in quality and quantity; so that if one of them be affirmative, the other shall be negative; if one universal, the other particular. As, *Every Man is Rational*; *Some Man is not Rational*.

Contramure, a term in Architecture, or Fortification, signifying an Out-wall built about the Wall of a City, Counterscarp.

Contraposition (Lat.) a putting against: In Logick it is a changing of the whole Subject into the whole Predicate, and the contrary, keeping both the same quantity and quality; but altering the terms from finite to infinite. As *Every Man is a living Creature*; therefore every thing that is a living Creature is not a Man.

Contrarie (Lat.) said of things that are of a Nature or of Qualities absolutely different and opposite, and which destroy one another. It is also said of any thing offensive, hurtful or inconvenient. Contraries in in Logick are those sorts of opposites wherein any one thing is opposed to another, as *Visus & Cæcitas*.

Contrayerva, a West-Indian Plant, much used by the Spaniards and others in Counter-poysons. There is a Water made thereof by Distillers.

Contréctation, a wanton handling of a Woman.

To *Contribute*, to assist toward the bringing a thing to Perfection, or toward the relief of any one in Distress.

Contribution, (Lat.) a joynt giving of Money or Supplies towards any business of Importance. Payments agreed on to be made to the Governors of Conquer'd Places, to save the Neighbouring Towns and Villages from Plunder and Pillage.

Contributio facienda, a Writ that lieth in case more are bound to one thing, yet the whole burden is put upon one.

Contrite, Sorrowful, Humbl'd, Repentant.

Contrition, (Lat.) a true Sorrow which a Penitent feels for having offended God, through the sole consideration of his Goodness, without reflecting

flecting upon the fear of the Punishment which his Sin has merited.

To Contrive, to Invent, to Devise to imagin which way to do a thing: Oft-times taken in an ill sense.

Controller, an Officer, who keepeth a Roll of other Officers Accounts. *Controller*, of the Hamper; an Officer in Chancery, who takes all things sealed from the Clark of the Hamper, inclosed in leather Bags, notes down the number and effect of all things so received, and enters them all in a Book, with the King's Duties, &c. *Controller of the Pipe*, an Officer of the Exchequer, who writes Summons to the Sheriff, to levie the Debts of the Pipe. *Controller of the Pell*, an Officer of the Exchequer, who keeps a controllment of the Pell, of Receipts and goings Out.

To Controve, (old word) to Devise.

Controversie, a Dispute about a thing that is uncertain.

Controverted, Undetermined, not agree'd upon.

Contumacy, Stubbornness, Rebellion, a refusing to appear in a Court of Justice when summoned to make to his Appearance.

Contumely, Injury Reviling, ill Language, Affront.

Contumelious, one that gives reproachful and scurrilous Language.

Contusion, a bruising or beating in pieces. A dividing the continuum in the Flesh or Bones, either by a Fall or dry Blows, so that the Flesh is broken, though the skin be whole, which causes an effusion of Blood through several broken Veins. In Chymistry, it is a reducing to powder, by pounding in a Mortar.

Convalescency, a recovery of health or strength, a growing well.

To Convene, to warn into any Assembly.

Convention, a Treaty, Contract, Accord.

To Converſe, to live, to talk familiarly with any one. We ſay of contemplative Perſons, that they are converſing with their Books, with Antiquity, &c.

Conventual, belonging to a Company of Religious Perſons. *Conventual-Church*, a Church belonging to a Convent.

Converſation, a familiar Diſcourſe among Perſons either Viſiting or walking abroad one with another. Spoken in the ſame ſenſe of Aſſemblies of Learned and facetious Men.

Converſe Direction, is a deduction of a Significator to the places of the Promittors, made by the motion of the *Primum Mobile*, contrary to the ſucceſſion of the Signs.

Conversion, a changing from one State to another, eſpecially from bad to good. In Logick, it is the tranſpoſing of the terms of a Propoſition ſtill retaining the quality and truth. In Rhetorick it is the ſame with the figure Apoſtrophe.

Convexity, a bending down on every ſide; the difference between *Concavity* and *Convexity* is this, that *Concavity* is the inſide, *Convexity* the out-ſide of a Globulous Body which is hollow within.

Conviction, in Common Law, is the proving of a Man guilty by the verdict of a Jury; or when a

man that is Out-lawed, appeareth and confeſſeth.

To Convince, to perſwade a Man by evident Reaſons and Demonſtrations.

Convocation, a calling or aſſembling together; a meeting of the Clergy. *Convocation-houſe*, the Houſe where the Clergy aſſemble, to conſult about Eccleſiaſtical Affairs in time of Parliament; and as the Parliament, ſo the Convocation conſiſts of two diſtinct Houſes; the upper Convocation-houſe where the Archbiſhops and Biſhops Sit; and the lower Convocation-houſe, where all the reſt of the Clergy are beſtow'd.

Convoy, (French) a guide or conduct. A Man of War that accompanies Merchantmen to defend 'em from Pyrates.

Convulſion, a violent pulling together: Alſo a Diſeaſe where the Sinews are ſhrunk up, and drawn together.

Cook, he or ſhe that makes ready the Viſuals in a Houſe; Proverbially a bad Cook is called the Cook of *Heſdin*, who poyſon'd the Devil.

Cooſe, the Soot that gathereth over an Ovens Mouth. See *Comb*.

To Co-operate, to bear another company in the ſame work.

Coot, a kind of Bird, otherwiſe called a Moorhen.

Copal, a kind of white Roſin brought from the Indies, which they uſe for a Perfume, and burnt here againſt cold Diſeaſes of the Brain.

Cope, a Cloak: Alſo a Veſtment that Biſhops and other Eccleſiaſticks wear when they officiate Solemnity in Cathedrals. It hangs down from the Shoulders to the Heels, being faſtned with a Claſp before: Alſo a Cuſtom paid by Miners to the Lord of the Mannor; and *Coping* among Architects, the top or roof of any Building.

Coparceners, or *Parceners* in Common Law, ſuch as have equal ſhare in the Inheritance of their Anceſtors.

Copenhagen. See *Hafnia*.

Copernican System, that Hypotheſis which makes the Sun the Center of the Earth.

Cophos, (Greek) a growing deaf; in Phyſick there is a Diſeaſe ſo called, wherein the hearing is totally loſt; ſo that the Patient either hears no noiſe, or cannot diſtinguiſh it, if he does hear it.

Copia libelli deliberanda, a writ that lieth in a caſe where a Man cannot get the Copy of a Libel, at the hands of a Judge Eccleſiaſtical.

To Copie, to tranſcribe any Writing or diſcourſe the Duplicate of which is a Copy.

Coping, among Architects, the top or roof of a Building.

Coping-Irons, among Falconers are thoſe Inſtruments uſed for the coping or paring the Hawk's Beak, Pounces or Talons, when overgrown.

Copy-hold, ſignifieth in Common Law a Tenure for which the Tenant hath nothing to ſhew but the copy of the Rolls made by the Steward of his Lords Court; this is alſo called baſe Tenure, and was wont to be called Tenure in Villenage.

Copious, plentiful, abounding.

Copſe, or *Copſe*, a little Wood which conſiſts of under-woods that are to be cut down before they grow to be great Trees.

Copland,

Copland, (*Saxon* *qu.* headland) a Land where-into the rest of the Lands in a furlong do shoot.

Coporas. See *Vitriol*.

Copper, a Mettal found in *Vitriol Mines*. It is hard, dry and weighty, and more ductile than Gold or Silver. It must be melted several times and let cool agen, before it becomes malleable: It is composed of ill digested Sulphur, yellow Mercury, and red Salt. The Chymists call it *Vennus*.

Copulation, the conjunction of Male and Female for the work of Generation.

Coquet, an Amorous Courtier, one that makes it his business to cause himself to be belov'd, and gain the love of Women. A Lady that strives to win the love of Men.

Coquetry, an affected Carriage to win the love of Men or Women; Tattle in Men, Gossipry in Women, tending generally to Amorous Intrigue.

Cor Scorpii, a Constellation in *Scorpio* called the heart of the Scorpion.

Coral, a certain Maritime-plant growing under Water, of which some Shrubs are as high as a Man; the red and white is most esteemed, tho it be of several other Colours.

Coralline, a kind of Plant, otherwise called Seamounts, or Coral-moss.

Corallwort, an Herb growing near *Mayfield* in *Suffex*, it helpeth the Stone, and easeth pains in the Sides and Belly; it is called also Toothwort, from the likeness that the Root hath with Teeth, for which it is said to be good by signature.

Corasan, the present appellation of *Bactriana*, which is a part of the Province of *Hircania*, the other part being *Margiana*, now *Elfabar*.

Corbam, a Hebrew word, signifying a Gift dedicated to God.

Corbel, or *Corbet*, a term in Architecture, signifying a shoulder-piece in Timber-work jutting out like a Bragget.

Corcioufness, (*old word*) Corpulency.

Corcyra, the ancient *Phœacia*; one of the chief Islands in the *Adriatick* or *Ionian* Sea, now called *Corfu*.

A *Cord of wood*, a parcel of Fire-wood, coning in measure four foot in breadth, as many in height, and eight in length.

Cordage, the Rigging of a Ship, a word used in Navigation: Also stuff to make Ropes of.

Cordelier, a Gray Fryer of the Order of *St. Francis*; so called, because he wears a Cord full of knots round his Middle.

Cordial, comfortable to the Heart, also Sincere.

Cordon, an old English word, signifying Reward: Also a term in Fortification, being an Ornament of Free-stone, usually of a round figure, with which the Wall is girdl'd in, especially of strong Places.

Cordovan Leather, Leather made of Goat-skins, so called from *Corduba* a City of *Andaluzia* in Spain; where the best sort of that kind of Leather is made.

Cordwainer, or *Cordinar*, a Shoo-maker.

Corfu. See *Cocryra*.

Coriander, an Herb somewhat like Parsley, but of a very strong favour; the seed of it is useful

in Physick, being first prepared by being steep'd in Vinegar, but unprepared it is dangerous.

Corinans, one of the Companions of *Brutus*, whence *Corntwal* is said to have taken its denomination, being in old time called *Corinea*. It is fabulously reported of him, that he fought with a Gyant called *Gog Magog*, and threw him down a steep Rock.

Corinth, a City in the very *Isthmus* of that famous *Peloponensius* of Greece, now called *Morea*: It was in ancient time called *Ephyre*, which after it had been destroyed, was rebuilt and restored to *Corinthus* the Son of *Marathon*, or as some say, of *Pelops*; and by him called *Corinth*. The ancient glory and riches of this City drew envy, and consequently utter destruction from the *Romans*.

Corinthian Order, a term in Architecture, signifying an adornment of Pillars after the *Corinthian* manner, there being five orders of Pillars in Architecture, *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Tuscan*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite*.

Coritani, a People inhabiting that part of this Island, which containeth *Northampton shire*, *Leicester-shire*, *Rutland-shire*, *Lincoln-shire*, *Nottingham-shire*, and *Darby-shire*.

Cork, a County of *Ireland*, in old time reputed a Kingdom, the People whereof were anciently called *Uodia* & *Coriondi*.

Corlien, or *Curlien*, a Water-fowl, Gray, and spotted with red and black Spots, with a long and crooked Beak; a kind of Moor-hen.

Cormandel, or *Coromandel*, a considerable Region or Kingdom of *Indostan*, or *India* in *ira Gan-gem*. Upon the Coast whereof standeth *Fort St. George* a Plantation of English Merchants.

Cormorant, (*Corvus Aquaticus*) a Water-fowl resembling a Raven, with a Beak as long as her tail, and a flat Foot; and because he is a great devourer of Fish, Metaphorically taken for a Glutton.

Cornage, is in Common Law a certain Teure, whereby in the North Men used to hold Lands, which was to blow a Horn when any Invasion of a Northern Enemy was perceived; also a certain imposition upon Corn.

Cornalin, a kind of precious Stone, which some think to be the same with *Corneol*.

Cornavii, the name of a certain People, who in ancient times possessed that part of this Island, containing those Counties which are at Present called *Warwick-shire*, *Worcester-shire*, *Stafford shire*, *Shrop-shire* and *Cheshire*.

Corn-flower, a kind of Flower called *Blue-bottle*.

Cornea, the second Coat or Tunicle of the Eye, being of a horny substance.

Cornelian, the same as *Corneol*, a kind of precious Stone: Also the *Cornelian Law*, was a Law made by *Cornelius Sylla*, that any who would follow him in War, should be capable of Office before they had attained their full years.

Cornelius, a proper name of Men.

Corneol, a kind of precious Stone, apt to be engraven, and therefore much used for the making of Seals; It is thought to be original of the *Amethyst*, and is called *Sardinus* and *Sardinus*, happy, because it hath been chiefly found in the Island of *Sardinia*.

Corneous, of a horny substance.

Cornet, a kind black of Taffaty, which Doctors of Physick or Law use to wear on the Collar of their Robes, as an Ensign or Badge of their Degree: Also the Ensign of a Troop of Horse, so called because it was used to be made of that kind of Taffaty. Also such a piece of Paper as Grocers and such-like retailing Trades-people wrap up small quantities of Wares in, winding it in fashion of a Horn, is called a Cornet of Paper. There is also a Shell-fish called a Cornet, and both from the figure of a Winding-horn, which it resembles. A *Cornet* is also a Musical Wind-Instrument, formerly used in Cathedrals, being the Treble to the Sackbut.

Cornice, or *Corniche*, a term in Architecture, signifying the Crests, or flourishing works at the upper end of a Pillar: It is also called a *Frize*. In Gunnery, the Muzzle-ring of a Great Gun is called the *Cornice*.

Cornigerous, wearing Horns; an epithet of *Bacchus*.

Cornel Tree, of which there are two sorts, the one Male, the Bark of which is smooth and Veiny, the Trunk thick and massy, without any Pith, and firm as a Horn; the Female less, casting forth several Branches, like those of *Agnus Castus*: And the Trunk of it having Pith, is more tender. They make Gellies of the Fruits.

Cornimuse, a kind of musical Instrument, which some take for a kind of Bag-pipe.

Cornu cervi, a term in Chymistry, the mouth of an Alembick.

Cornucopy, a Horn which *Jupiter* gave to *Amalthæa* his Nurse, whereby she enjoyed plenty of all things; it is Metaphorically taken for Plenty.

Cornute, a Chymical Still, or luted Mattrafs, daub'd with Earth an Inch thick, having a crooked Neck, to which the Recipient being set in Water is joyned, and serving to draw Spirits and Oils out of Woods, Gums, Minerals, and other things that require a strong Heat.

Cornuted, Horned. Also among Logicians, a subtle or Sophistical Argument is called *Argumentum Cornutum*, a horned Argument.

Corody; it signifieth in Common Law, a sum of Money, or allowance of Meat and Drink, toward the Maintenance of any of the King's Servants out of an Abby, or Religious House, whereof the King is the Founder.

Corodio habendo, a Writ for exacting a *Corody* out of an Abby or Religious House, Founded by the King.

Corollary, an advantage above the ordinary measure: Also a Gift bestowed on the People at publick Feasts and Plays.

Coromandel, a Country in the *East-Indies*, stretching from *Cape Comorn* to the famous Gulph of *Bengala*, and hath in it these famous Towns of Trade, *Negapatan*, *Meliapore*, *Policat*, *Armagan*, *Narsinga*, *Mesulipatan* and *Bipilipatan*. See *Cormandel*.

Corona, by the *Greeks* called *Halo*, that is to say a clear Circle appearing in a Cloud about the Sun, or any other bright Star, but especially about the Moon. Also a celestial Constellation upon the

shoulder of *Bootes*. In Architecture it is a particular Member in the *Dorick Goth*; and it is made by so extraordinary an enlargement of the Face of the *Corona* or *Drip*, that it has five times more Breadth than Projecture. This sort of *Corona* is no where to be found among the Ancients, but only in *Vitruvius*.

Corona, or *Stephanopolis*, vulg. *Cronstadt*, one of the principal Cities of *Transylvania*.

Coronal Suture, as it is called by Chyrurgions, is the foremost seam of the Skull, passing from one bone of the Temples to the other. The *Coronal Bone* is the Bone of the Forehead.

Coronarie Vessels, the Veins and Arteries that surround the Heart to nourish it.

Coronation, a Crowning.

Coroner, an ancient Officer belonging to the Crown and Commonwealth of *England*, his Office is to inquire of every Man that is slain or cometh to an untimely end, and what Corn, Cattle, or Free-hold, the Felon had at the time of the Fact committed, and to seize them to the use of the King; there are four of these Officers in every County.

Coronet, a little Crown or Chaplet.

Corporal, belonging to the Body: Also an Inferior Officer under a Serjeant that sets the Sentinels, and is always called to examin those whom the Sentinel bids Stand. A Commander of a Band of ten Soldiers. Also the fine Linnen wherein the Sacrament is put.

Corporation; in our Common Law is, an Assembly and joyning together of many into one Fellowship and Brotherhood, whereof one is Head, the rest are the Body, being authorized by the King's Charter to have a common Seal, and able by their common consent to grant or receive in Law, any thing within the compass of their Charter.

Corporature, the form or constitution of the Body.

Corporeal, of a bodily substance.

Corporeity, a Philosophick term in the same sense.

Corporeature, a bodily substance.

Corporification, a making into a body. In Chymistry it is a giving a Spirit the same Body, or one very like to that it had before Spiritualization.

Corps, a Carcas, or dead Body.

Corps-du-guard, a term in Military Discipline, signifying a company of Soldiers set to watch, as it were the body of a Guard.

Corpulency, fulness of Body.

Corps Politick, or *Bodies Politick*, are Bishops, Deans, Parsons of Churches and such-like, who have Succession in one Person only.

Corpusculum, an Atom, or little Body, or a little part of a Body.

Corpus-Christi, a College in *Oxford*, built by *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester*, in the year of our Lord, 1516. There is also in *Cambridge* a College of the same appellation, Founded by *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, in the year, 1344. And this hath been also called *Bennet College*.

Corpus cum causa, a Writ issuing out of Chancery to remove both the Body and the Record, touching the cause of any Man lying in Execution upon a Judgment for Debt, into the King's Bench, or other Courts.

Corr, a certain Measure, containing two quarts.
To Corrade, to scrape together.

Correct, without Faults.

Correction, an amending : Also a chastising. In Rhetorick it is taken for the same figure which the Greeks call *Epanorthosis*.

Corrector of a Press, he that attends at a Printing-house to see that all the Compositors work be exactly right and agreeable to the Copy, before it go to the Press.

Corrector of the Staple ; a Clerk belonging to the Staple, that recordeth the bargains of Merchants there made.

Correlatives, a term in Logick signifying things that have mutual relation one to another, as Master and Servant, Father and Son, &c.

Correption, a snatching suddenly away. The Gramatical figure which the Greeks call *Syllepsis*, the Latins term *Correptio*. See *Syllepsis*.

Correspondency, a holding mutual Commerce and familiarity ; an answerableness, or proportion of one thing to another.

Corridor, a term in Fortification, otherwise called the *Covert way*, is a way about 4 or 5 Fathom broad upon the Counterscarp; which is secur'd with a kind of Parapet next the Moat, about six Foot high, with a Banket and a Glacis that extends it self toward the Field, about 15 or 20 Fathom.

Corrigible, easie to be corrected, or made better by Correction.

Corrigidor, (*Span.*) a chief Governor or Mayor of a Town or City among the *Spaniards*.

Corrival, a Competitor, one that makes suit in the same business, one that makes love to the same Woman.

To Corroborate, to strengthen a feeble or diseased part.

Corroboration, a strengthening or making firm.

To Corrode, to gnaw or fret.

Corrosion, a gnawing, or fretting ; in Chymistry, it is the calcining of Bodies, by corrosive things.

Corrosive, having a gnawing, or fretting quality ; it is spoken of those things which are used in Physick, for the eating away dead flesh.

Corrugation, a contracting together, or drawing into wrinkles.

Corruption, a tainting, or depraving. Corruption of the blood, signifieth in Law, an infection of the Blood growing to the Estate and Issue of a Man tainted with Treason, whereby he loseth all to the Prince, and both he and his Heirs are made Ignoble.

Corfairs, (*Fr.*) a sort of Pyrats, or Robbers by Sea ; such as scoure the Seas with armed Vessels, to plunder and rob Merchants Ships.

Corse-present, a Law term, the body of a Beast, or some such like Offering, given to the Priest out of a dead man's Goods. It is also called, a Mortuary.

Corfica, an Island, now belonging to the Republick of Genoa, in that part of the Mediterranean Sea, which is called the *Ligustick* or *Ligurian*.

Corflet, (*Ital.*) the same as *Cuirasse* in French, Armour for the Back and Brest.

Corstopitum, the ancient name of a Town in Northumberland, mentioned by *Antonine*. Some think it to be the same with *Ptolemies Curia Ottadinorum*, now call'd *Corbridge*.

Cortex Winteranus, a kind of Cinamon brought first from the Indies by one Captain *Winter*.

Cortin, that part of the Rampart which is between the Bastions.

Corven, (*old word*) carved.

Coruscation, lightning, a flashing or glimmering of light.

Corybantes, the Priests of *Cybele*, who used to celebrate her Feasts with Dancing and Ringing of Cymbals.

Cosset, (*old word*) a Lamb, Colt or other Creature brought up by hand, without the Dam.

Coscinomancy, (*Greek*) a divination by a Sieve.

Cosenage, a Writ that lieth where the Father, or the great Grandfather is seized in his Demesne, as of a Fee at the day of his Death, of certain Lands and Tenements, and he dying, a stranger entreth and intrudeth. Then shall his Heir have this Writ of Cosenage.

Cosh, or *Cotterel*, (*old word*) a Cottage.

Cosham, a Town in *Wiltshire*, in ancient times the Mansion-house of King *Ethelred*.

Coshacks, Girdles that *Turkish* Women wear.

Cosier, (*old word*) a Botcher, called also a Sowter.

Co-sine, in Geometry is that which is the complement of the *Radius*, or whole Sine to a Quadrant, or ninety Degrees.

Cosmetics, Waters, Pomatums and Pastes, that serve to beautifie the Skin, and keep the Complexion fresh.

Cosmical, (*Greek*) belonging to the World. *Cosmical* rising of a Star, is a term used in Astronomy, signifying a Star rising at the same time with the Sun. It is otherwise called *Ortus Matutinus* : The *Cosmical* setting of a Star, is when a Star sets at Sun-rising ; it is also called *Occasus Vespertinus*.

Cosmography, a description of the World, with the Climates and Circles marked upon the Globe, and in Maps.

Cosmometry, a measuring of the World by Degrees and Minutes, being a part of Geography, or Cosmography.

Cossacks, A Militia set up in *Poland* by King *Stephen Batharim*. They were formerly Volunteers of *Russia*, *Volhinia* and *Podolia*, that made it their business to *Boothale* upon the *Black Sea*.

Cossick, an Epithete to those numbers that are used in *Algebra*.

Cost, a term in *Blazon*, being the fourth part of the Bend, or half the Gartier.

Costive, having the belly bound.

Costmary, (*Lat.*) a sort of Garden Herb, otherwise called *Alecost* or *Maudlin*.

Costrel, (*old word*) a Wine-pot.

Costus, a certain Drug coming from the Indies, whereof there is the sweet and the bitter.

Cote, a kind of refuse or clotted Wool ; also a Cottage or Sheepfold.

Coteswold, (old word) a company of Sheep-coats, and Sheep feeding on Hills.

A *Cottager*, signifieth in Law, he that dwelleth in a Cottage or House without Land, or at most having but four Acres belonging to it.

Cotterel. See *Cosh*.

Cottis. See *Cof*.

Cottises, a term in Heraldry, being Subdivisions, from the Bend, of which they make but two thirds, and possessing no more than a fourth or fifth part of the Escutcheon.

Cotton, (*Xylum*) a Plant growing in *India*, *Arabia* and *Egypt*, of which is the Stuff *Cotton*, (*Lana Xylina*) having a Gloss like the down of a *Pomeritron*.

Cotyledones, (Greek) in *Latin* *Acetabula*, the joyn- ing together of two pair of Veins, (one proceeding from the Spermatick, and the other from the Hypogastrick Branch) with the mouths of the Umbilical Veins, through which the superfluity of Blood (called the *Courses*) is Monthly derived, and through which the Seed attracts the nourishment to it self. Also the hole wherein the Huckle-bone runneth, is called *Cotyledon*, or *Acetabulum*.

Corytto, a most expert Woman among the Ancients in all kinds of Dances, and antick Gestures and movements of the Body: She came at last to be accounted a Goddess, and had her Rites and Ceremonies performed, by certain Priests called *Bata*, with nightly Revellings and Dancings.

Couchant, lying or squatting close to the ground; a word often used in Heraldry to express that Posture; as a Lyon Couchant.

Covenable, or *Convenable*, (old word) Suitable or Convenient.

Covenant, a Bargain, Pact, or agreement: Also Covenant in Law is that which the Law intended to be made, tho in words it be not exprest. A Covenant is either Real, or Personal; Real, whereby a Man ties himself to pass a real thing, as Lands or Tenements: Personal, whereby a Man agrees with another to build a House, or to Serve him. It is also the name of a Writ that lieth for the breach of any.

Covent. See *Convent*.

Coventrey, a famous City in *Warwick-shire*; so called from a Covent of Monks that was anciently there. The first Lord of this City is said to be one *Leofrick*, who imposing heavy Taxes upon the Citizens, remitted them at last at the earnest intercession of his Wife *Godiva*, upon condition she would ride Naked through the chief Street of the City: Which she performed; but so covered with her long Hair, that no body could discern her.

Covercle, or *Coverkil*, (old word) a Lid or Cover.

Covert, an umbrage, or shady place for Deer, or other Beasts.

Coverture, in Common Law is the condition of a Married Woman; who by the Laws of *England* is under Covert-Baron, and so disabled to make any Bargain without her Husbands consent.

Covert way. See *Corridor*.

Covy, a term in Fowling, signifying a nest or brood of Partridges.

Covin, Fraud; it signifieth in Common Law, a

deceitful agreement between two or more, to the prejudice of another.

Couldray, a Hazle Grove.

Coule, a Vessel to carry Water in; also a Robe which Fryers use to wear: Also to *Coule*, in Archery, signifies to shear or cut the Feather of a shaft high or low.

Coulter, a Plow-share.

Council, with a *c.* an Assembly of Councillors.

Count, an Earl; also a Law Term, signifies the original Declaration in a Process, chiefly in real Actions.

Countenance, the Face or Visage; also encouragement, estimation or Credit; also a term in Law, signifying the favour that is shewed to poor Men that will swear they have nothing whereof they may make Fine.

Counter, a Tradesmans Chest, where he puts his Cash or Mony: Also an Accomptant, or one that keeps Accompts: Also the name of two Prisons in *London*, where Men are put for Debt. Also Counters, are certain little pieces to cast account withal.

Calculi, are certaiu little things to cast Account with.

To *Counterballance*, or *Counterpoise*, to weigh one thing against another.

Counter-bond, or *Counter-security*, a Bond or Security given reciprocally to him that is Bound, or Security for another.

Countercompounded, a term in Armory, as Bordure contercompounded, is a Bordure compounded of two Colours counterly placed.

Counteurs, or *Contours*, are those which a Man setteth to speak for him in Court, as Advocates; whereas *Plaidours*, speak as Counsellors at Law for one who is present himself.

To *Counterfeit*, to Feign, to endeavour to make one thing like another. Said of Hypocrites and Dissemblers, that would pass for another sort of Persons than they are.

Counterfugue, a term in Musick. See *Fugue*.

Counterguard, a term in Fortification, being a triangular work in form of a Parapet, rais'd beyond the Mote before the faces and point of the Bastion.

Countermarch, a term in Military Discipline, a way of rallying Soldiers, wherein the Leaders of every File turn to the Hand directed (which is chiefly to be observed) and pass through the Company; their Followers march up to the Leaders Ground, making it good, and then turn and pass through the Company after their Leaders: This is done either to change the Flankers, or level the Ranks, or otherwise; for by Counter-march the Rear may become the Front, in the same Ground that the Front stood, having brought the Men up, and faced about.

Countermand, a revocation of a former Command. Countermand in Law, is where a thing formerly executed is afterwards by some act or Ceremony made void by the Party that first did it.

Countermine, another Mine made to oppose and hinder the effort of the Enemies Mine.

Countermure, a word in Fortification; a Wall, or Bank, opposite to the Town Wall.

Counterpain, one of the Copies of a Pair of Deeds, or Indentures; so that one Party may keep one part, and the other the other.

Counterplea, signifieth in Common Law, that, which the Demandant alledgeth against a Tenant in Courtesie, or in Dower, who prayeth in aid of the King, or him, who hath the Reversion, for his better Defence.

Counterpoint, opposition; also a term in Musick, being the old manner of composing parts, by setting Points or Pricks one against another, the measure of which Points or Pricks, was according to the Words or Syllables to which they were applyed, the Notes, now in use, being not then found out: And because now-a-days in plain Song-Musick we set Note against Note, as they did Point against Point, hence it is, that this kind of Musick doth still retain the name of Counterpoint; also a term in Needle-work, called Back-stitch or Quilt-stitch; also a Quilt or Covering for a Bed.

To *Counterpoise*, to weigh one thing against another.

Counterpoison, an Antidote to hinder the effect of Poison.

Counter-round, a term in Military Discipline, signifying a certain number of Officers going to visit the Rounds or the Sentinels.

Counter-scarf, (a term in Fortification) that side of the Moat, which is opposite to the Fortress.

To *Counter-sign*, to sign a Patent or Order of a Superior, in quality of a Secretary, to render it more Authentic: So the King's Orders are signed by the Secretary of State, the Orders of Council by the Clerk of the Council.

Counter-tail or *Counter-tally*, one of the two Tallies, or pieces of Wood, whereon any thing is scored; whereof one party keeps one piece, and the other the other Piece.

Counter-tenor. See *Cliff*.

Countervail, to be of equal Price.

Counter-vallation, a Counter-line or Trench drawn about a Place besieged, to prevent the Sal-lies of the Garrison.

County or *Shire*, one of those several Portions or Circuits of the Realm, into which the whole Land is divided.

Country-Court, a Court held every Month by the Sheriff, or his Deputy the Under-sheriff.

Coup, (old word) a piece cut off, or cut out.

Coupan, cutting or lopping.

Couped, in Heraldry is spoken of Trees cut from the Trunk, or of any part of a member or thing cut off from the rest.

Compegorge, (old French) a *Cut-throat*.

Couple-close, a term in *Blazon*, being the fourth part of a Cheveron.

Courage, an ardent Vivacity, a Fury of the Soul, which makes a Man undertake bold things, without fear of Danger.

Courfine, (old word) fine heart.

Course, that Point of the Compass on which the Ship steers. The Sails also are called Courses.

Courser, a Horse of Service.

Court, the House where the King hath his pre-

sent residence; also a place where Justice is judicially ministred, from the *Latin Curia*.

Court-Baron, a Court that every Lord of a Mannor hath within his own Precincts.

Court of Requests, a Court of Equity of the same nature with the *Chancery*; only this Court, instead of a *Subpœna*, useth a Privy Seal.

Courtesie of England, is a certain Tenure, whereby a Man, marrying a Woman seised of Land in Fee-simple, or Fee-tail general; if he have a Child by her, which cometh alive into the World, though she and the Child die immediately; yet if she were in possession, he shall hold the Land, during his Life, and is called *Tenant per legem Angliæ*, or the Courtesie of England.

Courtilage in Common Law, is a Garden, or piece of void Ground lying near a Messuage, from *Curtis*, Mansion-house, and *legere*, to gather.

Courtesan, a Court-Lady; it is also commonly taken for a Strumpet.

Court-lasse or *Contelasse*, a short Sword.

Couth, knew; from the Saxon word *Ken*, to know.

Couthoutlaugh, (Saxon) he that receiveth, cherisheth, or hideth an Out-law.

Cow, A Tame Beast with Horns, the Female to a Bull, that brings forth Calves, and gives Milk. The Emblem of a cowardly timorous Fellow, who is called a *Cow-baby*, a Cow-hearted Fellow; and of a Lazy, Dronish, beastly Woman, who is likened to a Cow.

Cowde (old word) a gobbet.

Cowneer, the hollow arching part in a Ship's Stern.

To *Cowre*, to kneel, to fall down for fear.

Cowring, in Falconry, the Quivering of young Hawks, and shaking their Wings in sign of obedience to the old ones.

Cowfel-bashas, the same among the *Persians*, as *Spahis* among the *Turks*, that is a, sort of compleat armed Horsemen that attend upon the Shaw-bander, or chief Governour of any Town or Port, at the reception of an Ambassador, or any other grand solemnity.

Cowslip. See *Primrose*.

Cow-wheat, a small flowering Weed, growing among Corn.

Cox-comb, a sort of Herb, otherwise called *Yellow Rattle*; also a silly fellow, a conceited fool.

Coy or *Coyen*, (old word) nice, dainty; also, to quiet, to flatter.

C R.

Crab, (a term in Navigation) is an Engine of Wood, having three Claws placed on the Ground for the Lanching of Ships, or heaving them into the Dock.

Crabbat, handsome, comely; also substantively taken it signifies the Linnen now usually worn about Men's necks.

Cracknels, a sort of Cakes made in form of a Dish, baked hard, so that they crump under your Teeth.

Cracovia, vulg. *Cracow*, the chief City of the *Cracoviensian Satrapie* in *Polonia Minor*, or *Lesser Po-*

Poland, which is divided into three of these *Satrapies*, the *Cracoviensian*, the *Sandomirian*, and that of *Lublin*.

Cradle, (a term in Navigation) is a frame of Timber made along a Ship, or the side of a Gally by her Billidge, for the more easie and safe lanching, much used in *Turky*, *Spain*, and *Italy*; also a frame of Wood fixed to some sorts of Sythes.

Crabs-eyes, a Stone found in a Crab which resembleth an Eye.

Cramp, (*Spasmus*) a disease which is caused by a violent distortion of the Nerves; also a disease that happens to Hawks in their soarage, by taking cold, and lies in the Wing.

Crampons, pies of Iron, hooked at the ends, which are fastned to great Pieces of Timber, Stones or other things, to pull 'em up or draw 'em along.

Coamp-fish. See *Torpedo*.

Cranage, (a term in Law) Mony paid for the use of a Crane to draw up Wares.

Crainsbill, an Herb so called from the Seed it bears, which hath the form of a Cranes Beak or Bill.

Cranium, the whole Conjunction of the Bones of the Head, which, like a Helmet defends it from external Injuries.

Crank, (*old word*) lusty, blithe, jovial. A Ship is said to be *crank* by the Ground when she is narrow-floor'd.

Crank-sided, when a Ship will bear but small Sail; a term in Navigation.

Crapulent, glutted with Meat, having taken a a Surfeit.

Crasie, Sick, Distempered, infirm.

Crasis is a convenient mixture of Qualities, and is either Simple, or Compound; simple, when one Quality exceeds the rest, as Hot, Cold; Moist, Dry; Salt, Acid, &c. Compound when more Qualities exceed, as Hot and dry, Hot and bitter, Salt and sharp, acid and frigid, &c.

Crask, (*old word*) Fat.

Crater, is a Sign in Heaven, called the bottom of the Pitcher in *Virgo*; it riseth about the sixteenth of the Calends of *March*: Also the Line on which Hawks are fastned, when reclaimed, of what sort soever they be.

Cray, Disease in the Hawks, that hinders their muting,

Crayons, or *Pastills*, little Pencils, as it were of any sort of Painting or Colouring; stuff made into Paste, dried, and us'd for drawing in dry Colours, upon Paper or Parchment of a different Colour.

Crucible, an Instrument in Chymistry, made of square pieces of Iron a finger thick, and placed so near together in acute Angles, that there is half a Finger's breadth between 'em, used in making Fires to keep up the Coals.

Cream, the thicker, but the lightest part of the Milk, of which Butter is made.

Creance, Trust, Confidence, Credit; also a term in Faulconry, and is a fine small long Line of strong even-twined Packthread, fastened to the Hawk's Leath when she is first lured.

Creansour, (*Law term*) a Creditor.

Creast-tile, a Roof-tile, which is made to lay upon the ridge of a House.

Creation, a making or forming Something, as it were, out of Nothing. It is Vulgarly defin'd a production out of Nothing, made by God. Also the first donation of Honour from a Prince to him that hath done him good Service.

Credibility, a disposition to believe human Reasons, that encline us to believe Divine Revelations.

Credible, that may be believed.

Credit, trust, belief: Also that esteem which a Man acquires in publick by his Vertue, his Probity, his Honesty, and his Merit. It is also said of that Power, Authority and Wealth, which a Man has got by his Reputation in the World.

Credo, the Apostles Creed, containing the chief Articles of our Faith.

Creek, a part of a Haven where any thing is Landed, or disburthened from the Sea.

Creengles, a Sea term; little Ropes splic'd into the Boltropes of old Sails, belonging to the Main and Fore-mast, to which the Boling Bridles are made fast, and to hold by when we shake off a Bonnet.

Creeze, a broad, sharp and waved *Indian* Weapon, about two foot long, sharp pointed and desperately Poyson'd, the Hilt being of Wood, Horn, or any other Metal, according to the quality of the Owner, and cut in the figure of a deformed Pagod.

Crema, a Town in *Marca Trevigiana*, belonging to the State of *Venice*.

Cremafter, (*Greek*) the Muscle that holds the Stones.

Cremona, a rich and well fortified Town in *Longobardia*, or Dutchy of *Milan*. The Violins made in this Place, are accounted the best in the World.

Crenelle, a term in Heraldry, dented like the Battlement of a Wall.

Crepitation, a creaking Noise.

Crepuscle, the dawning of the day, and shutting in of the Evening.

Cressant, the figure of a Half-moon, a term in Heraldry.

Cresses, a sort of Herb vulgarly call'd *Nosemart*. That sort call'd *Indian Cresses*, growing generally in Gardens, hath a very fine yellow flower.

Cresset, (*old word*) a Lanthorn, a Beacon.

Crest, a part of a Helmet: Also the upper part of a Scutcheon in Armory.

Crestmarine, an Herb otherwise called *Rocksamphire*.

Crete, an Island of the *Mediterranean* Sea, heretofore called *Hecatompolis* by the *Greeks*, because it had a hundred Cities, and much celebrated by the Poets, as the place where *Jupiter* was Educated. This Island now called *Candia*, hath been of late Ages in the possession of the *Venetian*, but is now almost wholly taken from them by the *Turk*. *Canea* was taken in the year 1645. And *Candia*, the chief City of the same denomination with the Island, in the year 1679, after a Siege of above twenty years.

Cretism,

Cretism, or *Creticism*, (*Greek*) a forging of Lies, Falshood, or Perfidiousness.

Crevet, or *Cruset*, a Goldsmiths Melting-pot.

Crevice, a Chink, a cleft between the Boards of a Floor, or in a Seeling or Door. The separation of any solid Body, through decay, drowth, or terrible Frosts.

Creusa, the Daughter of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, and Wife of *Aeneas*, by whom he had *Ascanius*; she following her Husband out of *Troy*, when it was set on Fire, was not minded by him, till he came out of the City, by reason that he led his Son in his hand, and carried his Father on his Shoulders through the Flames; but going back to seek her, he could never hear what was become of her.

Cribration, a Siefting through a Sive or Hair-cloth, of any thing that hath been grinded or pounded.

Criminal, guilty of any Crime or Fault; blame-worthy.

Crinas, a Physician of *Massilia*, of whom *Pliny* delivers, That before all his Prescriptions, he consulted his *Ephemerides*, and observed the Motions and Aspects of the Stars, and appointed set hours for Diet.

Crined, having Hairs, a word used in Heraldry.

Crinites, in Faulconry, are the small black Feathers like Hairs about the Sere.

Criplings, (in building) are short Spars on the side of a House.

Crisis, (*Greek*) a judgment of discerning into any thing; also a term in Physick, denoting the sudden change in a Disease, tending either to recovery, or Death. And because it has been found by Experience, that such Changes happen for the most part regularly at such and such times; hence they call those days Critical days, which are commonly believed to be every seventh day, by reason of I know not what vertue in that number: But the truth is, that the reason of those conflicts between Nature and the Disease, is the Moon's coming to the Quadratures, Opposition, or Radical Place where she was at the beginning of the Sickness; and one of these generally happens on the seventh day. But as the Moon is swifter or slower in motion, so it often comes sooner or later.

To *Criticize*, to examin and judge of a Work, and correct the Defects of it. In an ill sense a Critick is taken for a perpetual Censurer and finder of Faults. One that thinks no body does well.

S. Crispins Launce, an Awl, so call'd from *Crispin*, who was the Patron of the Shoo makers.

Crisped, Frizled, Curled.

Critias, an ancient Philosopher, who held, that there was no other Soul in Man but the Blood.

Critical, (*Greek*) of a nice Judgment, apt to Censure: Also Critical days in a Disease are those days wherein a Disease comes to its Crisis. The Crisis in acute Diseases is judged by the Moon; but in Chronick Diseases, the Crisis is judged by the Sun.

Criticism, (*Greek*) a playing the Critick; a Learning which consists in the curious and nice examining of Authors.

Cro, or *Croy*, signifieth in *Scotch* Acts of Parliament, a satisfaction which the Judge is to pay to the nearest of Kin to a man that is slain, in case he Minister not Justice as he should do.

Croatia, one of the four Provinces into which *Illyricum* is divided; the other three being *Sclavonia*, *Bosnia* and *Dalmatia*.

Crock, (*Scotch*) a Pot.

Croce, (*old word*) a Shepherd's Staff or Crook.

Croches, among Hunters the little tips of the Harts horn.

Crocolana, the ancient name of a Town in *Lincolnshire*, now called *Ancafter*.

Crocitation, a cawing like a Crow.

Crocodile, (*Crocodylus*) an amphibious Creature in some parts of *Africa*, especially about the River *Nilus*, growing to a vast bigness, sometimes thirty foot in length.

Crocus, (*Greek*) Saffron, divers others also resembling Saffron are so called; likewise several Chymical Preparations are hence denominated, as *Crocus Martis qu.* Saffron of *Mars*, or Iron, *Crocus Veneris qu.* Saffron of *Venus*, or Copper, *Crocus metallorum*, &c.

Cræsus, a King of the *Lydians*, who abounded in Riches.

Croft, from the old word *Croaft*, i. e. Handy-craft; a little Close joining to a House, it being looked on with more than ordinary care.

Croia, the chief City of *Epirus*.

Croisada, a Bull of the Pope, granting the Sign or Badge of the Cross, in an expedition of Christians against Infidels. A Holy War undertaken by Infidels against the Christians; formerly undertaken out of Devotion, upon encouragement of the Pope's Bulls, promising immediate Heaven to all that dy'd in the Expedition. Upon which they that went distinguish'd themselves by wearing Crosses of several Colours.

Cronie, an intimate Companion, a Friend much confided in.

Croises, Pilgrims; also Knights of the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, created for the defence of Pilgrims; they were both so called from the Sign of the Cross, which they used to wear on their Garments.

Crome or *Cssom*, (*old word*) a Crow of Iron.

Cronenburg, a stately and strong Castle, adjoining to *Helsingora*, or *Elfenore*; one of the principal Towns of the *Danish* Island *Selandia*.

Cronical. See *Cronical*.

To *Crool*, (*old word*) to Mutter.

Croster, a Bishop's Staff, being one of the Badges of his Dignity, resembling a Shepherd's Hook, because Bishops are spiritual Pastors or Shepherds.

Cross, an Instrument formerly for the punishment of Malefactors. Since Christ was Crucify'd upon one of these Crosses, in great veneration among the Papists. Figuratively Crosses signify Troubles, Afflictions, Misfortunes, &c.

Cross, one of the Ordinaries in an Escutcheon, being composed of two double Lines, dividing each

each other at equal Angles, and equally dividing the Escutcheon; of this Ordinary there are several kinds.

Cross avellane, in Heraldry is a Cross whose ends shoot forth like the Husk of a Filberd.

Cross-fished, for that is in a manner fixed in the Coat with a sharp end.

Cross Fourchet, a Cross-forked.

Cross-flurry, a Cross with a *Flower de Luce* at each end.

Cross Milrine, a Cross whose ends are clamped and turned again like the Milrine that carries the Millstone.

Cross Patee, *Cross Potence*. See the Forms of 'em in *Guillim's Heraldry*.

Cross voided, when you see the Field through the Cross.

Crosswort, an Herb whose Leaves and Flowers, both grow in manner of Crosses.

Cross-bar-shot, a term in Gunnery is a round shot with a long Spike of Iron cast with it, as if it went through the midst of it.

Cross-Jackyard, in Navigation, is a Yard slung under the top of the Mizzen-Mast.

Crosselet, (*Diminutive*) a little Cross, a word frequently us'd in Heraldry.

Crostaff, a Mathematical Instrument, where-with the Altitude of any thing is taken.

Croftrees, those cross pieces of Timber which are set on the head of the Mast of a Ship.

Crotch, the forked part of a Tree, useful in many Cases of Husbandry.

Crotchet, a measure in Musick being half a Minim, and a Minim is once down or up: It signifieth also a humor, or whimsey; also among Hunters, the chief master Teeth of a Fox, are called *Crotchets*.

Crotaphites, the two Muscles of the Temples.

Crotels, or *Croteying*, (a term in Hunting) the ordure of a Hare.

Crouch, (*old word*) a Cross;

Crow, is a Celestial Constellation upon *Hydra's* tail: She hath her Mansion in the Austral parts. Also a Bird well known.

Crow-foot, a sort of furious biting Plant, with very yellow flowers.

Crowland, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, which is reported to have been heretofore mightily haunted with Spirits, until such time as the devout *Guthblack* liv'd there an Hermits life, to whose Memory *Æthelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, built a famous Monastery.

Crown, a mark of Dignity that Kings and Sovereign Princes put upon their Heads, to shew their Absolute Power. The *Romans* also made use of several sorts of Crowns, with which they rewarded military Achievements; as the Oval, Naval, Mural, Civic, Tryumphal, Obsidional, and Lawrel-Crown, which were varied according to the occasions for which they were allotted, The Oval was given to the General that had won a Victory without effusion of Blood. The Naval, Mural and Civic to them who had first boarded an Enemy's Ship, scal'd a Wall, or sav'd a Citizen in Battle. The Obsidional, to the General that had rais'd a Siege, &c. Crown is also metaphorically taken for Glory, Honour and Dignity.

Clerk of the *Crown* in *Chancery*, an Officer that attends the Lord Chancellor for special matters of State: Commissions of Lieutenancies, Justices or such like; with their Writs of Association, and *dedimus potestatem* for taking of Oaths; also all General Pardons, Writs of Parliament, Writs of Special Executions, &c.

Clerk of the *Crown Office* in the *King's Bench*, is he who Frames, Reads and Records all Indictments against Traytors, Felons, and all other offenders that are arraigned.

Crown Imperial, the largest and most beautiful sort of *Daffodil*, having, for the most part a drop like a Pearl.

Crowsbil, a sort of Chyrurgions Instrument used in drawing out of Bullets, Arrow-heads broken Bones, and such like out of a Man's Body.

Crowsfeet, in Navigation, are small Lines reeved through the Dead-men's eyes, of small use, only to make the Ship shew full of small Ropes.

To *Cruciate*, to afflict, to torment.

Crucible, a Vessel for melting Minerals and Mettals made of Earth, extraordinarily hard'ned by the Fire, with an acute Basis, but a large top, either round or triangular. A Glass used by Chymists, wherein things are burnt, to be prepared for beating to powder.

Cruciferi, the same as *Crouched Fryers*, an Order that came into *England*, Anno 1244. and had their Monastery at *Colchester*.

To *Crucifie*, to fasten or nail to a Cross.

A *Crucifix*, an Image which represents the Crucifying of Christ.

Crudity, rawness, ill digestion of the Stomach. Crudity of the Stomach is when Meats for defect of Nourishment, or for some other cause, are not rightly fermented and turn'd into Chylus.

Cruel, inhuman, barbarous, delighting in Murder. Attributed to things inanimate. Jealousie is a Cruel Torment. Absence of the Person beloved is a Cruel thing.

Cruet, or *Crewet*, a vial, or narrow-mouthed Glass to keep Oyl or the like in.

Cruise, a word used in the Practick of *Scotland*, for a Hogs-tie; it is also called *Cressera*.

To *Cruise*, is spoken of a Fleet or Squadron of Ships sailing up and down near the Coast, for the guard of the Seas.

Crunal, belonging to the Thighs.

Crussel, (*old word*) Grisle.

Crutch Fryers, the same as crouched or crossed Fryers.

Cruzada. See *Croisada*.

Cruzado, a *Portugal* Crown of Gold.

Cryptography, the art of secret and obscure Writing by Cyphers, or otherwise.

Cryptology, a speaking in secret, a whispering.

Crystal, (*Crystallus*) a very bright and transparent kind of Mineral, which looks like Ice, or the clearest sort of Glass. In Chymistry Chrystal is meant of that which remains of the salt Lixiviums, after they are boyl'd and evaporated to a perfect Dryness. A Humor of the Eye, within the opening of the Uveous Tunicle, which, like a Glass put

put over a Hole, collects and strikes back the Rays that strike upon it from all parts. The Substance of it is like Glue, or the Gum of a Tree, very transparent, and of a consistence like melting Wax; which tho' press'd does not easily yield or separate.

CrySTALLINE Humor, a white, splendid and shining humor, not flat nor round, seated in the Center of the Eye, and is the first Instrument of Sight.

To *CrySTALLIZE*, in Chymistry is to reduce into Crystal, after the Evaporation of the Moisture.

C U

Cub, a Fox is called the first Year a Cub; also a young Bear: Likewise a Marten is called the first year a *Marten's Cub*.

Cuba, one of the chiefest Islands in *America*, situate in the *Mar del Nort*. In this Island is the famous Port of *Havana*.

Cubbridge-head, a division made across the Fore-castle and Half-deck with Boards; which in other places is called the Bulk-head.

Cube, a Geometrical figure, being a solid Body square every way, comprehending six equal sides; also in Arithmetick it is taken for that number which is the product of a square number, multiplied by its root: It is so called, because the unites of this number may be disposed into the foresaid figure, and one lineal side of the number is called a *Cubick Root*.

Cube Number, the third Power in Numbers.

Cube Root, the Root or Side of the third Number; so that if 27 be the Cube 3 is the Side of the Cube.

Cube Square, the Biquadrate or fourth Power: Thus 2 is the Side, 4 the Square, 8 the Cube of 2. 16 the Biquadrate of 32, the fifth Power, and 64 the sixth Power, or Cubeb Cube.

Cubebes, a certain kind of *Indian* fruit, not unlike Ivy-berries, tasting and growing like Pepper, and clasping about the Tree like Ivy. The Fruit hangs in Clusters, and the Flowers are very fragrant.

Cubicular, belonging to a Bed-chamber.

Cubite, a kind of measure, reaching from the elbow to the end of the little finger.

Cubocubic, a term in Algebra, being the ninth Power of a Number multiplied eight times by its Root. Thus 502 is a Cubocubic, the Root of which is 2, multiplied eight times.

Cuchaneal. See *Cocheneille*.

Cucking-stool. See *Tumbrel*.

Cuckow-flower, (*Cardamine*.) See *Ladies Smock*.

Cuckow pint, (*Arum*, *Colocasia*, *Pes Vituli*) an Herb otherwise called *Wake Robin*, which purgeth tough Humors out of the Chest and Lungs.

Cucullated, having on a Monks-Coul.

Cucumber, (*Cucumis*) a Gourd-like Plant, which being so frequent a Sallet, creates much Corruption by reason of its cold quality.

Cucupha, Caps quilted with medicinal things, such as are good for the Head, as Rosemary, Marjoram, &c. and applied to the Head.

Cucurbite, a Gourd; also a Cupping-glass, being a deep hollow Glass, which Physicians and Chyrurgeons apply to the Body, with Tow or Flax within it, to raise a Blister or draw out Blood from between the Flesh and the Skin, by setting Fire on the Tow. Also a chymical pointed Vessel made of Earth or Glass, used in Distillations by an *Alembic*.

Cudweed, a certain Herb whose Leaves are so soft, that they are used for Cotten; it is also called Cotton-weed.

Cue, an Item given to Stage-players when any of them are going to speak.

Cuerpo, (*Spanish*) a Body; also a Corporation: To walk in *Cuerpo*, is to go without a Cloak.

Cui ame d'vortium, a Writ, that a Woman divorced from her Husband hath power to recover her Lands from him to whom her Husband did alienate them during the Marriage.

Cui in vita, a Writ of Entry, that a Widow hath against him, to whom her Husband did alienate her Lands in her life-time.

Cuinage, the making up of Tin into such a fashion as makes it fit for carriage.

Cuirace, a defensive Armour made of Steel, beat thin, covering the Body from the Neck to the Waste.

Cuirassier, he that is armed with a Cuirasse, or Corset, which is a kind of Armour for the Breast and Back.

Culdeis, *quasi cultores Dei*, a sort of Religious people, that were anciently in *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

Culerage, Lechery, also an Herb called Water-peper, or Arse-smart.

Culinary, belonging to the Kitchen.

Cullers, Sheep that are chosen out, and separated from those that are good for Meat.

Cullion head, the same as Bastion, Sconce, or Block-house.

Cullions, an Herb of the nature of Dog-stones.

Cullis, the juice of boiled Meat strained through a Strainer.

Cullot, a Cushion to ride post with.

Culm, Smoak or Soot.

Culm, a Territory and City of the same Name in that part of *Borussia*, which is called *Borussia Regalis*.

Culmen Caeli, the highest Point of Heaven that any Star or Planet can rise to in any Latitude. 'Tis by Astrologers taken for the Tenth House; and when a Star comes to the Meridian of any Place, 'tis said to Culminate, or be Culminant.

Culrach, or *Corlach*, signifieth the practick of *Scotland*, a pledge or cautioner which is left for the repledging of a Man from one Court to another.

Culpable, guilty, faulty, peccant.

Culpon that Trout, in the phrase of those that are curious in the Art of Carving, is as much as cut up that Trout.

To *Cultivate*, to manure and mend a piece of Land, in order to make it better. Figuratively to cultivate the Wit and Memory of young People, is to improve 'em by good Instruction.

Cultiva-

Cultivation, a Manuring or Tilling.

Culture, the care that is taken for improving Land.

Culver, (old word) a Pigeon or Dove.

Culverine, a piece of Ordnance so called from the form of a Snake.

Culvertails, a term in Architecture, a manner of fastning Boards, or any Timber by letting one piece into another.

Cumle, full-heaped measure.

Cuma, a very ancient City of *Campania Felix*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and once the Habitation of one of the Ten *Sybills*, thence called *Cumana*. It is situate by the Sea-side, not far from *Puteoli* or *Puzzoli*.

Cummin, (*Cuminum*) is a Plant like Fennel, but less, the seed whereof is so small, that he that is niggardly, and will have inconsiderable things to be divided, is called a cutter of Cummin-feed.

Cumulation, a heaping up together.

Cunctation, prolonging of time, delaying.

Cuneglassus, the name of a cruel Tyrant, who succeeded *Vortiporus* in his Government of the Britains of *Wales* and *Cornwall*.

Cunicle, a Mine or Hole under Ground.

Cunobelinus, an ancient King of the *Trinobantes*, a people of the Eastern parts of *Britain*, he succeeded *Mardubratius* in the Kingdom.

Cuney, signifieth the fame; as the ordinary Jury, or tryal by the Country.

Cuntur, or *Condor*, famous sort of Bird in *Peru*, which the Natives ador'd for one of their Deities. Some of 'em are five or six Ells long, from one End of the Wing to the other, and so furious that some Spaniards have been kill'd by 'em. They have no Claws, but very hard and sharp Beaks, that will pierce a Bull's Hide, and two of 'em will combat a Bull, kill him and devour him. Their Feathers are black and white, like those of a Magpie, with a Crest upon their Heads, in form of a Razor, and when they fly they make a most terrible Noise. One of the Talons of this Bird is kept in the Treasury of *S. Stephen's Chapel*, in *Paris*, which shews 'em to be very large.

Cupidity, covetousness or desire.

Cupping-glass. See *Cucurbit*.

Cupulo, a term in Architecture, being a high Globe fixed upon the top of a Building.

Curable, that is in a condition to receive Cure.

Cure, the happy success of Physick or Medicines, in restoring the Sick or Wounded to a state of Health.

Curate, one that is provided of a Cure or Charge of Souls in a Parish.

Curebulli, tanned Leather; a Word used by *Chaucer*.

Curfew, a Law made by *William* the Conqueror, That every one should put out their Fire and Light, at the Ringing of the Eight-a-Clock-Bell, which was called *Gouvrir le fff*, i. e. cover the Fire.

Curia Ottadinorum, an ancient Town of *Northumberland*. See *Corstropitum*.

Curialitas Scotia, is equivalent to that which we call Courtship of *England*.

Curious, one that is inquisitive to see and know every thing. It also signifies handsome, neat, well-clad. A Curious Person, a collector of Rarities.

Curiosity, things rare and not vulgarly known.

Curlandia, one of the three Provinces, (being also a Dukedom) into which *Livonia* is divided, the other two being *Flia* and *Lettea*, the Ducal Seat is *Mittavia* or *Mittaw*.

To *Curle*, to set the Hair in Rings with Irons heated, or Gums. We give the Epithite of Curling to the Waves of the Sea.

Curlew, (*Arquata*) a kind of Fowl, so called.

Curranto, (*French*) a running *French Dance*: Also a musical Air, which runs in that Mood called the *Imperfect of the More*, consisting of Triple time.

Curricurre, a kind of *East-India Barge*.

Curriedow, a curry-favour or flatterer.

Current, a running Stream; from *Currere* to run.

Curfiter, a Clerk belonging to the Chancery, who makes Original Writs for that Shire which is allotted to him.

Curteyn, the name of King *Edward* the Confessor's Sword, which is the first Sword that is carried before the Kings of this Land at the Coronation.

Curtilage, (*Curtilagium*) a term in Law, signifying a spot of Ground, Garden-plat belonging to a Messuage.

Curved, or *Curvilinear*, a Body hollowed; and hence Figures consisting of Triangles, Quadrangles, &c. when they are considered as to Circles in the Heaven, are called *Curvilineans*, because they all consist of Arches of the Circles, distorted or bent, and not real Arches, or to be made by common Compasses, but are to be found by Points, or an Instrument made on purpose to draw Elliptick Figures, as Parabola's, Hyperbola's, &c.

Curvetta, or *Corvetta*, (*Ital.*) a prancing of a Horse of Service; from the *Latin Curvus*, crooked, because they bend in their Feet.

Curvity, crookedness.

Curules, (*Lat.*) those of the *Roman* Senators which were carried to Court in Chairs with Wheels.

Curulis Sella, an Ivory-seat, which ran upon Wheels, for the Use of the chief *Roman* Magistrates.

Curzolari. See *Echinades*.

Cusco, an eminent City of *Lima*, one of the three Divisions of the large Region of *Peru* in Southern *America*.

Cuspe, the entrance of any House, or first beginning, which is the Line whereon the Figure and Degree of the Zodiack is placed; as you find it in the Table of Houses.

Custody, safe hold.

Custom, both in Common and Civil Law, signifieth a Law, or Rite, not written; which being established by long use, and the consent of our Ancestors hath been, and is daily practised.

Custos brevium, a Clerk belonging to the Court of Common-pleas, whose Office is to receive and keep all the Writs and put them upon Files, every return by it self; and at the end of every Term to receive of the Prothonotaries, all the Records of *Nisi Prius*, called the *Posteas*.

Custos Rotulorum, is he that hath the Custody of the Rolls and Records of the Sessions of Peace, and of the Commission it self: he is thought to be the same with *Custos placitorum Corona*.

Custos spiritualium, keeper of the Spiritualities; he that exerciseth Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of any Diocess, during the Vacancy of the See, which by the Canon Law belongs to the Dean and Chapter.

Cuthbert, (Saxon) famous Knowledge, a proper Name. The chief whereof was that much venerated English Saint, who was Archbishop of Canterbury in the beginning of the Saxon Monarchy.

Cuticle, signifieth in Anatomy, the Membrane, or thin Skin, which covereth the thicker Skin all over the Body, and is called in Greek *Epi-dermis*.

To *Cut* the Sail in Navigation, is to let it fall.

Cutter of the Tallies, an Officer in the Exchequer, that provideth Wood for the Tallies, and cutting the Sum paid upon them, casteth the same into the Court to be written upon.

Cuttle-fish, a certain kind of Fish, called in Latin *Sepia*; which, throwing a black juice, like Ink, into the Water, becomes hid in that Obscurity, and so escapes the Fisher.

Cutwater, a term in Navigation, the sharpness of the Ship before.

C Y.

Cyamba, a City in Asia, where they use Coral instead of Money, and have great store of Aloes and all kind of Spices.

Cyclades, Fifty Islands in the Aegean-Sea, so called, as lying in a circle about Delos, called by the Italians, *Isole del Archipelago*, the chief of these Islands are *Rhodus*, *Scarpanto*, *Cerigo*, *Tenedos* and *Delos*.

Cycle, (Greek) a term in Astronomy: *Cycle*, or *Circle* of the Sun, is that which in Twenty eight Years (for so long it is in compleating its revolution) causeth the Dominical Letter; and by consequence, the day of the Week from the Changes, which the *Bissextile* or Leap-year made in them, to return again to their former station or day of the Month. For by the seven first Letters of the Alphabet, the Dominical Letter is varied according as the first of January, (which being the Period of this Circle, is always marked with *A*) shall happen to fall upon this or that Day of the Week. If it fall upon Sunday *A* must needs be the Dominical Letter, if upon Munday *G*, if upon Tuesday *F*; but in *Bissextile*, which is every fourth Year, there are used two Dominical Letters, the first in reverse order until the 24th of February, the other from thence until the years end: *Cycle* of the Moon, the revolution of 19 years in which

time, both of their Motions recur to the same point. See *Prime*.

Cyclopadie, (Greek) the whole Circle of Arts and Sciences.

Cycloides, a Figure used in solid Geometry and Algebra, and is described by the upper Extremity of the Diameter of a Circle, when it moves perpendicularly upon a Right Line.

Cyclopes, the Sons of *Caelus* and *Terra*; the servants of *Vulcan*, who made Thunder-bolts for *Jupiter*, having each of them one great Eye in their Forehead: Others say, they were a very ancient People of *Sisily*, said to make *Jupiter's* Thunder, because of the continual Noise and Burning of the Mountain *Aetna*.

Cycnus, the Son of *Mars*, who was killed in combat with *Hercules*; whom *Mars*, to revenge his Sons Death, resolved to fight with; but before they came to Blows, *Jupiter* parted them with a Clap of Thunder.

Cydoniatum, Conserve of Quinces, called *Marmalade*.

Cygnus. See *Swan*.

Cylinder, (Greek) a Geometrical Body, being long, flat at both ends, and equally round from one end to the other: Also a rolling stone to smooth Garden-allies, being just of that Figure. In the Art of Gunnery it signifies that part of the Bore of a Piece, which remains empty when the piece is laden.

Cymace, or *Cymatium*, is a Member of Architecture, of which the one half is Convex and the other Concave, the one being hollow above and the other below. Of these there are two sorts, the one called the *Gola*, or *Throat*, or the *Doucine*, whose advanced part is Concave, and the other, called the *Talon*, or *Heel*, whose advanced part is hollow below, as the other is above.

Cymbal, a Musical Instrument, made of Plates of Brass, resembling a kind of Boat called *Cymba*.

Cymraecan language, the Welsh, or old British language.

Cynanthrophy, a kind of Phrensie, or Disease, which possesseth a Man with a Conceit that he is turned into a Dog.

Cynaegeticks, (Greek) Books treating of the Art of Hunting.

Cynegirus, or *Cynegiris*, an Athenian Soldier, who catching hold of one of his Enemies Ships held it first with his Right-hand, and when that was cut off, with his Left, and when both were cut off, yet still kept it with his Teeth.

Cynical, (Greek) crabbed, severe; from a certain Sect of Philosophers, who were called *Cynicks*, and contemned all things, especially Grandeur and Riches, and all Arts and Sciences, except Morality, the Head of which was *Antisthenes*.

Cynosure, (Greek) a Constellation of Stars near the North-Pole, called *Ursa Minor*, by which the Sailors are directed in their Course.

Cynorexia, (Greek) a greediness and unnatural ravening Appetite, or Desire of Meat.

Cynthius,

Cynthius, a name attributed to *Apollo*, as *Cynthia* to *Diana*; from *Cynthus*, a Hill in *Delos*, where *Latona* brought them forth, being Twins.

Cyon, a young Tree, or Slip, springing from an old.

Cyperus. See *Galingale*.

Cypher, or *Cyfer*, a Character in Arithmetick, resembling the Letter O, which alone, or on the Left-hand of any Numerical Figure, signifies nothing, but on the Right-hand of another Figure encreases it ten times. If two Cyphers be plac'd after another Figure they increase a hundred times; if three, a thousand times. But in Decimal Numbers, they decrease toward the Left-hand in the same proportion. 'Tis also mysterious Character, composed of some Letters interwoven together, generally the first Letters of the Name of the Person for whom it is made. 'Tis also said of certain unknown Characters, disguised and varied for the Writing of Letters, containing secret Matters.

Cypress, a Tree well known, wherewith Sepulchers are adorn'd, as being the Emblem of Death.

Cyprian, a proper Name of Men.

Cyprus, an Island in the *Carpatian* Sea, which was anciently dedicated to *Venus*; it is now under the *Turks* Dominion.

Gyrenaica, a Country of *Africa*; called also *Pentapolitana*, because it contained these five Cities, *Beronice*, *Arfinoe*, *Ptolemais*, *Apollonia* and *Cyrene*.

Cystepatick Artery, a Branch of the *Cœliac*, which goes to the Liver and Gall.

Cystick, (*Greek*) belonging to the Bag of Gall, which is called *Cystis*. *Cystick* vein signifieth in Anatomy a branch of the Port-vein, which ascendeth up to the Neck of the Gall, and there divideth it self.

Cythera, one of the *Cyclades* Islands, anciently dedicated to *Venus*, who was thence denominated *Cytherea*. It is at this day *Cerigo*.

Cyzicus, an Island in the *Propontis*, joyned to the Continent with two Bridges, having a City in it of the same name.

C Z.

Czar, the title of the Emperor of *Russia*, who is so called *quasi Caesar*, which being the name of the first *Roman* Emperor, is now become a general Title in Christendom, for all that have attain'd Imperial Power.

D A.

D*Ab*, a sort of Fish which is thought to be no other than a young Flounder.

Dac, a part of those ancient People of *Scythia*, who were called *Nomades*; mentioned by *Virgil* in his eighth Book of *Æneids*.

Dabuze, a kind of Weapon carried before the Grand Signior, in the nature of our Mace.

Dace, a sort of small River-Fish, otherwise called a *Dare*.

Dacia, a Country of *Scythia Europæa*, which at this Day is divided into *Transylvania*, *Russia*, or *Servia*, *Bulgaria* and *Walachia*.

Dactyle, (*Greek*) the Fruit of the Palm-tree, a Date; also a measure in Verse, consisting of one long syllable; and two short; as *Tityrē*, the long Syllables being marked over head with this Character (-), the short with this (˘).

Dactylogy, (*Greek*) a discoursing by signs made with the Finger.

Daddock, when the Heart or Body of a Tree is thoroughly rotten, it is called *Daddock*, as much as to say, Dead Oak.

Dadalus, a celebrated Artist, who made the famous Labyrinth in *Crete*, into which he was shut up himself with his Son *Icarus*, for having made a Wooden Heifer, in which *Pasiphae* was enjoyed by *Jupiter*, in the shape of a Bull. But he making artificial Wings for himself and his Son, flew out of *Crete* into *Sardinia*; but *Icarus* soaring too high, melted the Wax, and fell into the Sea.

Daff, (*old word*) a Coward, or a Dastard.

Daffadil, a kind of Flower, otherwise called *Narcissus*.

Dag, (*Dutch*) a Dagger, some say from the *Dacians*, who used this sort of Weapon. Also a *Dag* (*old word*) a Leather Latchet.

Dagon, an Idol of the *Philistines*, having the upper part like a Woman, and the lower part like a Fish.

Daile, a term in Navigation, is a Trough, wherein the Water runs over the Decks.

To *Daigne*, to be willing to perform any Action, either in Honour of any Person, or to do him a Kindness.

Daily Motion, the progress which any Planet makes in 24 Hours, by its own proper Motion.

Dallops, Patches or Corners of Grass or Weeds among the Corn.

Dalmatian Cap, a Flower, otherwise called a *Tulip*, because it was brought from *Tulippa*, a Promontory of *Dalmatia*, which is a part of *Illyricum*, a Country bordering upon *Greece*.

Dalmaick, a kind of Vestment worn by the Priests; so called from *Dalmatia*, where it was first made.

Dalreudini, the ancient name of a certain People of *Scotland*; so called from *Reuda* an *Irish* Captain, who conquered those parts.

Damascus, the chief City of *Syria*, whence we have the best sort of Pruns, which are called *Damask Pruns*, or *Damasines*.

Damiata, a Port Town of *Egypt*, anciently *Pelusium*; seated on the Eastermost Stream of *Nilus*. Here the East and West World met together to exchange their Ware; she grudging for Trade to give the upper hand to *Alexandria* it self.

Damage, a term in Common Law; any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his Estate; also a part of that the Jurors are to enquire of, passing for the Plaintiff in a civil action.

Damage Feasam, in Common Law, is when a strangers Beasts are in another Man's Ground, and there feed, without Licence of the Tenant, spoiling the Grass or Corn; in which case the Tenant

may impound them. An Addition usually given to the Wife of a Knight or other dignified Person.

Damask, a kind of fine Silk, Linnen or Stuff, consisting of Raised Work, wrought into Flowers and other Figures.

Damnable, wicked, execrable, abominable, that merits eternal Damnation.

Damnation, a condemning or giving Sentence. The eternal Pains of Hell, which Sinners have deserv'd.

Damsel, all unmarried Virgins are called Damsels, provided they are not of the Scum of the People.

Dan, (*Heb.* Judgment) one of the Twelve Sons of *Jacob*, a Father of a great Tribe which from him took its denomination.

To *Dance*, to move the Body in Measure and Figure, according to the Tune or Air that is plaid at the same time, for the Delight of the Spectators.

Dancet, in Heraldry is much like indented, but differs from it, in regard the lines are deeper and wider.

Dandelion, (*dens leonis*) a common Plant of a diuretick quality.

Dandiprat, a small Coyn, so called, and made by *Henry VII.* Hence very little Men and Women are called *Dandiprats*.

Dandruff, a kind of Scurff, or small Scales, sticking to the Skin of the Head, which look like Bran. From the *Saxon* words *Tan*, a Scab, and *Drof*, nasty.

Dane Gilt, from *Dane*, and *Gelt*, which signifies Money: It was a Tribute anciently laid upon our Ancestors by the *Danes*, of twelve Pence for every Hide of Land through the Realm.

Danewort, *Dwarfe Elder*, or *Walwort*, a Plant with flowers like unto Elder, springing up annually and decaying again; it openeth and purgeth Choler, Phlegm and Water, helpeth the Drop-sie, Gout, Piles, &c.

Danger, Peril, Hazard.

Dangerous, perillous, hazardous. Such a one is a dangerous Man; that is, stout and cruel, not easie to be attack'd; or when his Doctrin and Manners are so corrupted, that it is a dangerous thing to keep him company.

Dangwaller, (*old word*) *excessive*, as it were making the Wallet to dangle down.

Dania, a Country of *Europe*, almost environ'd with the Northern Ocean, bordering upon *Saxony*, and is now called *Denmark*.

Daniel, (*Heb.*) Judgment of God.

Dank, moist.

Danmonii, the ancient name of the people in old time inhabiting that part of this Island, now called *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*.

Dantiscum, (*vulg.* *Danzick*) the chief Town of that part of *Borussia*, which is called *Borussia Regalis*, a Province belonging to the King of *Poland*. This Town is a most famous *Emporium* or *Mart* Town, and the Granary of *Europe*.

Dantzick. See *Dantiscum*.

Danubius, or *Ister*, the greatest River in *Europe*, which rising from the Mountain *Arnoba*, runneth through many Countries; as *Germany*, *Dacia*,

Mysia, *Poland*, &c. and falls into the *Euxin* or *Black-sea*. It is now called the *Danow*.

Daphnomancy, a divination by Laurels.

Dapper, fine, neat, spruce.

Dapple, a sort of Colour chiefly taken notice of in Horses, being a kind of mixed, spotted, and variegated colour.

Dara, a Kingdom (with its capital City of the same name) of *Africa*, one of the six into which *Barbary* is divided; the other five being *Barca*, *Tunis*, *Fess*, *Tremisen*, and *Morocco*, though some divide it but into four in all, viz. *Fess*, *Morocco*, *Tremisen*, and *Tunis*.

Darapti, a word by which in Logick is signified the first Mood of the third Figure, wherein the two first Propositions are Universal Affirmatives, and the last a Particular Affirmative.

Darby, the chief Town of *Darbishire*; so called by Contraction from *Derwentby*, because it standeth upon the River *Derwent*. This Town was won, in old time, by *Ethelfleda*, that victorious Lady of the *Mercians*, from the *Danes*, of whom she made a very great slaughter.

Dardanelli, two opposite Castles in the *Helle-spontick Straits*, possessing the Places of the ancient *Sestus* and *Abydus*. So celebrated by Poets for the loves of *Hero* and *Leander*.

Dardanus, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Electra*, who having killed his Brother *Jasius*, fled to *Samothrace*; afterwards he went into *Asia*, where he built *Dardanium*, or *Troy*. Also the name of a Magician, so eminent, that from him Witchcraft hath among some derived the appellation of *Dardanian Art*.

Darick, a kind of ancient Coyn, bearing the value of two shillings, which had upon it the Image of *Darius*.

Darien, a Province of *America*, adjoyning to *Castena*, *Aurea*, or *Panama*.

Darius, the Names of several ancient Kings of *Persia*, as *Darius Histaspis*, *Darius Nothus*, and *Darius Codomannus*; which last was overcome by *Alexander the Great*.

Darnel, Cockle-weed.

Darnix, a sort of Stuff so called from *Dornick*, a Town of *Flanders*, but better known by the name of *Tourna*, where it is made.

Darreine, as *Darreine*, presentment, last presentment. An Affize thereof lyes, where I or any Ancestors have presented a Clerk to a Church, and after, the Church being void by the Death of the said Clerk, a Stranger presents his Clerk to the Church, in disturbance of me; *Darreine* continuance, is when the Defender or Tenant pleads new matter done after the continuance of the Plea.

Darreighn, (*old word*) an attempt.

Dartos, one of the membranes that involve the Stones.

Darford, or *Darenford*, a Town in *Kent*, so called from the River *Daren*, where King *Edward the Third* built a Nunnery, which was afterward converted into a Royal Palace.

Darii, an artificial word among Logicians, by which it signified the third Mood of the first Figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is a Universal Affirmative, the two last Particular Affirmatives.

Daruga,

Daruga, an Officer of State among the *Persians*.

Data, things given or granted. A term in Geography for something Propos'd or known, in order to the finding out of other things unknown.

Datary, the most considerable Officer in the Chancery of *Rome*, through whose hands all the vacant Benefices pass, except the Consistorial. It signifies also the Office of the *Datary*, or the Place where he executes his Jurisdiction.

Date, (*Dactylus*) the Fruit of the Palm-tree: Also the day of the Month and Year wherein any Letter is written.

Datifi, the fourth Mood of the third Figure in Logick, in which the Propositions are answerable to *Darii* in the first Figure.

Datism, (*Greek*) an often rehearsal of the same thing, by heaping of Synonyma's together; from *Datis* a Satrape of *Greece*.

The *Dative Case*, the third of the six Cases in Grammar, used in actions of giving or attributing.

Daventria, (*Daventry*) the principal City of *Overysfel*, one of the seven United Provinces: Also a Town in *Northamptonshire*.

David, (*Heb.* Beloved) the Son of *Jesse*, he slew the Giant *Goliath*, the Champion of the *Philistines*, and was by God's appointment anointed King of *Israel*, after the death of *Saul*.

David, a Sea term, being a short piece of Timber, at the end whereof in a Notch, they hang a Block in a Strap call'd the Fish-block.

St. David's Day, the first of *March*, kept Solemnly by the *Welch*, in honour of their Patron *St. David*, whom their Records and Traditions testify to have been a Person of eminent Sanctity and Austerity of Life, excellently Learn'd, a most Eloquent Preacher, and a Bishop of *St. David's* in *Pembrokeshire*. He Flourish'd in the fifth and sixth Age, and died in the 110th year of his own. The *Welch* wear a Leek upon that day, in memory of a famous Victory by them obtain'd against the *Saxons*, at what time by *St. David's* perswasion they wore Leeks in their Hats, as a Military Distinction.

David's Staff, an Instrument used in Navigation, consisting of two Triangles united together, but the one longer than the other, and both having their Base Arched, and containing an entire Quadrant of ninety Degrees between them in the Circle of their Bases.

David's Quadrant, an Instrument us'd by Seamen, wherewith they observe the height of the Sun with their Backs toward it.

Dauphin, an Appellation, commonly given to the King of *France* his eldest Son, from a Province so called of *Gallia Braccata*, or *Narbonensis*; a certain Earl whereof, named *Humbert*, sold it to *Philip of Valois* King of *France*, for a very small rate; but upon condition that the Heir Apparent of *France*, should still be call'd the *Dauphin of Viennois*, *Vienna* being one of the chief Cities of this Province.

Daunfet, a term in Heraldry, being almost

the same with a line Indented, but only it is deeper and wider.

Day, signifieth in Law a day in Bank before ordinary Judges, wherein the Party should appear and Plead: The days are either Astronomical, or Political: *Astronomical*, are either Natural or Artificial. An Artificial day consists of 12 Hours. A Natural day contains 24 Hours. The beginning of the Political days is various. The *Athenians* began their days from Sun-set: The *Jews* and *Babylonians*, from Sun-rise: The *Egyptians* and *Romans*, from Midnight; from whom we take our Pattern. The Parts of Political or Civil days, are 1. After Midnight. 2. The Cock's Crow. 3. The space between the first Cock's Crow and Break of day. 4. The dawn of the Morning. 5. The Morning. 6. Noon, or Mid-day. 7. The Afternoon. 8. Sun-set. 9. Twilight. 10. The Evening. 11. Candle-time. 12. Bed-time. 13. the Dead time of the Night.

D E

Dea Bona, or Good Goddess, a Name attributed by the old Heathen to the Earth, whom they Worshipped as a Goddess: She was also call'd *Ops*, *Fatua*, and *Fauna*. The Poets feign, that being drunk with Wine made of Myrtle-Berries, call'd *Myrtidanum*, she was whipp'd to death by her Husband *Faunus*, with Myrtle-Twigs.

Dea viriplaca, a certain Goddess among the ancient *Romans*; in whose Chappel, Man and Wife, after they had fallen out, were Reconciled again.

Deacon, (the *Greek*, *Diaconus*) a Minister or Servant) is an Officer of the Church that is appointed to distribute Alms to the Poor.

Dead-mens-eyes, Blocks which have many Holes, but no Sheevers, wherein the Laniers go that make fast the Shrowds to the Chains.

Dead-pledge, Land or Moveables Pawned for Mony; which is to be the Creditors for ever, if the Mony be not repaid at the time agreed on: It is also call'd *Mortgage*.

Dead-water, the eddy water at the Stern of a Ship.

Deaf, said of one that cannot hear Sounds; and apply'd sometimes to one that pretends not to hear, when he does.

Dean, an Ecclesiastical Magistrate, that hath power over ten Canons; and those which have a Jurisdiction assigned them by the Bishop, over other Ministers and Parishes near adjoining, are call'd *Deans rural*.

Dean and Chapter, is a Body Corporate Spiritual, consisting of many able Persons, as the Dean and his Prebends, and they together make a Corporation; and as this Corporation, may jointly purchase Lands and Tenements to the use of their Church and Successors, so every of them severally may purchase to the use of himself and his Heirs.

Death,

Death, a separation of the Soul from the Body, which terminates Life.

Deauration, a gilding over.

Debauchery, or *Desbouchery* (*French*) Riot, disorderly Revelling.

De bene esse, a term used in Common Law, as when a Defendant's Deposition or Bail, is only allowed for the present, but after more full Examination, is either to stand or fall.

Debentur, a Bill drawn upon the Publick, for the payment of any Seamans or Land Soldiers Arrears to the Creditor.

Debet, said of that which remains behind unpaid, after the Stating of an Accompt.

Debet & solet, a Writ of Right, which hath those words in it, as formal words not to be omitted, when a Man sueth for a thing now first of all denied him, and which hath been enjoyed by his Ancestors, as Suit to a Mill, Common of Pasture, or the like.

Debilitation, a making weak or feeble.

Debilities, certain Affections of the Planets, whereby they are Weaken'd, and their Influences become less Vigorous; and they are either Essential, when a Planet is in his Detriment, Fall, or Peregrine; or Accidental, as when he is in the 12th 8th or 6th Houses; or Combust. By each of which Circumstances, as he is more or less afflicted, so he is said to have so many or so few Debilities.

Debiso, a Writ which lieth where a Man oweth Mony upon Obligation; a Bargain for any thing Sold.

Debonaire, Sweet, Gracious, Courteous: Also of a brisk or sprightly Air.

Deborah (*Hebr.* a Word, or a Bee) *Rebecca's* Nurse: Also a Prophetess who Judged *Israel*, and sent *Barak* against *Sisera*.

Deboishery, or *Deboishness*. See *Debauchery*.

Debt, what is due from one Man to another, whether Mony, Goods, &c. Also a Writ that lies where any sum of Mony's due, by reason of any Contract or Bargain, &c. whether Months, Years or Books, &c.

Decade, (*Greek*) the number of Ten. As the *Decads* of *Livie*.

Decacordon, an Instrument of ten Strings.

Decadency, a declining or falling down, Decay, Ruin.

Decagon, (*Greek*) a term in Fortification and Geometry, signifying a figure of ten Angles.

Decalogue (*Greek*) the Ten Commandments, imparted to the Jews by God from *Moses*.

Decameron, (*Greek*) a Book of Fables, written by *Boccace*; so called, because it is divided into ten Parts, or Books.

To *Decamp*, a term now grown much in use in Military Affairs, and signifies to rise from the present place of Incampment, in order to a removing and Incamping in another Place.

Decan, one of the six Regions or Kingdoms, into which, that part of the *East-Indies* called *India intra Gangem* is divided, the rest are *Orixa*, *Narsinga*, *Coromandel*, *Malabar*, and *Cambaja*.

Decanate, by some called *Decurie*, and in Astrology the Face, is one third part, or ten Degrees

of each Sign, attributed to some particular Planet, which being therein, shall be said to have one Dignity, and consequently cannot be Peregrine; tho if he be not otherwise fortified, we may repute him to be a Man ready to be turn'd out of Doors, having much ado to keep up his sinking Credit.

Decantation, in Chymistry, the pouring off of any Liquor which settleth by inclination.

Decapitation, a Beheading.

Decapolis, a Country of *Syria*, so called because it contained Ten Cities.

Decarch, (*Greek*) a Commander or Governor over Ten.

Decease, Death.

To *Deceive*, to Confe dextrously.

December, one of the Twelve Months, so called as being the Tenth from *March*.

Decempedal, Ten foot long.

Decemtales, a Law term, being a supply of Ten Men impannelled upon a Jury, and not appearing, which are to be a like in reputation to those that were Impannelled.

Decemvirate, the Office of the *Decemviri*, who were ten Noble Men among the *Romans*, chosen to govern the Commonwealth in place of the two Consuls, untill the Law were fully established.

Decennial, lasting, or being of the age of ten Years.

Deception, Deceit, Fraud, or Beguiling. A false judgment of Mind concerning any thing.

Deceptione, a Writ that lieth against him that deceitfully doth any thing in the name of another, for him that receiveth damage thereby.

Decerption, a cropping off, or pulling away.

Decertation, a striving for any thing.

Decies tantum, a Writ that lieth against a Juror that taketh Mony to give his Verdict, wherein there is recoverable ten times so much as he took.

Decencie, the outward Civility and befeemingness that ought to be observed in Gesture and Habit.

Decimal Arithmetick, the art of Tens, wherein any Integer, as Pounds, Yards Perches, &c. are taught to be divided into ten, a hundred, or a thousand Parts.

The Decimal Chain, a certain Mathematical Instrument for the measuring of Land, which is to be divided into ten equal parts.

Decimation, a gathering Tithes; also a punishing every tenth Man by Lot.

De decimis solvendis, &c. a Writ which formerly lay against those that had Farmed the Priors *aliens* Lands of the King.

Deciners, or *Doziners*, such as were wont to have the check of ten Friburgs for the maintenance of the Peace; the limits of whose Jurisdiction was called *Decenna*.

To *Decipher*, to find out the Alphabet of a Cypher, or the meaning of a Letter written in Cyphers. To penetrate the bottom of a difficult Affair.

Decison,

Decifion, a determining of any business of Controverfie. The Action of the Debating Mind, by which it pronounces Sentence upon things already weighed and considered.

The Deck of a Ship, the Floor of Planks which lies upon the Beams, and on which the great Guns are placed. There are three Decks, first; second and third, whereof the lowest is the first, also the Half Deck, is that which is from the Main Mast to the Stem; the Quarter Deck, that which is from the Steerage aloft, to the Masters Cabbin; the Spar-Deck is the uppermost betwixt the two Masts; a Flush Deck, or a Deck Flush, Fore, and Aft, is, when from Stem to Stem it lies upon a right Line without any fall.

Declamation, an Invective against Persons and Vices; also an Oration, made of some feign'd Argument.

Declamatory, belonging to a Declamation.

To Declaime, to recite in publick either any Discourse or Verses, like an Actor, or an Orator.

Declaration, a shewing forth; also in Common Law, it is the shewing in Writing the Grief of the Demandant or Plaintiff, against the Tenant or Defendant, wherein he supposeth to have received Wrong.

Declarative, an Act declaring the Will of a Superior.

Declaratory, an Act or Clause which declares and confirms some particular thing.

To Declare, to make known, to Publish. The King has Declared War, &c. The Parliament has Declared such a Marriage void.

Declension, or *Declination*, or declining or bowing down; also in Grammar, it signifieth the varying of Cases and Tenses in Nouns and Verbs. In Astrology, the Declination of a Planet, is his distance from the Equator; and as he declines from thence, either Northward or Southward, so is his Declination nominated, either North or South. Declination of a Disease is, when it recedes from its height, and the Patient is beyond Danger. In Navigation, Declination is the variation of the Needle, when it does not turn exactly toward the North.

Declinator, a Mathematical Instrument, to take the Declination of the Planets.

To Decline, to diminish, lessen, decay, to avoid; to vary the Cases of Noun Substantive, by means of the Article, or Termination of the Word.

Declivity, a bending downwards, steepness.

Decoction, a boiling away; it is applied chiefly to medicable things, as Herbs, Roots, &c.

Decollation, a beheading.

Decomposite, a term in Grammar, signifying a Word equally compounded, that is by the addition of two other Words, as *In-dis-position*.

Decoration, an adorning or decking.

Decortication, a pulling off the outward Rind or Bark.

Decorum, good Grace, Order, Decency. Decorum is that which becomes every Body, and is consentaneous to every thing. So that the Action may correspond with the degree which he holds, and the Employment he is in.

Decrees, or *Decretals*, a Volume of the Canon Law, composed by *Gratian*, a Monk of the Order of *S. Benedict*.

Decrement, a decreasing; also in the Universities, *Decrements* are Fees paid by the Scholars for the spoiling or indamaging of any thing made use of from the Colledge.

Decrepit, weak and impotent with Age.

Decrepitation, said of common and other Salts, when they are calcin'd by Fire, without Fusion, because they crackle in the Flame.

Decressant, the waning or decreasing Moon.

Decretal, belonging to a Decree.

To Decry, to cry down, to forbid the Use of Money or Foreign Manufactures, by publick Proclamation: To take away the Credit and Reputation of any Person.

Decrustation, a taking away the uppermost Rind or Crust of any thing.

Decumbence, a lying down.

Decumbiture, a lying down, it is a Word particularly used in Physick, when a Man is so violently taken with a Disease, that he is forced to take his Bed; and it is properly taken from the first lying down of the Diseased, and from this the Crisis is to be gathered. Decumbiture in Astrology is understood by a Figure, which is erected at that Moment when a Disease first invades a Person; by which Figure of the Decumbiture the Artift finds out the Nature of the Disease, Parts afflicted, Prognosticks of Death or Recovery, the most proper Medicaments, true Times of the Crisis, &c.

Decuple, tenfold.

Decurion, the chief of a *Decurie*, which signifieth a Band of Ten Soldiers, or a company of Ten Senators; also an Alderman or Burgefs of a City.

Decussation, a cutting across, or in the form of a Figure of Ten. A Term in Opticks, signifying the Point where the Beams or Lines of Light cross each other.

Decussion, a shaking off.

Decussory, a Surgeons Instrument, by which the *Dura Mater*, being pressed, is accurately adjoyn'd to the Scull, so that the snotty Matter, gathered between the Scull and the *Dura Mater* may be evacuated by a Hole made with a Trepan.

To Dedicate, to set apart for sacred use: To address a Book to some Person of Dignity, to give a Reputation to it, or to request the Protection of the Person to whom it is addressed.

Dedimus Potestatem, a Writ whereby Commission is given to a private Man for the speeding of some act appertaining to a Judge. It is called by the Civilians, *Delegation*.

De deoneranda pro rata Portionis, a Writ that lyes where a Man is distrained for Rent that ought to have been paid by others proportionably.

To Deduct, to subtract, to withdraw from, to lessen, to retrench.

Deeds, signifie in Common Law, Writings that contain the effect of a Contract between Man and Man, which the Civilians call *Literarum Obligatio*.

Deep sea-head, the Lead which is hung at the Deep-sea-line to sink it down.

Deep-sea-line, a small Line with which Seamen sound in deep Waters to find Ground.

Dees, (*Uraniscus*, old word) a Canopy.

Deesis (*Greek*) a beseeching, a Figure of Sentence which is oft-times elegantly made use of in Oratory and Poetry, upon occasion either of earnest entreaty or calling to witness;

Lydia dic per omnes, te, deos oro. Horat.

Per has ego lachrymas dextramq; tuam te. Virg.

Defaillance, a Failing or Defect.

Defamation, is when a Man speaks slanderous words of any other Man, Court of Judicature, Magistracy, or Title of Land, for which the Party shall be punished according to the nature of the Offence.

Defatigation, a making weary.

Defaulking, an abating, or cutting off in Accompts.

Default, (in Law) a Non-appearance in Court without sufficient Cause made out.

Defeasance, or *Defeifance*, signifieth in Common Law, a Condition annexed to an Act, Obligation, or Recognizance; which being performed, the Act, &c. is made void.

To *Defeat*, to Rout, put to Flight, Overthrow: The Enemy was totally Defeated.

Defecation, a refining or cleansing from dregs.

Defect, an Imperfection, Blemish, natural Vice, want of; as defect of Judgment, defect of Memory. The want of some part or Member.

Defection, a failing: Also a revolting or falling off.

Defeifance. See *Defeasance*

Defence, that which the Defendant ought to make immediately after the Declaration is made.

To *Defend*, to uphold, maintain, justify, to keep off any act of Violence; to make a stout Resistance. Apply'd to Arguments and criminal Causes; such a one well defended his Thesis. Such a one made a good Defence at the Bar for himself.

Defendant, is in Common Law, he that is sued in an Action Personal, as Tenant is he who is sued in an Action Real.

Se Defendendo, an expression in the Law for any ones killing another Man in his own defence; which the Law allows for a sufficient justification of the Fact.

Defendemus, a word used in Feoffment or Donation, binding the Donor and his Heir to defend the Donee.

Defender of the Faith, a Title given by Pope Leo the Tenth, to King Henry the Eighth of England, and continued ever since as the proper Title of the Kings of England, as *Most Christian*, is the Title of the Kings of France, and *Catholic* of the Kings of Spain.

Defensatives, a term in Physick; those Medicines which divert the Humours from the place affected.

Defensive, as Defensive War, when an Enemy stands upon his own Defence, without seeking

to Offend. *Defensive Arms*, as Cuiraces, Helms, &c.

Deference, Respect, Submission.

Deferents, in Astronomy signifie Circles, or Orbs, carrying not so much the Epycircles, as the very body of the Planet fix'd therein, and causing the same to be roll'd about the World, whether in its Epycircle or proper Orbit.

Deficiency, a want or failing.

Definition, an Explication, or according to Logicians, an unfolding of the essence of a thing, by its Genus and Difference in few words.

Deflagration, a Chymical way of preparing Medicines, by setting them on fire, as Nitre and Sulphur, Antimony and Nitre when a flame suddenly arises.

To *Deflowre*, to crop the flower of a Maidens Virginity, by Violence and against her will.

Deflexion, bending down, a bowing or turning aside.

Defluxion, a flowing downward; also in Physick it is taken for a falling down of Humours to any part of the Body.

Dest, (old English) little, pretty and handsome.

Deformation, a deforming, or making out of form.

Deformity, Uglinefs, that which is displeasing to the sight for want of due Proportion.

Desorfour, in Common Law, is one that casteth another out of Possession by force; whereas *Disseisor* is he that doth it without force.

To *Defray*, to pay Charges of another Person.

Defordar, a great Officer belonging to the Grand Signior or Turkish Emperor; equivalent to Lord High Treasurer with us.

Defunct, Dead.

To *Degenerate*, to fall from a more noble to a baser Kind: To go aside from the Vertues of our Ancestors.

Deglutination, an Unglewing.

Deglutition, a speedy Devouring. In Physick it is taken for a power of the animal Faculty, which makes us swallow our Meat and Drink with an Appetite.

Degradation, a casting out from any Dignity or Office.

To *Degrade*, to put out of Office; to put a Man from his Degree, Estate, or Dignity.

Degree, a step or Stair; by a Metaphor, any state or condition, which is as it were an ascending, or descending from one State to another. In Astronomy, it is the thirtieth part of any of the twelve Signs, or rather the 36th part of the whole Circle; and the distance of one Degree of Heaven, is vulgarly accounted to answer to 60 Miles on Earth. In Physick and Chymistry, it is the intenseness, or remissness of the hot or cold quality of any thing.

Dehortation, a Dissuading.

Deianira, the Daughter of Oeneus, King of Aetolia, first Espoused to Achelams, then to Hercules.

Dejuration, the taking a solemn Oath.

To *Deifie*, to make a God of one.

Deifca-

Deification, the ascribing of Divine Honours to a mortal Person after his Decease.

Deipnosophists, (Greek) a company of Wise Men discoursing at Supper.

Deity, Godhead. The Nature or Essence of God.

Delamere, a Forest in *Cheshire*, whereof the *Downs of Uskinton* were, by the Gift of *Ranulph*, the first Earl of *Chester*, made Foresters by Hereditary Succession. In this Forest, *Edelfleda*, the *Mercian* Lady built a Town call'd *Adelbury*, i. e. The happy town; which now being nothing but a heap of Rubbish, is called *The Chamber of the Forest*.

Delator, an Accuser or Informer.

A *Delay*, a putting off the prefixed time for doing any thing. Bad Paymasters seek all delays to avoid Payment.

Delayed, an Epithete given to Wine when it is mingled with Water.

To *Delegate*, to Delegate by extraordinary Commission, certain Judges to hear and determine a particular Case.

A *Delegate*, he that executes Judgment in the place of a Civil or Ecclesiastical Judge.

Deletion, a Blotting out.

Deleter, Deadly, Destructive; a word used by *Hudibras*.

Delf, (*Delphi*) a very neat and pleasant Town in *South Holland*.

Delgovitia, the name of an ancient Town in *Yorkshire*, which stood as some think, in that place where now *Wighton* is.

Delibation, (*Lat.*) a Sacrificing; also a tasting.

To *Deliberate*, to examin the Pro and Con of an Affair, or Proposition, and thereupon to judge and determine.

Deliberation, a consulting, or debating. The Examination of some certain Thing, or Proposition, whether alone, or in Company, to see whether it be bad or good, feasible or not.

Delict, a slight Offence, or Crime.

Deliberative, addicted to Consider and Examine.

Delicate, applied to any piece of Workmanship; it signifies Curious, Excellent. We also say, such a one has a delicate Taste, that is, a meer squeemish Taste: Such a one has a delicate Conscience, that is, a scrupulous tender Conscience. In difficult Affairs or Questions, we say, 'tis a delicate Affair or Question that ought to be gingerly handl'd.

Deligation, a part of Surgery, that concerns the binding up of Wounds, &c.

Delineation, a drawing the first Draught; any representation upon Paper, or by way of Discourse.

A *Delinquent*, one that hath committed an offence or Crime.

Deliquation, the preparing of things melted upon the Fire. A term in Chymistry.

Deliquium, a Chymical term, signifying the dissolving of any hard Body into a Liquor, as Salt, or the Powder of any calcined Matter, &c. in a moist place.

Deliration, a doting, or being besides ones senses.

Delirium, Dotage. In Physick it is the frantick or idle talk of People in a Fever, being a depravation of the Imagination and Judgment, arising from a disorderly motion of the Animal Spirits.

To *Deliver*, to put Money, Papers, or Goods, into the hands of another Person. To set free from Slavery, Servitude, or any other Trouble, or Disturbance. A Woman brought to Bed, is said to be deliver'd of a Child.

Delos, an Island in the *Aegean* Sea, the chiefest of the *Cyclades*, where *Apollo* and *Diana* were Born; whence they were called the *Delian* Twins.

Delph, or *Delftens*, is an abatement placed in the middle of an Escutcheon, proper to him that revoketh his own Challenge, and eateth his own words; being the figure of the bottom of a Spade in a Field, *Tenne*, or Tawny.

Delphos, a Town of *Phocis* in *Greece*, famous for the Temple and Oracle of *Apollo*.

Deltoides, a triangular Muscle, which being fastn'd to the middle strong Tendon of the Shoulder, lifts up the Shoulder it self.

Deltonon, (Greek) a Constellation of Stars resembling the figure of a Greek Delta Δ .

Delusion, a Deceiving or Beguiling.

Deluge, an inundation or overflowing of Waters. Attributed to multitudes of People, and numerous Calamities.

Demagogue, (Greek) a leader of the People: It is taken for one that heads any party or Faction.

Demand, in Common Law is opposite to *Plaint*; for in pursuit of Civil Actions, if they be Real Actions, the pursuer is called *Demandant*; if Personal, Plaintiff. Generally taken, it is an Address to any Person, to obtain something of him.

Demefn, or *Demain*, by the Civilians called *Dominicum*, is that Land which a Man holdeth originally of himself, especially a Patrimony belonging to a Prince, or the Church; whereas, *Feodum* are those which he holdeth by the benefit of a Superior.

Ancient Demefn, a Tenure by which Crown Mannors were held in the time of *William* the Conqueror, and somewhat before.

Demi, joyned with another word signifieth half; as *Demigod*, &c.

Demichace Boots. See *Wholechace*.

Demigorge, the Right line comprehended between the extremity of the Curtain and the Centre of the Bastion.

Demilune, an Out-work comprehended under two Faces, and two small Flanks placed beyond, but near the Moat, overagainst the point of the Bastion, of which the Gorge terminates in a Bow or Crescent.

Demin, (old word) a Judge.

To *Demise*, to Farm or Let.

Demission, a casting down, or abasement.

Democracy, (Greek) a Government wherein the Magistrates are chosen from among the People, and by the People.

Democritus, a famous Philosopher, born at *Abdera*, who thought the World to be composed of Atoms.

Demolition, Ruin, Destruction.

Demolish, to ruin, destroy, to throw to the Ground.

Demon. The Ancients called certain Spirits or Genius's that appeared to Men, sometimes to serve, sometimes to hurt 'em, by the name of *Demons*. Christians use the word as well for good as evil Spirits.

Demoniac, possess'd with an evil Spirit.

Demonologie, a treatise of evil Spirits.

Demoniack. See *Demoniack*.

Demonstration, a shewing, or making plain. An Argument so clear and convincing, that the Conclusion must needs be Infallible.

Demonstrative, easie to be shewn or explained: In Grammar it is taken Substantively for that sort of Pronoun, which shews a thing that was not spoken of before.

Demonstrative; as demonstrative Reasons and Arguments, are such as are convincing, evident, and certain.

Demosthenes, an *Athenian*, the most renowned of Orators, the Son of a Knife-Cutler.

Demur, signifieth in Common Law a kind of pause upon any point of Difficulty.

Denariata terra, the fourth part of an Acre of Land: It is also called *Farding-deal*, or a Farundel of Land.

Denary, the number of Ten: Also the same as *Deneer*.

Denbigh, the chief Town of *Denbighshire*, called by the *Britains*, *Cled fryn-yn Rose*, i. e. a rough Hill in *Rose*; for so that part of *Wales* was anciently named.

Deneer, a kind of Copper Coin, which in value is about the tenth part of a Penny.

Denwere, (old English) Doubt.

Dene-lage, the Law of the *Danes*, by which a third part of *England* was govern'd before the Conquest.

Denis, a proper name, contracted from *Dyonisius*.

Deneck (*Arab*) the Tail of the Swan.

Deneck cleced, (*Arab*) the Tail of the Lyon.

Deneck, alihedi, (*Arab*.) the bowing of the Back, or doubling of the Tail of the Goat.

Denizen, signifieth in Common Law, an Alien that is Infranchised by the Princes Charter, whereby he is made capable of any Office, or of purchasing Land; but it cometh short of Naturalization, because a Stranger Naturaliz'd, may Inherit by Descent.

Dennington, a Castle in *Berkshire*, built by Sir *Richard de Aberbury*. It was once the Residence of the Poet *Chaucer*, afterwards of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*.

Denomination, a giving a Name, from some accident or occasion.

Denominator, of a Fraction; as in $\frac{1}{2}$. 2 is the Denominator, and 1, the Numerator.

Dense, thick, opposed to Rare by Philosophers; and that Body is said to be Dense, where the substance is more, and the quantity less.

To *Denshire*, is to cut off the Turf of Lands, and when it is dry, to lay it on heaps, and burn it to Ashes. Some will have it so called by contraction from *Devonshire*, where this sort of Husbandry is said to have been first used. This *Denshiring* of Land yields a very great Profit, even to barren Soil: It is otherwise called *Burn-beaking*, which is in all probability as much as to say, *Burning of Peat*; for Turf in many Places is called *Peat*.

Density, thickness. The quality of a compacted heavy Body.

Dent, a term in *Blazon*; as a Bordure Dent or indented, is when the Line of which the Border is made, is indented in and out like the teeth of a Saw.

Dental, a small Shell-fish, oblong, white, sharp without, very smooth within, hollow like a little Tube, and acuminate; on one side like a Dog's Tooth, whence it hath its name; it is an ingredient in the *Citrian Unguent*.

Dentelli, in Architecture a Member of the *Ionick* Cornish, which is square, and cut out at convenient distances, which gives it the form of a set of Teeth.

Dentifrice, a certain Powder made up into a consistence, wherewith to rub and cleanse the Teeth.

Dentiloquent, speaking in the Teeth.

Dentiscalp, a Tooth-picker, or Tooth-scraper.

Dentition, the time that Children put forth, or breed their Teeth, which is about the seventh Month.

Denudation, a making bare, or naked.

Denuntiation, (*Lat*.) a proclaiming or denouncing.

Deodand, a thing devoted, and consecrated to the Service of God, to expiate some eminent hurt or Mischief it hath done.

Deosculation, (*Lat*.) a kissing with eagerness.

To *Depaint*, to make the Representation of any Story, Passage, or Thing with a Pen. Figuratively to set forth in lively Colours of Oration, the noble Actions or Vices of any Person.

Departer, a Term in Law, signifying, He that pleading one thing at the first in Bar of an Action, and being replied thereunto, doth in his Rejoinder shew a matter contrary to his first Plea: Also departers of Gold or Silver are those that purifie and part those Metals from the courser sort: They are also called Parters and Finers.

Departure in despite of the Court, is, when the Tenant or Defendant appeareth to the Action brought against him, and hath a day over in the same Term, and does not appear, but makes default; it is called a departure in spite of the Court.

Depauperation, a making poor.

Depeculation, a publick Thievery, or stealing from the Commonwealth.

To *Depend*, to stay or rely upon. Said of an Inferior in respect of a Superior; as the preservation of all Beings depends upon Providence.

Dependance, Subjection, Inferiority.

Deptford, a famous Ship-dock in *Kent*, where the Ships for the King's Navy us'd to be built, and where a relick of Sir *Francis Drake's* Ship is put to be seen. It was anciently called *West Greenwich*, and at the Conquest of *England*, was given to *Gislebert Mammignot*, one of *William* the Conqueror's Soldiers.

Depilation, a making bare of Hairs, a making Bald.

Deplorable, vehemently to be Lamented.

To *Deplore*, vehemently to bewail or bemoan the Misfortune of any one.

Deporation, a Mourning for, or Bewailing.

To *Deplume*, to strip off Feathers.

Deponent, laying down: In Grammar it signifieth a Verb which hath a Passive termination, and an Active signification: Also in Common Law it is he who deposeth or layeth down any matter upon Oath.

Depopulation, a spoiling or unpeopling any Country.

Deportation, a carrying away; a sort of Banishment in use among the *Romans*, by which they assign'd some Island or other place for the Party Banished to abide in, with a prohibition not to stir out upon pain of Death.

Deportment, Carriage, Comportment or Behaviour.

To *Depose*, to give testimony in a Court of Justice of what a Man has seen or heard. Also to deprive a Sovereign Prince of his Dignity and Employment.

Depositum, a pledge or gage committed to the trust of any one.

Depravation, a spoiling, corrupting of Taste, Manners, or Doctrine.

Depradation, a preying upon, a taking away by force.

Deprecation, a diverting God's Judgments by Prayer; a praying against any Calamity. A wishing that some great Mischief may befall him that swears not the Truth.

Deprehension, a catching or taking unawares.

Depress the Pole; so many Degrees as you Sail or Travel from the Pole, you are said to Depress the Pole, because it becomes lower and nearer the Horizon.

Depression, a pressing downward: Also an humbling.

Deprivation, a bereaving or taking away.

To *Depucelate*, to deprive a Maid of her Virginity.

Depulsion, a driving from.

Depuration, the cleansing of a Wound from its Filth and Matter; a word used in Physick and Chirurgery.

To *Depute*, is for a Body Corporate to send some of their Members to a Prince or Assembly to pay their Homages, to represent their Necessities; to be present at their Debates or the like.

Deputy, a Lieutenant, one that governs in the place of another.

To *Dequace*, (old word) to Dalh.

Derbent, a strong and famous Port Town in *Persia*, upon the *Caspian* Sea, viewing from her lofty Turrets the *Armenian* and *Hircanian* Territories; as also *Ararat* and the Sea.

Derbices, a People of *Asia*, Inhabiting near the Mountain *Caucasus*, who strangle their Kindred as soon as they arrive at the age of Seventy Years, and eat their Flesh, inviting their Neighbours to the Feast. And this they hold to be the most noble kind of Burial.

Derceto, the name of a certain Idol Goddess, anciently Worshiped at *Askalon*, her forepart representing the shape of a Woman, her hinder part the shape of a Fish; most probably the same with *Dagon*.

To *Dere*, (old word) to Hurt.

Dereliction, an utter forsaking.

Derein, signifieth the proof of an Action, which a Man affirmeth that he hath done, and his Adversary denies.

Derham, in the *Saxon* Tongue *Deorham*, a Town in *Gloucestershire*, where *Ceaulin* the *Saxon* King slew three Princes of the *Britains*, *Commeail*, *Condidan*, and *Fariemeiol*, and utterly subdued the Nation.

Derick, a proper name of a Man; it being a word contracted from *Theoderick*.

Derision, a scorning or laughing at.

Derivation, a drawing or taking: It is used in Grammar for the deriving of any word from its Original. Also in Physick, it is taken for a drawing of a Humour from one part of the Body to another: Also in Logick it is used by *Julius Ruffinianus* for the same figure of distinction with *Paregmenon*. See *Paregmenon*.

Dertmouth, a Port Town in *Devonshire*, which in former times *Monfieur de Castle*, a *French* Pirat, going about to Invade, was by the Country People intercepted, and slain.

Derogation, a lessening or detracting from the worth of any thing, or any Person.

Deruncination, a taking away Weeds, or any thing that molesteth the Ground.

Dervises, an Order of Religious Persons among the *Turks*, who undergo very sharp and strict Penances.

Descalsas, (*Spanish*) *Descalceari*, (*Lat.*) a sort of Fryers that go unshod or bare footed.

Descant, (called in *Latin*, *Frequentamentum vocis*, in *French*, *Fredon*) is a term in Musick, signifying the answering of quick Notes in one part unto a slower measure in the other part.

Descent, The Perpendicular, or Oblique tendency of any Body to the Center of the Earth. An issuing from one common Father in a Series of several General Generations: Also to make a Descent into an enemies Country, is to land a hostile and invading Force; an expression much brought into use of late.

Descention, a descending, a sitting or going down; in Chymistry, it is the falling downward of the Essential Juice, dissolved from the matter to be distilled.

Description, a setting forth the nature or property of any thing: The representation of any thing to the Life, either by Figures or by Discourses.

To *Descry*, to discover afar off.

Defection, a cutting or mowing down.

Desert, a Wilderness or solitary place. But *Desert*, with the accent in the last Syllable, signifieth Merit.

Desertion, a forsaking or abandoning.

Deferter, one that quits the place of his Abode. In War, a Deferter is one that runs from his Colours.

Desiccation, a Drying up.

Desidery, from the Latin, *Desiderium*; Desire or Lust: It is a word used by Chaucer.

Designation, or *Design* (Latin and French) a purposing or contriving: Also a project, invention, enterprize; the rough draught of a Picture without Colours. The first thought of some great Work set down in abstract; to be finish'd at large. Also in Rhetorick, Designation is used by *Julius Ruffinianus*, for the same figure of Speech which some call Distribution. See *Diarexis*.

Desipience, foolishness, indiscretion; also in Physick, it is taken for the dotage of a sick Person.

Desire, the love of some Benefit which is not present, but seems easie to be obtain'd; wherein it differs from Hope, which looks after an absent Benefit, difficult to be obtain'd.

To *Desist*, to leave off, or cease.

Deslavy, Lecherous, Beastly, a word used by Chaucer.

Desmonia, a County in Ireland, anciently Inhabited by the *Vellabri* and *Iberni*. It is Vulgarly called *Desmond*.

Desolation, a laying waste, by destroying whole Countries with Fire and Sword.

De son tort mesme, words of form us'd in an Action of Trespas, by way of reply to the Defendant's Plea.

Despair, a passion of the Soul, which troubles it to that degree as to make it lose all hope. A horrible and timorous consternation of an abject Mind. The lowest degree of Fear.

Despection, a casting ones Eyes downward.

Desperation, the same with Despair.

Despicable, liable to Contempt, or to be Despised.

Despoliation, a Robbing or spoiling.

Despondency, a dejection of Spirit, or Despairing.

To *Despoil*, to strip a Man of his Goods, or Estate. To Rob.

Desponsation, a Betrothing; a giving in Marriage.

Despote, (Greek) a great Title heretofore among the Greeks, being as much as Chief Lord, or Governor of a Country.

Despotical Dominion, the power of a Master over his Servant. The absolute power of a

Prince over his Subjects.

Despumation, the action by which we take off the Scum and other Impurities that separate from Substances by being boyl'd over the Fire.

DeSSERT, the last Service at a Table, consisting of Fruits and Sweet-meats.

Destination, an appointing or ordaining as it were by Destiny.

Destiny, Fate; the disposal or enchainment of second Causes, ordain'd by Providence, which carries with it a necessity of the Event. The three *Destinies*, three fatal Sisters. See *Lachesis*.

Destitution, an utter Forsaking or Deserting.

To *Destroy*, to Undo, Ruin, Annihilate. In Disputation, we say such an Argument may be easily destroy'd.

Destruction, a destroying or undoing; the desolation of an Empire, City, or Country.

Desuetude, a desisting from any Custom, or Use.

Detachment, a word now very much brought into use, in relations of the affairs of the French Army, and signifies a drawing off of a Party from one place for the relief or assistance of some Party, upon occasion, in another place.

To *Detain*, to withhold or keep the possession of Goods, Movable, or Immovable, Legally, or Illegally.

Detection, a revealing, or laying open.

Detention, a detaining or withholding by force, opposite to Restitution.

Deterioration, the Action by which any thing is made worse.

Determination, the Action by which any Cause or Motive to act, or not to act after this or that manner, is limited and restrained. Moral Determination is that which proceeds from a Cause operating Morally, that is, commanding, perswading, or advising some Effect. Physical Determination, is said to be the Action of God, whereby he stirs up a second Cause to Act.

Deterred, Frighted, Discouraged.

Deterfion, a cleansing or wiping with a dry Cloath.

Deterfive, of a cleansing or purifying Faculty.

Detestation, a detesting or abhorring. A Loathing, mortal Hatred.

To *Detest*, to Loath, to have a mortal hatred to a thing.

To *Dethrone*, to drive a Sovereign Prince from his Royal Seat.

Detinue, a Writ that lieth against him, who having Goods or Chattels delivered him to keep, refuseth to deliver them again.

Detonation, a Thundring down. In Chymistry, it is the Action of Minerals, that pierce and make a great noise, when they begin to be heated in the Crucibles, and that moisture which is inclosed therein, makes a great noise. *Detonation* carries off the impure and volatile Sulphur out of Substances.

Detraction,

Detraction, a drawing away; also the act of Slandering, or Back-biting.

Detriment, damage, or Loss. Astrologers call by the Name of Detriment one and the greatest of the Essential Debilities of a Planet; that is to say, the Sign which is directly opposite to that which is his House, as the Detriment of the Sun in Aquarius, because it is opposite to Leo.

Detrition, a diminishing any thing, by wearing or rubbing off some Particles.

Detrusion, a thrusting down.

Detruncation, (*Lat.*) a cutting off a Limb or Branch.

Deturpation, a fouling, or defiling, or making filthy.

Devastation, a laying waste.

Devastaverunt bona Testatoris, a Writ lying against Executors, for paying of Legacies without Specialties before the Debt upon the said Specialties be due.

Deucalidonians, a certain People inhabiting in old times the Western Parts of Scotland; they were vulgarly called *Picts*.

Deucalion, the Son of *Prometheus*; who with his Wife *Pyrrha*, were the only Persons saved in the Universal Deluge, being carried in a Ship to the top of *Parnassus*.

To *Devest*, signifieth in Common Law, to deprive of Possession.

Devexity, the bending or hanging down, the sloping steepness of any Place.

Deviation, a turning aside out of the way.

Devil, the chief of the wicked Angels that were thrown from Heaven for their Pride.

Devirgination, a deflowering, or depriving of Virginitie.

Devise, in Common Law, is when a Man in his Will bequeaths his Goods or his Lands to another, after his Decease, and he, to whom the Lands or Goods are bequeathed, is called the Devisee. Devise also signifieth a Motto, a short Sentence or Conceit, in a Coat of Arms, or Picture; and is also called an Imprese.

Deuno, an Idol adored by the *East Indians* of *Calicut*.

Devoir, duty, the Obligation that we have to do or say any thing, whether oblig'd by the Law, or by Writing, or by Civility. *Conjugal devoir*, see *Conjugal duty*. *Devoirs of Calais*, were the Customs due to the King for Merchandize, brought to or carried thence, when our Staple was there.

Devolution, a rolling down, a falling from one to another.

Devote, (*Lat.*) Vowed or Consecrated to God.

Devotion, a vowing or consecrating; also Piety, Religiousness.

Deusans, any kind of hard Fruit that lasteth long.

Deuteronomy, a Book written by *Moses*, signifying the Second Law, being the Fifth Book in the *Old Testament*.

Dew, is generated of a most thin cold Vapor, only exhaled so high by the Sun, as to keep it up in the Air; but when he withdraws himself from

our Hemisphere, it falleth down again in round Drops, and is by the coldness of the Air congeal'd.

Dewclaw, among Hunters the Bones or little Nails behind the Foot of the Deer.

Dewlap, the Skin which hangeth down under the Throat of an Ox.

Dexter-Epiploick Vein, the second Branch of the Spleen Vein which passeth to the *Epiploon* and *Colon*.

Dexterity, (*Lat.*) nimbleness, readiness, agility.

Dexter Aspect, is contrary to the Succession of the Signs.

Dexter Point, a Point in Heraldry, being that place in an Escutcheon, that hath its beginning near the right corner, in the Chief thereof.

D I

Dia, a Preposition set before divers Physical Compositions, to which the principal ingredient is adjoyned by Physicians and Apothecaries in their Dispensatories.

Diabetical, (*Greek*) a term in Physick, signifying troubled with the Diabetes; which is a disease wherein a Man's Water runneth from him without any Stay: After which followeth a violent Thirst and Consumption of the whole Body.

Diabolical, devillish.

Diacalaminthe, a Powder, whose main Ingredient is Mountain Calamint.

Diacatholicon, a certain Medicine, or Physical Composition of universal use, serving as a gentle Purge for all Humors.

Diachylon, a Plaister composed of Juices, or mucilages of certain Fruits, Seeds, and Roots, whose Office is to soften and concoct.

Diacodium, a Syrup made of the tops of Poppies and Water.

Diaconal, belonging to a Servant, Minister, or Deacon.

Diacoep, a Rhetorical Figure. See *Diastole*.

Diacodonum, a Confection made of the Flesh of Quinces and Sugar, commonly called *Marmalade*, being compounded with Spices, it becomes an Electuary.

Diadare, a great Officer among the *Egyptians*, next in Power to the *Sultan*.

Diadem, a Linnen Wreath for the Head, anciently worn by Kings and Emperors in the nature of a Crown.

Diarexis, dividing; also a Poetical Figure, wherein, for the verse-sake, one syllable is divided into two, which are noted over Head with two Points, as *Evoluisse* for *Evolviffe*; also a Rhetorical Figure of Speech which distributes several things; as, *Hic Dolopum manus, hic servus tendebat Achilles*, &c. This is called by *Julius Ruffinianus*, *Distributio* or *Designatio*. In Physick, *Diæresis* is an eating out or consuming of Vessels, by which from some cutting corroding Cause, some ways and passages are made, which ought not to have been. Or when some that really are, are dilated more than ordinary, so that the Humors which ought to have been contained in the Vessels run out.

Dia-

Diagalanga, (Greek) a Confection of Galin-gale, and certain hot Spices, good against the Wind-cholick, and cold distempers of the inward parts.

Diagnostick, (Greek) thoroughly knowing or discerning. In Physick, Diagnostick signs of a disease, are those signs which at present are apparent. Among Herbalists it is some particular sign whereby one Herb may be known from another.

Diagonal, (Greek) passing from corner to corner; in Geometry it is a particular *Parallelogram*, having one common Angle and Diagonal Line, with the principal *Parallelogram* or *Square*.

Diagonal, a Line in a Quadrangle, that Line which passeth from one corner to another.

Diagram, (Greek) a Sentence or Decree; also a Geometrical Figure, made with Lines or Circles, for the Demonstration of any Geometrical Proportion; also a Proportion of Measures in Musick, distinguished by Notes.

Diographical, (Greek) belonging to the Art of Painting or Graving.

Diagrydium, the dried Juice of the Root of the Herb Scammony, but not called so till it be prepared, and then it is a very great purger of Choler, Phlegm, and Watry Humors.

Dialect, (Greek) a propriety of Speech, or difference of Pronunciation, peculiar to each several Country; as in Greece heretofore there were the *Attick*, *Dorick*, *Ionick*, and *Aelick Dialects*, or *Idioms*; it is also the Art of Logick.

Diallel-lines, (Greek) Lines running Cross, and cutting one another.

Dialogism, (Greek) a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein a Man reasoneth, and discourseth with himself, as it were with another, what is to be done, as, *Quid igitur faciam?* Terent.

Dialogue, (Greek) a written Discourse, wherein two parties are brought in talking together.

Dialyton, (Greek) dis-joynd, a Rhetorical Figure, being the same with the *Asyndeton*.

Diamargariton, a very restorative Powder, generally mentioned and taught how to be made in Dispensatories; it is so called from the *Margarita* or Pearl, which is the Basis thereof, and is of two sorts, hot and cold.

Diameter, (Greek) a Geometrical Word, signifying a straight Line drawn through the middle, or centre of any Figure, and terminated at each end in the circumference of the Circle.

Diamond, the hardest, most sparkling and most precious of all Stones. Three things give a Diamond its true value; its Lustre or Water, its Weight or Bigness, and its Hardness. The Mogul has one that weighs 269 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carats, worth Eleven millions seven hundred, twenty three thousand two hundred seventy eight Livres, 14 s 9d. Also among Printers, it is a smaller Character or Letter than is commonly made use of.

Diamoschum, a Medicinal Powder, whose chief Basis in Musk.

Diana, the Moon, also the Goddess of Hunting.

Dianœa, (Greek) a Figure in Rhetorick, signifying a serious consideration of matter in hand.

A *Diænetick* Argumentation in Logick, is that which carries on a Discourse from one thing to another.

Diapasm, (Greek) a Pomander, or Perfume made of dry Powders, which is used upon several occasions.

Diapason, (Greek) an Eight, or the most perfect Concord in Musick.

Diapente, a certain Concord in Musick, vulgarly called a Fifth; also a Composition consisting of five Ingredients, viz. Myrrh, Gentian, Birthwort, Ivory, and Bay-berries; if a sixth thing, viz. Honey be added, it is called *Diæhexapla*; it is given by Farriers to Horses that want purging.

Diaper, a kind of Linnen cloth, which is wrought with Flourishes and divers sorts of Figures.

Diaper'd, a Bordure in Heraldry is properly said to be *Diapord*, where it is fretted all over, and hath something, quick or dead, appearing within the frets.

Diapering, in Painting, is an overrunning your Work, after it is quite finished, with Branches, or other Work.

Diaphanous, (Greek) transparent, or that may be seen through, or pierced through by the Sunbeams.

Diaphœnicon, (Greek) an Electuary used by Physicians to purge Phlegm and Choler, the Basis thereof being Dates.

Diapnetica, (Greek) Medicines that bring a Tumor to suppuration, and break a Sore.

Diaprunum, an Electuary made of Damask-Prunes, and divers other Simples, being good to cool the Body in burning Fevers; it is of two sorts, *Simple* and *Solutive*, the last whereof is the more effectual purgative.

Diaphony, (Greek) a harsh sound, a sound which maketh a Discord.

Diaphora, difference, a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein a Word repeated signifies another thing than at first it signified.

Diaphoretick, easily piercing through; a word used in Physick, and signifies a Medicine that discusses any Humor by Concoction, or Transpiration, or Sweating.

Diaphragm, a Fence, or Hedge; in Anatomy it signifieth a Skin, or Muscle, which passeth overthwart the Body, separating the Breast or middle Region, from the Stomach or lower Region.

Diapadesis, the sweating of Blood, through the Pores of the Veins.

Diaporesis, a doubting, a Rhetorical Figure, in which there seems to be doubt proposed to the Audience, before whom the Oration is made.

Diary, a Day-book.

Diargumena, one of the three Easterly Provinces of Persia, anciently called *Ariana* or *Aria*, the other two being *Hyrcania* and *Drangiana*.

Diarrhœa, a gentle Flux of the Belly, without Inflammation or Ulceration of the Intrails.

Diasatyryon, an Electuary, whereof the Basis is *Satyryon*, used by those in whom the Generative Faculty is less vigorous.

Diæscordium, an Electuary of great use in all pestilential and infectious Diseases, driving the cause

cause thereof from the Heart, which is the seat of Life : It hath its name from *Scordium*, which is the Basis thereof.

Diafenna, a purging Electuary, whose Basis is *Senna*, good against Quartan Agues, and all other diseases proceeding from Melancholy.

Diastole, (*Greek*) Extension, a Figure of Pro-fody, whereby a syllable short by nature is made long ; also a Rhetorical Figure of Sentence wherein between two Words of the same kind some Word is to be put, and sometimes two ; as—*Dii mea vota, Dii audiere Lyce*. Horat. *Duc age, Duc ad nos*, &c. This Figure is otherwise called *DiaCOPE*, and by *Ruffianus* by a *Latin* term *Separatio* : Also in Physick, it is taken for that motion of the Pulses, which dilates the Heart and the Arteries, being contrary to *Systole* which contracts them.

Diastyle, a sort of Edifice, where the Pillars are distanced one from another the breadth of three Diameters of the Pillar.

Diasyrmus, (*Greek*) a Figure in Rhetorick, in which we elevate any Person or thing by way of derision.

Diatefferon, one of the chief Chords in Musick, called a Fourth ; also a Plaister that consists but of four Ingredients.

Diatonick Musick. See *Enharmonick*.

Diatragacanth, a Confection made of Gum *Tragacanth*, and other Simples, good against the heat of the Breast.

Diatribes, a place where Orations, or Disputations are held.

Diatrion Santalon, a Composition mentioned in the *London Dispensatory*, which is made of the three sorts of *Saunders*, the White, Yellow, and Red, which is very effectual against the Yellow Jaundice, and Consumption of the Lungs.

Diatyposis, (*Greek*) a description, in Rhetorick it is a Figure wherein a thing is so lively describ'd, that it seems to be set as it were before our Eyes : As in the description of the Shield of *Achilles* in *Homer*, of *Hercules* in *Hesiod*, and of *Aeneas* in *Virgil*.

Dibble, a two forked Instrument, wherewith they set Herbs in a Garden.

Dicacity, taunting or mocking.

Dicaeologia, a Figure in Rhetorick, in which the justice of a cause is set in as short a Sentence as may be.

Dichotomy, a cutting in two pieces ; a dividing a Speech, or Discourse into two parts.

Dicker, (a term in Law) a quantity of Leather, containing ten Hides.

To *Dictate*, to tell any one what they are to write.

Dickins, a contraction from Devil-kins, or little Devils.

Dictator, a great Commander among the *Romans*, who had the chief Authority for the time being, both in War and Peace ; he was never chosen but upon some great occasion, and his Command was to last but half a Year.

Dictionary, a Collection, in the nature of a Catalogue, of all the Words in a Language, or in

one or several Sciences, explaining the Signification of 'em.

Dictum, the ancient Name of a City in *Caernarvonshire*, now called *Diganway*.

Didactic, that which serves to teach or explain the nature of things.

Didapper, a kind of Bird, so called from the *Greek* word *Diadiprein*, to duck under Water.

Dido, the Daughter of *Belus*, King of the *Tyrrians*, who built *Carthage* ; and falling in love with *Aeneas*, who was driven by Tempest on her Coast, killed her self, because he refused to marry her.

Didram, an ancient Coyn, valuing Fifteen Pence.

Didymus, an ancient Commentator, yet extant, upon *Homer*.

Diem clausit extremum, a Writ that lieth for the Heir of him that holdeth Land of the Crown, either by Knights Service, or in Soccage, and dieth. It is directed to the Escheator, to enquire of what Estate he was seised, and who is next Heir ; and this Inquisition is to be returned into the *Chancery*.

Dies datus, a Respite given to the Tenant or Defendant before the Court.

Diennial, of two Years continuance.

Diepe, (*Diepa*) the chief Town in the *Lower Normandy*, and one of the principal Havens of all that Province.

Diesis, a Sharp in Musick marked thus ♯.

Diespiter, as much as Father of the Day, a name attributed to *Jupiter*.

Diet, signifieth a General Convention of the *German Peers*, to consult of the Affairs of the Empire.

Diet, a Method in found Persons of living moderately ; in Sick, a Remedy consisting in the right use of the things necessary for Life.

Dieta rationabilis, a reasonable days Journey ; a Word used in the Civil Law.

Dietetical, belonging to a limited and moderate Diet, prescribed for the preservation or Recovery of Health.

Dieu & mon Droit, the general Motto of the Kings Arms, signifying God and my Right.

Diezeugmenon, (*Greek*) a Figure in Rhetorick in which several Clauses of a Sentence have reference to one Verb ; as, *Quorum ordo humilis, fortuna sordida, natura turpis a ratione abhorret*. It is otherwise called *Epizeugmenon*, and in *Latin* by *Aquila Romanus* *Dis-junctum* and *In-junctum*.

Diffamation, or *Defamation*, a disgracing, a blemishing any ones good Name.

Diffarreation, a Solemnity anciently used among the *Romans*, in the Divorcement of Man and Wife ; being the contrary of *Confarreation*.

Difference, distinction, diversity, contrariety ; the excess of one quantity, in respect of another.

Differences, in Heraldry are extraordinary additions, whereby Bearers of the same Coat-armor are distinguished each from other.

Difficult, troublesome to perform, to understand, to govern. We say a Fantastick Person is

a Person of a difficult Humor; we call troublesome Times difficult Times.

Difficuly, uneasiness, hardness, obscurity in the Writings of Authors.

Diffidence, doubtfulness, mistrustfulness.

Difflation, is, when through Heat, Spirits arising, are with a kind of Bellows, blown in the adverse *Camera*, and there are found coagulated; a Term in Chymistry.

Diffluence, a flowing asunder, or several ways.

Diffusion, a scattering or shedding abroad. Diffusion in Philosophy, is the dilating of a Substance into more parts.

Diffusive, prolix, extended. Such a one pleads well, but he is too diffusive.

Digastric, a double-bellied Muscle, which arises from the Teat-form'd Process, and ending in the inner middle part of the Chin, draws it downward.

Digestion, a disposing; a concocting of Meat in the Stomach; in Chymistry it is a concocting and maturing of crude things by an easie and gentle Heat.

Digests, a volume of the Civil Law so called, because the legal Precepts therein contained, are so excellently disposed and digested.

Digestive, Medicines in Physick, those which prepare for cleansing.

To *Dig a Badger*, in the phrase of Hunters, is to raise or dislodge him.

Dight, (old word) ready, adorned.

Digit, us'd by Astronomers for one twelfth part of the Body of the Sun or Moon, which they divided into so many parts, that they might know to a twelfth part how much of 'em was obscur'd in Eclipses. Also a Character that expresses a Figure in Arithmetic, as V for Five, X for Ten.

Digitation, a pointing with the Fingers; also an expressing the form of the Fingers.

Digladation, a fighting or disputing the matter with Swords.

Digne, neat, gentle, worthy. It is a Word used by Chaucer.

Dignitary, an Officer that hath no Cure of Souls, as Dean, Prebend, &c.

Dignity, honour, reputation, advancement, prelature, magistracy, considerable Employment. Essential Dignities of the Planets are, when Planets are in their own Houses, Exaltations, Triplicities, and Faces.

Digression, a wandering out of the way, a going from the matter in Hand. A Vice into which an Orator falls, when he wanders from his principal Subject to treat of another thing.

Dijudication, a deciding a difference between two.

Dike-grave, one that oversees the Dikes and Banks of the Low Countries, that keeps the Banks from Inundation of the Sea.

Dilaceration, a rending or tearing asunder.

Dilaniation, a butchering, or tearing in pieces.

Dilapidation, a taking away, or ridding of Stones; also wasting.

Dilatation, a widening, or laying at full length.

Dilatory, a Chirurgeons Instrument, having certain hollowneses within side, to draw barb'd Iron out of a Wound.

Dilatory, tedious, full of Shifts and Evasions.

Dilemma, (Greek) a double acception or taking; in Logick it is called a horned Syllogism, wherein both Propositions are so framed, that neither can well be denied.

Diligence, that Activity which inclines us to do our Duty, or execute our Designs with a more than ordinary swiftness. Exactness in the pursuit of a thing.

Dill, an Herb somewhat like Fennel.

Dilling, a Child born when the Parents are old.

Dilstone, otherwise called *Divelstone*, because it standeth upon the River *Divelesburn*, a Town in Northumberland, where King *Oswald* slew *Cedwalla* the British Tyrant.

Dilucidation, a making clear or plain.

Dilution, a purging or washing away; also Wine dilute, signifieth Wine that is mingled with Water.

Diluvial, belonging to a Flood or Deluge.

Dimension, the just measure or Proportion of any Figure. In Geometry, length, breadth and depth are called the Three Dimensions.

Dimeta, the ancient name of the People inhabiting that part of Wales, which containeth those Countreys now called *Caermardenshire*, *Pembroke-shire*, and *Cardiganshire*.

Diameter Iambick. See *Iambick*.

Dimication, a skirmishing or fighting.

Dimidiation, a dividing in the midst, a cutting into two halves.

Diminutive, little, small; in Grammar it is taken substantively for a word whose termination implies a littleness in respect of another thing that is bigger; as from *Tabula*, a Table, comes *Tabella*, a little Table or Tablet. In Heraldry, it is a blemishing or defacing of some particular Point of the Escutcheon, by the imposition of some stain and colour thereon. In Architecture, it signifies the lessening of a Pillar by little and little, from the Base to the top.

Dinah, (Heb.) Judgment, Jacob's Daughter by *Leah*, ravished by *Hemor*, the Son of *Sichem*, a Prince of the *Hivites*.

Dingle, a narrow Vale between two steep Hills.

Diocesan, a Bishop to whom the care of a Diocese is committed.

Diocese, the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of a Bishop.

Dioclesian, an Emperor of Rome, one of the Ten Persecutors, who having not reigned two whole years, resigned his Empire, and betook himself to a private Life.

Diodorus, surnamed *Siculus*, an excellent Historian, who flourished under the Emperor *Augustus*, his *Bibliotheca* contained Forty Books of the Roman, and other intermixed History.

Diogenes, a famous Philosopher who lived in a Tub, which he rolled up and down from place to place; he was for his churlish Disposition and clownish Conversation, called the *Cynick*.

Diomedes, the Son of *Tydeus* and *Deiphile*, and King of *Aetolia*; accounted one of the chiefest Heroes at the Wars of Troy; he wounded *Mars* and *Venus*, and fought with *Hector* and *Aeneas*.

Dion

Dion Cassius, a Historian of *Nice*, who besides his extant Books of the *Roman History*, is said by *Suidas* to have written the Acts of the Emperor *Trajan*, and the Life of *Arrianus* the Philosopher.

Dionysiodorus, a Flutiniſt, mentioned by *Pliny*.

Dionysius, a Historian of *Halicarnassus* in the Time of *Augustus*, besides his extant *Roman History*, he is said by *Suidas* to have written the Characters of the ancient Philosophers, and other things.

Dioptra, a Rule or Sine placed in the middle of an Astrolabe or any such like Instrument.

Dioptrick Art, that part of Perspective which belongs to Astronomy, and by Instruments searcheth out the Distance of the Sun and other Stars, comprehending the *Intercapedines* of Sun, Moon, and Stars.

Dioptrical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Dioptra or Geometrical Quadrate.

Diphyrges, the subsiding Drofs of perfect Brass, sticking to the Bottom of the Furnace, like the Ashes of burnt Wood: It is very desiccative, and cures foul Ulcers.

Diphthong, (*Greek*) a syllable composed of two Vowels clapt together into one.

Diple, a Mark in the Margent, to shew where a Fault is to be corrected.

Diploe, the lower thin Plate or Shell of the Skull: Also a double Vessel, usual among Chymists.

Diploma, a Charter, Letters Patents, the Licence of a Physician to practise, of a Divine to exercise his Function.

Dispas, a kind of Serpent whose biting causes most unquenchable Thirst.

Dipseline. See *Deepsealine*.

Diptere, that which has a double Isle or Wing. The ancients so called the Temples which were surrounded with two Ranges of Pillars: For their two Ranges made two Porticoes, which they call'd Wings or Bays.

Diptote, (*Greek*) signifieth in Grammar a Noun that hath but two Cases.

Diptychs, (*Greek*) folded Tables out of which the Names of famous Men were formerly recited at the Altar; those alive being written on the one side, and those dead on the other.

Dire, cruel, fell, unmerciful.

Direction, a directing or putting in the right way. In Astronomy, a Planet is said direct, when it moveth in its natural Course, according to the Direction of the Signs. In Chronology, the number of Direction is a Number consisting of thirty five, which containeth the term of Years between the highest and lowest falling of any of the moveable Feasts. Direction is a real Motion performed by the Motion of the Primum Mobile, whereby the Sun, Moon or other Star, or part of Heaven, which was a Man's Significator at his Birth, or is said to effect any thing concerning him, are carried to another Star or part of Heaven, signifying likewise something referring thereto, and as it were explaining the same, to compleat an Effect, thereby accomplishing what was signified in the Radix, according to the Time of their Devolution each to other.

Directory, that which directeth or putteth into the right way. A Form of Prayer set forth by the Presbyterians in the late Times.

Diremption, a setting apart.

Direption, a snatching or taking by Force.

Dirge, Prayers, or Divine Service, offered to God for the Soul of the Dead.

Diribitory, a place where Soldiers are mustered, and receive Pay.

Disadvantage, Loss, Dammage, the Privation of a Benefit to which we had a Right of Claim, disadvantageous, hurtful, prejudicial.

Disagreeable, that which does not please, that which is offensive to the Sight or Mind.

Disamis, a Word by which Logicians denote the third Mood of the Figure of a Categorical Syllogism: As Some learned Men are admired; all learned Men have Errors: Therefore some that have Errors are admired.

To *Disappear*, to vanish out of Sight.

Disapprove, to condemn, to shew that we are not satisfied with such or such an Action or Discourse.

Disard, a dotish fellow.

Disarmed, (among Hunters) Deer are said to be Disarmed when the Horns are fallen.

Disastre, ill-luck, a very great Misfortune, derived from the evil Influence of the Stars.

To *Disavow*, to disown a thing said to have been done by another Man's Order, not to acknowledge for a Man's own: Such a one disowns or disavows his Son or his Wife.

To *Disburthen*, to ease a Man of a Weight that lyes heavy upon him. Figuratively, we say, to disburthen the People of their Taxes.

Discent, in Common Law, is an Order whereby Lands are derived unto any Man from his Ancestors.

To *Discern*, to perceive, to know one thing from another.

Discernment, an exact Judgment which we make of things.

Disceputation, a Dispute by Word of Mouth or in Writing, upon a Question to be discussed or examined.

Discription, a tearing in Pieces.

Discession, a departing.

Discharge, to dismiss from his Service; to shoot off a Gun.

Hair Disheveled, loosely hanging about the Shoulders; said of Women's Hair.

Discipline, a teaching or instructing, an Information of the Mind, received from a Master; also a regular way of Living, according to the Laws of every Profession.

Disciplinants, an Order of Religious Men that scourge themselves.

To *Disclaim*, utterly to refuse, renounce, disown the having any Concern or Interest in a thing.

Disclaimer, in the Common Law is an express Denial or Refusal in standing out against any Action.

To *Disclose*, to discover, to make known a Secret.

Disclosed, in Falconry, is said of young Hawks, who are newly hatched, and as it were disclosed from the Shells.

To *Discolour*, to alter or defile any Colour.
Discomfiture, a total routing or vanquishing an Enemy.

Disconsolate, comfortless.

Discontinuance or *Discontinuity*, an Interruption of breaking off; also in Common Law, Discontinuance of Possession is this, that a Man may not enter upon his own Land being alienated, but must bring his Writ, and seek to recover Possession by Law.

Discordance, a Disagreement, Jarring, Quarrelling among Friends and Acquaintance. Also a being out of Tune; for in Musick those Notes are called *Discords*, which sung or played make harsh and unpleasing Sounds, as Seconds and Sevenths.

To *Discover*, to bring something new to Light, that never was known before. Great Discoveries have been made in Arts and Sciences, unknown to the Ancients.

Discourse, is the effect of our Judgment, which is produced by the Collection, Distinction and Inference of several Sentences and Axiomes variously considered, and at length disposed into a conclusive Pronunciation. A written Treatise is also called a Discourse.

Discount, a term among Merchants, who in Exchanging of Wares, do not count how much they are to receive, but how much less they have to pay, they being before in the other Party's Debt; some call it setting off.

Discrepance, a differing or varying one from another.

Discretion, a separating, or distinguishing; also the most subtle part of Wisdom, whose Business it is to distinguish between those things which at first Sight seem to be the same, or very near of kin, tho' there be a very great Ethical Distinction between 'em; and teacheth how to make a right Distinction of things.

Discrimination, a putting a Difference between one thing and another. In Rhetorick it is the same Figure with *Paradiastole*.

Discumbence, a sitting or lying down to eat; it being a Custom among the Ancients to lye down upon the Ground or upon Couches and eat.

Discure, to discover, a Word used by Chaucer.

Discurfion, a running to and fro.

Discus, any Figure round and plain; and because the Body of the Luminaries, tho' really spherical, by reason of their distance seem flat, therefore we say the Disk of the Sun or Moon.

Discussion, the Examination of a Question; Affair, or any difficult Point, to discover the Truth.

Disdain, a Scorn proceeding from Pride or Aversion.

To *Disembogue*, (*Spanish*) to let out some narrow Strait or Current into the main Ocean, out of some great Gulph or Bay.

Disfigure that Peacock, in the Phrase of Carvers, is the same as cut up or carve that Peacock.

Disfranchise, to exclude out of the number of Citizens or Free-Denizens.

Disgrading or *Degrading*, a depriving a Clergiman of his Orders, who being delivered to his Ordinary, cannot purge himself of the Crime whereof he was Convicted by the Jury.

Disgregation, a scattering or separating, as it were a dispersing the Flock.

To *Disguise*, (*French*) to put into another guise or form.

To *Disgust*, to distaste.

To *Disherit* or *Disinherit*, to put out of Possession.

To *Dis honour*, to render Infamous; such a one is a Dishonour or Infamy to his Profession.

To *Disinchant*, to break an Inchantment, figuratively said of one that is cured of any foolish, obstinate Passion.

Disjunction, a severing or disjoining.

Disjunctive, Argument in Logick is, that which from two Contraries by denying one proveth the other.

Disjunctum, a Rhetorical Figure, which see in *Diezeugmenon*.

Dislocation, a putting out of its right Place. It is particularly used in Chirurgery for a Bone being out of Joynt, or any other Part of the Body being out of its proper Place.

To *Dislodge* any Beast of Game, is in the Language of Hunters, to raise them from their Lodging, and is differently phrased, according as it is applied to this or that Beast; as they say, *Unharbor the Hart, unkennel the Fox, &c.*

Disloyalty, (*French*) unfaithfulness, perfidiousness, an Act committed against Fidelity and the Law. The highest Act of Disloyalty is for a Man to betray his Conscience by a false Oath.

To *Dismantle*, to take off a Cloak or Mantle; but by a Metaphor it is taken to beat down the Walls of a Fortrefs.

Dismember that Hern, say those that are curious in the Art of Carving.

Dismes, Tithes, or the tenth part of all the Fruits; being consecrate to God, and consequently to be paid unto those who take upon them Holy Orders.

Dismission, a sending away.

To *Dismount a Piece*, in Gunnery and Navigation, to take her down from her Carriages.

Dispansion, a spreading both ways.

Disparagement, (*Ital.*) a disgracing or undervaluing: In Common Law it is used for the Marrying of an Heir or Heiress under their degree, or against Decency.

Disparates, in Logick are those sort of Opposites, when something is opposed to many others, in the same manner of Opposition, as a Man, a Lion, a Horse, a Wolf.

Disparity, a Circumstance which is the reason that two things are not alike when they come to be compar'd together.

Disparpled or *Disperpled*, loosly scattered, or shooting it self into divers Parts; a Term used in Heraldry.

To *Dispart* or *Dispart*, to set such a Mark at or near the *Muzzle-ring*, that a Sight-Line taken upon the Top of the *Base-ring*, against the Touch-hole, may thereby be parallel to the *Axis* of the *Concave Cylinder*.

Dispau-

Dispaupered, signifieth in Common Law, deprived of the Priviledge of *Forma Pauperis*.

To *Dispend*, to spend or lay out Mony.

To *Dispence*, to distribute; to permit a Man to do a thing contrary to the Law in force.

Dispensation, (Lat.) a distributing or dealing; also a performing the Office of a Dispenser or Steward.

Dispensatory, a Book set out by able Physicians to direct Apothecaries, in the dispensing and ordering of every Ingredient, as to the quantity and manner of making up their Compositions: It is also called by a Greek name *Pharmacopæa*, i. e. The way of making Medicines.

Dispersion, a scattering into several parts.

To *Dispart*. See to *Dispart*.

Dispicience, a looking diligently, a considering.

Displience, a displeasing.

Disposion, a bursting in two; also the shooting off a Gun.

Dispoliation, a spoiling, rifling, or robbing.

Dispone, (old word) to dispose.

To *Dispose*, to set things in convenient Order, to put a man's self in a Condition to do a thing. To act arbitrarily, according to a Man's own will and pleasure.

Disposition, a placing or disposing of things; also the natural inclination of the Mind; also the constitution of the Body. An imperfect Habit, by which the Subject operates, but with difficulty, as in young Learners. We also say a Man is in good disposition of Health. In Morals we say, Such a one is a Person of a sweet disposition.

Dispositor, in Astrology, is the Planet which is Lord of the Sign, in which another Planet happens to be, which he is therefore said to dispose of.

Dispossession, a depriving any one of their Possession.

Disproportion, inequality, a not answering, or holding Proportion.

Disputation, a disputing or contesting in Words about any doubtful Subject.

Disquamation, a taking off the Scales or Bark of any thing.

Disquisition, a narrow search after any thing.

Disration are, to prove any thing by Battle, Writ, or Affize.

Dissection, a cutting asunder, or in Pieces. The Art of Cutting up and dividing the Parts of the Body of any Creature, the Art of Anatomy.

Disseisin, in Common Law, is an unlawful dispossessing of a Man of his Lands or Goods. *Disseisin upon Disseisin* is, when the Disseisor is disseised by another.

Dissemblable, unlike, having no Resemblance.

Dissemination, a sowing or scattering up and down.

Dissentaneous, discording, disagreeing. In Logick those things are said to be *Dissentaneous*, which are equally manifest among themselves, yet appear more clear taken separately.

Dissension, discord, misunderstanding, quarelling.

Dissentory, (old word) a kind of Still.

Dissertation, a learned Treatise upon any Subject.

Disservice, an ill Office.

Dissidence, a disagreeing or falling out.

Dissilience, a leaping or bounding up and down, a falling asunder.

Dissimilar, unlike; in Anatomy the Dissimilar parts of the Body, are those which are compounded of several Similar Parts; as a Hand, being compounded of Flesh, Nerves and Bones, is called a Dissimilar or Organick part.

Dissimilitude, unlikeness, whence a Form of Speech is so called wherein divers things are compared in a diverse Quality; as the *Stork*, in the Air knows her appointed times, and the *Turtle*, and the *Crane*, and the *Swallow*, &c. But my People know not, &c.

Dissimulation, a Counterfeiting, a Concealing what a Man has in his Heart, by making a shew of one thing and being another. Also a Rhetorical Figure. See *Ironia*.

Disheveled. See *Deschevelled*.

Dissipation, a scattering or dispersing, a wasting, consuming.

Dissociation, a separating or putting asunder.

To *Dissolve*, to reduce a Body into several minute parts.

Dissolute, debauched, given over to a licentious Life.

Dissolution, a dissolving, a melting or destroying; also in Chymistry, it is the turning of Bodies into Liquor, by the addition of Humidity. In Rhetorick, it is the same Figure with *Dialyton*.

Dissonance, a discord in Harmony; also a disagreement.

Dissuasion, the hindring a Man from doing a thing, by Advice or good Counsel.

Dissyllable, a word consisting of two syllables.

Distance, the remoteness of one thing from another, whether in point of Time, Place or Quality. In Navigation it signifies the number of Degrees, Leagues, &c. that a Ship has sail'd from any purposed point; or the Distances in Degrees, Leagues, &c. of any two Places.

Painting in Distemper, or Size, is a kind of Painting which hath been anciently more in use than that which is in oiled colours.

Distension, a drawing out or stretching beyond the full extent.

Distich, (Greek) a Poem, containing a perfect Sentence in every two verses.

Distillation, a dropping down, or distilling in a Limbeck; it is defined by Chymists an Extraction of the humid part of things by vertue of Heat, being resolved into a Vapor, and then condensed again by Cold.

Distillatio per descensum, is when the Liquor drawn from the distilled materials, falls down into a Vessel, placed below that which contains the matter; a term in Chymistry.

Distinct, different, separate, clear, easie to be understood. So we say a distinct Pronunciation.

Distinction, a putting a difference between one thing and another; there is a great distinction to be made between the Nobility and Rabble. A Logical Distinction, is, when a word having several Significations, may be taken either way.

Distortion, a pulling away, or wringing several ways.

Distraction, a drawing several ways; also perplexity, or a kind of Phrensie, that takes off the Mind of a Man from listening to what is said to him.

Distress, or *Distraint*, (in Latin *Districcio*) is a straitning, wringing, or affliction. In Common Law it signifieth a compulsion to appear in Court, to pay a debt or duty denied.

Distress, an overpowering Affliction or Calamity.

To *Distribute*, to divide something among many.

Distribution, (Ital.) a dividing among many. There is a Figure in Rhetorick so called, which see in *Diarexis*. In Logick it is a resolving of the whole into parts. In Physick, *Distributio* of the Chylus is, when after a due Fermentation in the Ventricle and the Guts, it soaks into the little Teats in the Intestines, and passing through the milky Veins, and its proper Channel, along the side of the Thorax, falls at last into the Subclavian Vein, that it may circulate with the Blood, and receive its Colour.

Distributive Justice, is that whereby is signified the Justice of an Arbitrator, who being trusted, and performing his trust, is said to give every Man his own: Also in Grammar, a *Distributive Noun* is that Noun which betokeneth a reducing into several orders or Distinctions; as, *Singuli*, *Bini*, *Terni*, &c.

Districus, the circuit or territory within which a Man may be compelled to appear.

Distingas, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to distrain one for a Debt to the King, or for his appearance at a Day.

Disturbance or *Disturbation*, a causing trouble or uneasiness.

Disunited, disjoyned or severed.

Disbyramb, a kind of Hymn, anciently sung in honour of *Bacchus*; also a kind of lusty or jovial Song, full of transport and poetical fury.

Diton, the first Discord in Musick.

Ditmarsia, a Province in that part of *Germany*, called the Circle of *Saxony*, being partly in the Dominion of the King of *Denmark*, partly under the Dukes of *Sleswick* and *Holsatia*, or *Holstein*.

Dittander or *Dittany*, a sort of Herb which hath a cleansing quality, sharp taste, and is a Martial Plant; it is otherwise called *Piperites* or *Peppervort*: The ancient Tradition, of Deers curing their Wounds with that Herb, deserves inquiry.

Ditto, (Italian) a Word used much in Merchants Accompts, and relations of Foreign News; and signifieth the same Commodity or Place with that immediately beforementioned.

Dittology, (Greek) double reading, such as divers Texts of Scripture will admit of.

Ditty, a Song which hath the Words composed to a Tune.

Divan, a great solemn Council or Court of Justice, among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

Divaporation, is an exhalation of Vapors by Fire, a term in Chymistry.

Divarication, a winnowing or tossing to and fro.

Divels-bit, an Herb whose Root looks as if it were, and feigned to have been bitten by the Devil out of Envy, because of the excellent Vertues and Properties it hath, wherewith Mankind is benefited.

Diverberation, a violent beating.

Divergent, a Term in Opticks, said of the Beams, which having suffered the Refraction, separate one from the other.

Diversity, a being different or diverse: In Logick, those things are said to be diverse which have no opposition to another, but differ only in circumstance. Diversity differs from Distinction, for that Distinction is the Work of the Mind, but Diversity precedes the Operation of the Mind, upon the first sight of Things.

Diverticle, (Lat.) a by-way; also a device or shift.

Divertisement, Recreation or Pastime.

Dividend, in Arithmetick, is the number which is to be divided; also the share which is equally divided among the Fellows of a Colledge. Also *Dividends* in the *Exchequer*, seem to be one part of an Indenture.

Dividual, easie, or apt to be divided.

Divinale, (old word) a Riddle.

Divination, a presaging of things to come.

Divine, heavenly; also it is taken substantively for a Professor of Theology, whom *Chaucer* calls a *Divinistre*.

Divisibility (*Philosophick*) and signifies a passive capacity, which one Quantity has to suffer a division into infinite parts.

Divison, a dividing or cutting into two parts. Physical Division is a separation of the parts of Quantity, so that what was before one continued Body, is mangl'd into many parts. Logical Division is an Oration, explaining a thing part by part.

Divitiacus, a King of the *Gaules*, who as some say, was King of the *Britains*.

Divorce, (*Divortium*) in Common Law is a separation of two married Persons, the one from the other, not only as to Bed and Board, but all conditions belonging to the Bond of Wedlock.

Dieuretick, those Medicines, which by parting, dissolving, and funding the Blood, precipitate the Serum by the Reins into the Bladder.

Diurnal, belonging to the Day. It is also used substantively for a Pamphlet, wherein the Passages of every Day are recorded. Planets are called *Diurnal* which contain more active than passive Qualities, as the on contrary they that abound in passive Qualities are called *Nocturnal*.

Diurnal Motion, is so many Degrees and Minutes as a Planet moves by his proper Motion in 24 Hours.

Diurnal Arch, the Arch of the Degrees that the Sun, Moon or Stars run between their Rising and Setting.

Diuturnity, lastingness, or long continuance. The Perseverance of a thing that is in being; and belongs, not only to corporeal, but incorporeal Substances.

Divulgarion,

Divulcation, a making known abroad.

To *Divulge*, to make known, or publish a Secret to many Persons.

Divulſion, a pulling violently aſunder.

Dizain, the number Ten; alſo a kind of French Coyn about the value of a Penny; alſo a Song conſiſting of twelve Stanzaes.

D L

D. La ſol re, the name of the Fifth Note in each of the three Septenaries in the *Gam ut*, or ordinary Scale of Muſick, only in the lowermoſt Septenary, *La* is wanting, and in the uppermoſt *Re*.

D O.

Dobeler, a great Diſh or Platter.

Dobuni, ancient People of the *Britains*, who inhabited thoſe parts which are now called *Oxfordſhire* and *Gloceſterſhire*.

Doced or *Douced*, (old word) a Muſical Inſtrument, otherwiſe called a *Dulcimer*.

Docility or *Docibility*, aptneſs to learn that which is taught.

Dock, a great Pit, or Pond, or Creek by a Harbour-ſide, made convenient to work in, with two great Flood-gates, built ſo ſtrong and cloſe that the Dock may be dry 'till the Ship be built or repair'd, and then being opened, let in the Water to Float and Launch her; and this is called a Dry Dock. A Wet Dock is any Place where you may hale in a Ship into the Ouze out of the Tides-way, where ſhe may dock her ſelf. Alſo a kind of Herb, called in *Latin*, *Lapathum*, the Root whereof is good againſt the Yellow Jaundice, Itch, and other Breakings out; alſo a term in Hunting, being the fleſhy part of a Boars Chine, between the Middle and the Buttock.

Docket, a Brief in Writing, or a Subscription at the foot of Letters Patents made by one that is called the Clerk of the Dockets.

Doctoral, belonging to a Doctor, *i. e.* Teacher; or one that hath taken the higheſt degree in Divinity, Phyſick, or Civil Law.

Document, a teaching or inſtructing, a Leſſon, Admonition or Example.

Dodded, (old word) in *Latin*, *Decornutus*, un-horn'd; alſo lopp'd as a Tree, having the Branches cut off.

Dodder, (*Lat. Epithymum* and *Cuscuta*) a certain Weed winding about Herbs.

Dodecadaetylon, the firſt of the ſmall Guts, beginning from the *Pylorus*, and ending where the Gut *Jejunum* begins.

Dodecaedron, (*Greek*) a Geometrical Figure of twelve Sides; or a ſolid Figure contain'd under twelve equal Pentagons, of equal Sides and Angles.

Dodecagon, (*Greek*) a Geometrical Figure of twelve Angles.

Dodecatemory, (*Greek*) an Aſtronomical Term, being one of the twelve Parts, into which the Zodiack is divided.

Dodkin, a kind of ſmall Piece of Mony, which

ſome think to be of the ſame Value as our Far-thing.

Dodona, a City of *Chaonia*, a Country of *Greece*, near to which there was a Temple and Oracle of *Jupiter*, within a Wood, ſacred to the ſame Deity; of which Wood, it was ſaid that the Trees were vocal, and returned the Anſwers of the Oracle: Alſo the Name of a Fountain, whoſe Water had a property, both to quench and kindle Fire.

Dodramtal, of the weight or meaſure of nine Ounces.

Doeg, (*Heb. Careful*) *Saul's* chief Herdsman, who betrayed *David*, and at *Saul's* command ſlew the Priests of God.

Dog days. See *Canicular days*.

Dogdraw, (a term uſed in *Foreſt Law*) is when any Man is found drawing after a Deer, by the ſcent of a Hound, which he leadeth in his Hand; being one of the four Circumſtances wherein a Foreſter may arreſt the Body of an Offender againſt Vert or Veniſon in the *Foreſt*, the other three being Stableſtand, Back-berond, and Bloody-hand.

Doge of Venice, is the ſupreme Magiſtrate, or Duke of *Venice*.

Dogger, a kind of Ship.

Dogma, an Axiom, Principle or Maxim.

Dogmatick Philoſophy, is that which poſitively aſſures a thing, and is oppoſed to Sceptic.

Dogmatist, (*Greek*) one that bringeth in any new Sect or Opinion.

To *Dogmatize*, to teach new Opinions, to con- teſt the Truths of Religion.

Dogsbane, an Herb ſo called, becauſe it killeth Dogs; the *Apocynum reſtum latifolium Americana*, or great Dogsbane of *America*, is a ſtately and coſtly Plant, not to be ſeen but in the Gardens of the moſt curious.

Dogs-graſs, (*Lat Gramen Caninum*) a Plant common in Gardens and Plow'd Fields; it provoketh Urine, and waſteth the Stone.

Dog-stones, (*Cynoforbis*) a Species of *Satyrium*, being an Herb of great efficacy to provoke to Venery. It is otherwiſe called *Adders graſs*, perhaps becauſe Adders or Vipers do uſe to lurk about it.

Dola, (*vulg. Dole*) a conſiderable Town in the County of *Burgundy*, commonly called the *Franche Comte*, lately taken from the *Spaniards* by the King of *France*.

Dolation, a making ſmooth or plain.

Dole, a diſtributing or dealing of Alms, or Gifts.

Dole-fiſh, in Common Law, is the Fiſh which the North-Sea Fiſhermen do by cuſtom receive for their Allowance.

Dollar, a *Dutch* Coyn of the value of Four Shillings.

Dolling, (old word) warming.

Dolorous, painful, or forrowful.

Dolphin, a kind of Fiſh, with a round Back, like an Arch, the Fleſh of which is like that of an Ox or Swine. 'Tis a pleaſant Fiſh to look upon, changing its Colour according to the variety of its Motions. Yet ſome ſay 'tis a Chi-

Chimerical Fish, and that there is no such thing in Nature. Also a Constellation beautified with nine bright Stars, according to the number of the Muses.

Dolt, a Sot, or Blockhead.

Dolven, buried, from the old Word *Delve*, to dig.

Dolyman, a kind of Turkish Garment.

Dome, (*Ital.*) a Town-house, or chief meeting-place of a City. A round piece of Architecture, resembling the Bell of a great Watch, set up at the Top of a Building. Therefore we say, vaulted like a Dome.

Domesman, (*old word*) one that passeth Sentence, a Judge, or Confessor.

Domesticated, made tame, in opposition to wild or savage.

Domestick, belonging to a Family, or Household, as a Domestick Servant.

Domicil, (*Lat.*) a dwelling-house, or place of habitation.

Domination, Empire, Rule, Authority, or lording over others. Dominations are also one of the nine Orders of Angels.

Anno Domini, the computation of Time from the Incarnation of Christ.

Dominical Letter, that which declareth at any time, upon what Day of the Week any immovable Holiday will fall; as if *S. Mark's* day, which is on the 25th of *April*, be mark'd with *B*. when the Sunday Letter is *A*. it sheweth that it falleth upon Munday; if with *C* on Tuesday, the order of the Letters shewing the order of the Days.

Dominicans, an Order of Fryers, instituted by *S. Dominick* a Spaniard, about the Year 1206. who is also said to have been the first Author of the Inquisition.

Domino, a kind of Hood worn by Canons; also a mourning Vail for Women.

Domo Reparanda, a Writ that lieth against one whose House going to decay, may indanger his Neighbour's House by falling.

Donary, a Gift, or Present, properly to a sacred use.

Donation, a publick Act, whereby one may transfer to another the Property of all or part of his Estate.

Donatists, a Sect of Hereticks, whereof the more rigid sort are called *Circumcellians*; they held the Son to be less than the Father, and the Holy Ghost less than the Son; and affirmed, the true Church to be only in *Africa*. They were instituted by *Donatus*, Bishop of *Carthage*, in the Year 358. The more moderate sort were called *Rogatists*.

Donative, apt to give. It is substantively taken for a Benefice merely given by a Patron to any Man; also a Prince's Gift.

Donee, in Common Law, is he to whom Lands are given; as *Donour* is he who giveth them.

Donehours, Canonical Hours, Hours consecrated to God.

Donegal, one of the Seven Counties, into which the Province of *Ulster*, in *Ireland*, is divided.

Dongeon, or *Donjon*, the highest part of a Castle built after the ancient manner, serving to descry afar off. Also the most loathsome, darkest and closest part of a Prison.

Doomsday-Book, a Book made in the time of *Edward* the Confessor; some say, of *William* the Conqueror, wherein all the ancient Demesns of *England* were registred with the Names of all those that possessed them.

Doomsman, a Judge; from the *Saxon* Word *Doom*, a Judgment or Sentence.

Dorcus, the proper Name of a Woman; the Word signifieth a Deer, or Roe-Buck.

Dorado, (*Spanish*) gilded over.

Dorchester, the chief Town in *Dorsetshire*; it was in old time called *Durnavaria*, i.e. The River-passage. It was miserably harrassed by *Sueno* the Dane, and afterwards by *Hush* the Norman; but flourished again in King *Edward's* days. There is also another Town of this Name in *Oxfordshire*; by *Leland*, called *Hydropolis*. *Dour*, signifying in the ancient *British* Tongue, Water.

Dordracum, (*vul. Dordrecht* or *Dort*) an ancient and rich City of *Holland*, torn from the main Land by the Seas, and made an Island, *An. 1421*. This City was once a Staple for Wooll, Cloth and Timber, and is famous for the great Assembly or Synod of *Calvinistical Divines*, which was held there, *An. 1618*.

Dorias his Wound-Wort, a lusty Herb with broad Leaves, so called from one Captain *Dorias*, who used them to cure himself and his Soldiers, being wounded.

Dorick Dialect. See *Dialect*.

Dorick Mood, in Musick, among the ancients was that which consisted of a slow solemn Spondaick time, it commonly began in that Key which we call *C. sol fa ut*, and reached to *A. la mi re* above. In Architecture the Doric Order is one of the five Orders in Architecture, whose chiefest Ornament consists in Triglyphs and Metopes, and is thought most proper for the building of Temples.

Dormant, in Heraldry signifieth lying in a sleeping posture; also in Law, a Writing Dormant is, that which hath a Blank to put in the Name of any one.

Dormant-Tree, is a great Beam, which lieth cross the House, which some call a Summer.

Dormers, Windows made in the Roof of a House.

Dornix, a kind of Stuff used for Curtains, Carpets and Hangings, so called from *Dornick*, a City in *Flanders*, where some *English* learning the way of making it, came into *England* and taught it here.

Dorothy, a Womans Name, signifying in *Greek* the Gift of God.

Dorp or *Thorp*, a Country Town, or Village.

Doronicum, an Herb like unto *Aconite* in form, but not in qualities; for it is said to be a sovereign Cordial, and to resist the Poyson both of Beasts, and other Medicines.

Dorry, a kind of Fish; so called, because the sides of it shine like Gold; it is called in *Latin* *Faber*.

Dortor

Dortor or *Dormitory*, a place where many sleep together; also a place where People are buried.

Dose, (*Greek*) a term in Physick, being the Quantity of a Potion, or Medicine which is prescribed by a Physician to his Patient.

Dosology, (*Greek*) a discourse concerning the Dose or Quantity of Simples, that is how much of every one ought to be taken at a time; and so likewise in Compounded, as well as Simple Medicines.

A *Dosel* or *Dorsel*, a rich Canopy, under which Princes sit; also, the Curtain of a Chair of State.

Doffer, a Pannier that Country People use to ride with.

Doted, endowed, having a Joynture.

Dotkin or *Dodkin*, the eighth part of a Stiver, or French Shilling.

Dotterel, a kind of Bird, so called from its doltish foolishness, in imitating the Gestures of the Fowls, till it be caught in their Net; there is plenty of them in *Lincolnshire*.

To *Double the Cape*, to pass beyond the Cape.

Double Plea, is that wherein the Defendant alledgeth two several Matters in Bar of the Action.

Double Quarrel (a term in Law) a complaint made by a Clerk or other Person, to the Archbishop of the Province against any inferior Ordinary, for delaying of Justice in any Cause Ecclesiastical.

Doubles, in *Greek Diplomata*, the Duplicates of Letters Patents.

Doubleth, a term in Hunting; when a Hair keeps in plain Fields, and chaceth about to deceive the Hounds, it is said, *She doubleth*.

Doublet, a false Stone, consisting of two pieces joyned together.

Doublings, a Term used in Heraldry, for the Linings of Robes, Mantles of State, or other Garments.

Doubt, uncertainty, the agitation of the Mind, when ignorant of the Truth, and not knowing on which side to determin.

Dovesfoot, a kind of Cranesbil, good for the Wind-colick, Stone and Gravel, Wounds inward and outward, and also Ruptures.

Doughty, (*old word*) stout, valiant.

Doucets, the Stones of a Hart or Stag.

Dover. See *Dubris*.

Dovetail, a Joynt used by Carpenters, denominated from that kind of Figure.

Dowlens, a Town in the County of *Ponthieu*, in *Gallia Belgica*, or *Picardy*, where that sort of Linnen-cloth is made, which is thence vulgarly called *Doulas*.

Dousabel, (*French*) sweet and fair. (*Lat. Dulcibella*) a Womans Name.

Douset or *Doucet*, a kind of Custard, from the *Latin* word *Dulcis*.

Dowager, a Title applied to the Widows of Princes, and great Persons.

Doway. See *Duacum*.

Dowlas. See *Dowlens*.

Down, the finest Feathers of Geese, where-with Beds and Pillows are filled; also a soft woolly substance growing upon the tops of Thistles, and

other Plants, when they grow old: Also the name of a Town, which is a Bishop's See in *Ulster*, a Province of *Ireland*.

Downs, Hilly Plains: Also a part of the Sea, lying near the Sand, upon the Coast of *Kent*, where Ships usually ride.

Dowry, in Common Law signifieth that which a Wife hath with her Husband in Marriage: It is also taken for the Portion which she bringeth with her, which is called in *Latin*, *Maritagium* or *Dos*, the former is called *Donatus*.

Dowfers. See *Doucets*.

Downtremere, fair wearing, a Word used by *Chaucer*.

Doxy, (*old word*) a She-beggar or Trull.

Doxology, (*Greek*) a Verse or Song of Praise, anciently instituted in the Church, which was to be recited in Divine Service, after the Prayers and Psalms.

D R.

Drabler, in Navigation, is a Piece added to the Bonnet, when there is need of more Sail.

Drachma, a piece of Mony among the *Grecians*, commonly valued at 7 d ob of ours.

Draco's Laws, certain rigid and severe Laws made anciently in *Athens* by one *Draco*; whence all severe Punishments for trivial Offences, are called *Draco's Law*.

Dragant or *Tragacant*, a certain Gum distilling from an Herb of the same Name, in *English* called *Goats-horn*.

Dragoman, an Interpreter, so called in the Eastern Countries, for the Ease of Commerce.

Dragon, a sort of Serpent, that with Age grows to a monstrous bigness. The Word *Dragon* is apply'd in Scripture to the Devil. We say, such a one fought like a Dragon.

Dragons-head, a Node or Place in the *Ecliptick-line*, which the Moon cutteth, and ascends from the Austral part of the Node into the Septentrional; it hath no Aspect to any Planet, but it may be aspected by them; its Motion is according to the Motion of the Sun.

Dragons-tail, is a Node opposite to the *Dragons-head* in the *Ecliptick-line*, which the Moon cutteth, and descends from the Septentrional Part of the Node, unto the Austral.

Dragons, (*Lat. Bifaria, Colubrina, and Dracunculus*) a certain Herb otherwise called Serpentry, or Vipers Buglos.

Dragons-blood, the Juice or Gum of a Tree called *Anchuse*, that comes from *Africa*: Some say there are great Trees at the *Maderas, Porto Santo*, in the *Canaries* and *Africa*, that twist themselves in the Form of *Dragons*, and send forth Tears or Drops, with which if you touch any thing, it dyes it of a Red Colour, which is therefore called *Dragons-Blood*.

Flying Dragons, fat and viscous Exhalations, thicker in the Middle, thinner at the Extremities, which being moved with an extraordinary Swiftness, seem to fly in the Air like *Dragons*.

Dragoon, a Soldier that fights sometimes a horse-back and sometimes a foot.

Dragon-

Dragonstone, a certain precious Stone called in Greek *Draconitis*.

Dragonwort. See *Bistort*.

Drags, pieces of Wood so joyned together, as floating upon the Water, they may bear a Boatload of Wood or other Wares down the River.

Draiton, a Town in *Shropshire*, near which a very Bloody Battle was fought between the two Houses of *Tork* and *Lancaster*.

Dram or *Drachme*, (Greek) the eighth part of an Ounce; the just Weight of Sixty Grains of Wheat.

Dramatick, active, a Dramatick Poem, is that which being composed to be acted by several interspeaking Persons upon a Stage, sets before the Eyes a lively representation of things done. Of this sort are Comedy, Tragedy, &c.

Drap-de-Berry, a kind of thick Cloth, first made in the Country of *Berry* in *France*.

Draper, one that sells Cloth, and other Woollen Manufactures.

Drapery, a term in Painting and Architecture. being a Work wherein Cloaths are represented. See *Ciler y*

To *Draul*, (old word) to speak dreamingly.

Drawelatchers, a sort of nightly Thieves, so termed in divers Statutes; they are also called *Roberts-men*.

Drawing, (among Painters, and other Artists) is the Representation of the Shape or Form of any Corporeal Substance, by an exact Observance of the Proportion of what is to be so imitated or represented; and that which is thus drawn, is called a *Draught*. It comprehends Picture by the Life, Stories, Opticks, Landskips, &c.

Dredgers, Fishers for Oysters, a term used in the Law of the Admiralty.

Dreint, (old word) drowned.

Dreery, (old word) sorrowful, lamentable, dismal.

Dresda, (*Dresden*) a Town of *Misnia*, a Province in the Circle of the Empire called *Saxony*.

To *Dretch*, (old word) to dream, to tarry.

Dry Exchange, a Term which is given to Usury.

Dribblets, (old word) small Portions or Pieces.

Driffeld, a Town in *Yorkshire*, famous for the Tomb of the learned *Alfred*, King of *Northumberland*, and for the Mounts which he raised about it.

Drift, of the Forest, a driving of Cattle, or a View of what Cattle are in the Forest; also a Boat is said to go adrift when it hath no Body to row or steer it. *Drift* is also taken for Counsel or Policy, Aim or Intention: Also in Navigation it is any Piece or Utensil of Wood that floats in the Sea.

Driftland, Rent paid to a Land-lord for suffering Corn to be driven through his Manner.

Drift-sail, that which is only used under Water, veard outright a-head by Sheets, to keep the Ships Head right upon the Sea in a Storm, or when a Ship drives too fast in a Current.

Drill, a Stone-cutters Tool, wherewith he bores Holes in Marble; also a *Baboon*.

To *Drill*, to entice, to draw out in length.

Drink-lean, a quantity of Drink provided by Tenants, for the Entertainment of the Lord or his Steward: It is otherwise called *Scot-ale*.

Dripping, in Faulconry, is when a Hawk mureth directly downward in several Drops.

Drivebolt, in Navigation, is a long Piece used for the driving out a Tree, Nail, or the like.

Drives, said of a Ship when her Anchor cannot hold her.

Drogeda, the Name of a Town in *Ireland* usually called *Tredah*.

Droit, (French) Right.

Droll, a merry Grigg, a boon Companion.

Drollery, a merry facetious way of speaking or writing.

Dromedary, a kind of Camel with two Bunches on his Back.

Dronklew, (old word) given to drink.

Dropax, a Topical Medicine made of Pitch, and other Ingredients, sometimes hard like a Salve, sometimes soft like a Pultice, as the case requires. It helps such as are infested with frequent Vomits, Colicks, and Crudities; it helps all such parts as do not grow for want of Nutriment.

Dropp, the smallest Quantity that can be of Water or any other Liquor. Hyperbolically spoken of a small quantity of any Liquid thing. Also an Ornament in the Pillars of the Doric Order, underneath the Triglyphs, representing Dropps or little Bells.

Dropwort, (Lat. *Filipendula*) an Herb of *Venus* (as some will have it, though hot and dry) it is counted good against the Strangury, or Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder.

Drovy, (old word) troubled.

Dru, (Saxon) subtle, a proper Name.

Drugs, all sorts of Simples, especially such as come from far distant Countries, serviceable in Physic, to Dyers, Painters and other Artificers, Senna, Cassia, Mastic, Borax, Sandarack, &c. The Word is also applyed to things of little Value, that lye upon a Merchants Hands.

Drugget, a Woollen Manufacture of a low Price, being a sort of Cloth, but very thin and narrow.

Druides, certain Learned Men or Priests, anciently of great Esteem among the *Gauls*; they were so called from the Greek word *Drys*, a Wood, because they loved to inhabit among the Woods.

Druvy, (old word) Sobriety, Modesty.

Druzilla, the Proper Name of divers famous Women, particularly the Wife of the Emperor *Dioclesian*.

Dryads, certain Nymphs, called Nymphs of the Wood, from the Greek Word *Drys*, an Oak.

D. sol re. See *D. La sol re*.

D U.

Duacum or *Doway*, a Town of *Flanders*, a Province of the *Spanish Netherlands*, where there is an *English Seminary*, instituted by the Procurement of *William Allen* of *Oxford*, in the Year 1568.

Dual,

Dual, of or belonging to Two. *Dual* number in Grammar is that which signifieth two things or Persons, and no more.

To *Dub* a Knight, to confer the Order of Knighthood upon any one.

Dubious, uncertain, doubtful.

Dublin, the chief City of *Ireland*, situate in the Province of *Leinster*; it was anciently called *Balla-cleigh*, i. e. a Town upon Hurdles. Some say it was built by *Harold*, King of *Norway*, (when he conquered *Ireland*) from whom descended, in a direct Line, *Griffith ap Conan*, born at *Dublin*, in the Reign of *Tyrlough*. This City was bravely defended by the *English* against *Asculph* Prince of the *Dublinians*, and *Gottard* King of the *Isles*; and in the time of King *Henry II.* was given to a Colony of *Bristow-men*.

Dubris, the ancient Name of a Port-Town in *Kent*, now called *Dover*, having a very fair and strong Castle, built, as some say, by *Julius Caesar*, and afterwards fortified by King *Arviragus* against the *Romans*.

Ducal, belonging to a Duke.

Ducap, a certain kind of Silk used for Womens Garments.

Ducat, a piece of Gold or Silver Mony, generally coyned in the Territories of a Duke, worth a Crown in Silver and two in Gold.

Ducatoon, a piece of Mony almost of the same Value.

Duckfmeat, an Herb swimming on the Top of standing Waters; it is good against all Inflammations and Swellings (in any part) proceeding from Heat.

Duces tecum, a Writ summoning one to appear in *Chancery* and to bring with him some evidence which that Court would view.

Ducket. See *Ducat*.

Ductile, easie to be dilated, and forged with a Hammer; a Word most commonly applied to Metals.

Ductility, that same propriety of a hard Body, whereby it may be further dilated than it is already extended, if it be beaten with a Hammer, or attenuated with any other Instrument.

Duel, a single Combat between two or more Persons, at a certain Place and Hour appointed, in pursuance of a Challenge.

Duellona. See *Bellona*.

Duilins, a great Commander among the *Romans*, who overcame the *Carthaginians* in a great Sea-fight, and was the first that triumphed after a Naval Victory.

Duke, the highest Title of Honour, next the Prince of *Wales*, in *England*.

Dulcarnon, a Proportion found out by *Pythagoras*; for which happy Invention, he sacrificed an Ox to the Gods in Thankfulness, which Sacrifice he called *Dulcarnon*.

Dulciaries, such things as sweeten.

Dulcification, a making sweet. In Chymistry it is the washing off the Salt from any Matter that was Calcined therewith, with warm Water in which the Salt is dissolv'd, and the Matter dulcified.

Dulcimer, a kind of Musical Instrument, otherwise called a Sambuck.

Dulcisonant, sweetly sounding.

Dulcitude, sweetness.

Dulcoration, a making sweet, the same with *Dulcification*.

Dulocrasie, (*Greek*) a Government where Slaves and Servants domineer.

Dumosity, fulness of Bryers and Brambles.

To *Dun*, a Word vulgarly used, signifying to come often, to importune the Payment of any Debt.

Dunbar, a Town in *Lothein* or *Lauden* in *Scotland*, where of late Years, a total Defeat was given to the *Scotch* Army under the Command of *Lesly*, by *Oliver Cromwel*, then General of the *English* Forces.

Dunch, (*old word*) deaf.

Dundee, a Town of *Angus*, a Province of *Scotland*, called in *Latin* *Taodunum*, by others *Alectum*.

Duni Pacis. See *Knowls of Peace*.

Dunmow, a Town in *Essex*, wherein was a Priory, founded by *Fuga*, a noble Lady, in the Year 1111. for Black Nuns, afterwards altered into a Male Monastery, proverbially famous for allowing a Flitch or Gammon of Bacon, to such Married Couples as repented not of their Bargains, within a Year and a Day after, nor made any Nuptial Transgression nor Offence each to other, in Word or Deed, upon their solemn Oath first taken kneeling on two Stones at the Church-door, before the Prior or Covent.

Dunstan, (*Sax.*) most high. The chief of this Name was a Person held in great Veneration for his Sanctity and Learning, by King *Athelstan* and several of the succeeding *Saxon* Monarchs, under whom he bore a great Sway in this Nation, and held a long Time the Archiepiscopal See of *Canterbury*.

Duodecimo, a Book is said to be in *Duodecimo*, when it is of twelve Leaves in a Sheet.

Duodenum, the Gut that descends from the Orifice of the Stomach toward the Back-bone, from the Right to the left, without any writhing or twisting.

Duplicity, a being double or twofold.

Duplicate, a second Letter Patent granted by the Lord Chancellor, of the same Contents with the former; also double the size or Proportion of one Figure or Body to another Figure or Body.

Duplication, a doubling; also a Word used in Law, signifying an Allegation brought in to weaken the Reply of the Pleader; also in Rhetoric it is the same with the Figure *Anadiplosis*. In Arithmetick it is the multiplying a Discrete or continued Quantity by Two.

Dura Mater, a term in Anatomy, signifying the outward Skin that infolds the Brain.

Durandal, the Name of *Orlando Furioso's* Sword.

Duration, a long continuing or lasting. The Continuation of Existency; of which there are three sorts, Eternity, Age and Time.

Dures, in Common Law is a Plea used by way of Exception, by him who being cast into Prison, or hardly used by any, is constrained to Seal a Bond to him during his Restraint.

Durham, the chief City of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, built by Bishop *Aldwin*, with the Help of *Uthred*, Earl of *Northumberland*. Here the Monks of *Landisfarm* sheltered themselves when they fled with the Body of *S. Cuthbert* from the Fury of the *Danes*. It was anciently called *Dun-halm*, and *Dunelmum*.

Durham Colledge. See *Bernard Colledge*.

Durity, hardness.

Durnovaria. See *Dorchester*.

Durlach, a Town in the Marchionate of *Baden*, in the Circle of *Suevia*, being the chief Seat and Residence of the Marquesses.

Durotriges, an ancient People among the *Britains*, inhabiting that part which is now called *Dorsetshire*.

Dusky, obscure, dark; from the Greek Word *Dascios*, shady.

Dutchy, a Signiory erected by the King under that Title, and given to be possessed with several Privileges, Honours, and the highest Degree in the Kingdom.

Dutchy Court, a Court wherein all Matters belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, are decided by the Decree of the Chancellor of that Court.

Duumvirate, a certain Magistracy anciently in *Rome*.

Dwale, (*Solanum Lethale*) a kind of Herb called, Sleeping or Deadly Night-shade.

Dwarf, one that is extremely little and short in Growth and Stature, whether Male or Female.

To *Dwindle*, a word vulgarly used, signifying to waste, or be at the last Cast, as a Candle going out; to shrink or consume to nothing.

Dwined, (old word) consumed.

Dye, or *Dey* of *Tunis*, the supreme Magistrate of that Place.

D Y.

Dyers weed, an Herb with long narrow Leaves of a dark bluish green Colour, used by the Dyers and others, to make a yellow Colour: Its Root cutteth tough and digesteth raw Phlegm, thinneth gross Humors, dissolveth hard Tumors, and openeth Obstructions.

Dina, a kind of *East-India* Coyn, valuing about Thirty Shillings.

Dynasty, (*Greek*) Supreme Government or Authority. A Series of several Kings that have reigned one after another in a Kingdom.

Dyrrachium, or *Epidamnium* a City of *Epirus*, lying upon the *Adriatick-Sea*, now called *Durazzo*.

Dyscracy, a Distemper of the Body, proceeding from an unequal Mixture of the first Qualities.

Dysentery, a Disease called the Bloody-Flux.

Dysis, the Seventh House in Astrology, sometimes so called.

Dyspathy, evil Passion or Affection.

Dyspepsie, ill Digestion of the Meat in the Stomach.

Dyspnea, difficulty of Breathing.

Dysury, a Scalding, or Stopping of the Urine, a painful pissing.

E A.

EAD, or *Eadith*, (*Sax.*) a proper Name of Women, signifying Happiness. It is written in Latin *Auda*, and by some *Idonea*.

Eaglestone, a certain pretious Stone found in the Nests of Eagles, in Greek called *Arites*.

Eadelman, or *Adelman*, a Saxon Word, signifying a Nobleman.

Eadgar, (*Sax.*) happy Power. See *Edgar*.

Eadish. See *Eddish*.

Edulph, (*Sax.*) happy Help.

Eadwin, (*Sax.*) happy Victor. See *Edwin*.

Eaglet, a young or little Eagle.

Ealderman, or *Alderman*, the same as *Eadelman*. See *Alderman*.

Ealred, (*Sax.*) all-Counsellor: A proper Name.

To *Ean*, to bring forth young; particularly said of a Yew.

Ear, the Organ that receives Sounds, and the Facultie that understands'em.

To *Ear* or *Are*, the Ground, to till or plough, or fallow the Ground.

Earlderman, among the Saxons was as much as Earl among the *Danes*; and now we call them *Aldermen* who are Associates to the chief Officer in the Common Council of the Town.

Earing, a part of the Bolt-rope, which at all four quarters of the Sail is left open.

Earl, (*Sax.*) a Nobleman, the Name of the next Dignity in the Kingdom to a Marquis, created by Patent. An Earl weareth a Mantle of State, with three Guards of Furs upon the Shoulders, with a Cap of Honour, and a Pyramidical pointed Coronet of Gold.

To *Ease a Ship*, signifies among Seamen to slacken the Shrouds when they are too stiff.

To *Ease the Helm*, is to bear, or let her fall to the Leeward.

Easell, is a Word used in Painting, being that Frame upon which the Artist placeth his Cloth either higher or lower, as he pleaseth.

Earthnut, (*Lat. Nucula terrestris*) a Root growing somewhat deep in the Ground, in the Form and Taste like a Nut, from which arise a few fine Leaves, with a Stalk and Umbel of white Flowers, like unto Saxifrage or Meadow Parsley, but lesser.

Easement, in Common Law, is a Service which one Neighbour hath of another by Charter or Prescription: As a Passage through his Ground, or the like. The *Civilians* call it *servitus praedii*.

Easter, the time of the Celebration of Christ's Resurrection, or from *Eoster*, an ancient Goddess of the Saxons, whose Feast they kept about the same Time, namely, about *April*, which was thence called *Eoster-Monath*. It is also called *Pasca*, from the Hebrew Word *Pasach*, to pass over; because about this time the Jews celebrated the Feast of the Passover.

Easter.

Easterlings, people inhabiting the East part of *Germany*: Also, *Easterling Mony*, is that which we call *Sterling*, or *Currant Mony*; from a certain Coyn which *Richard I.* caused to be coyned in those Parts, being held in great Request for its Purity. It is generally now used to distinguish the Pounds of *English Mony* from those of any other Country.

Eastmeath, a County in *Ireland*, in the Province of *Meath*; it is divided into Eighteen Baronies.

Eat-Bee, (*Picus Martius*) a sort of Bird which delights to feed upon Bees.

E B.

Eben-Tree, a Tree which grows in *India*, and *Aethiopia*: It hath neither Leaves nor fruit, and the Wood being black and very hard, and serving for many uses; is called *Ebony*, and is sometimes used in Physick.

Ebionites, a certain Sect of Hereticks who denied the Divinity of Christ, and rejected all the Gospels but *St. Matthews*; they were instituted by one *Ebion*, in the Year 71.

Ebissa, a certain Captain of the *Saxons*, who with *Oetha*, came to aid *Hengist* against the *Britains*.

Ebora, an Archiepiscopal See, and one of the chief Academies of *Portugal*; it was in the time of the *Romans* called *Liberalitas Julia*.

Eboracum, the second City of *England*, commonly called *York*. *Ptolemy* calleth it *Brigantium*, from the *Brigantes*, an ancient People of that Country; but it was called *Eboracum*, or *Eburacum*, from *Ebrank*, a certain King of the *Britains*, or as others say from the River *Ure*.

Ebrack, the *Hebrew* Tongue; a Word used by *Chancer*.

Ebriety, or *Ebriosity*, Drunkenness, a Delirium or Frensie, arising from Wine immoderately drunk.

Ebro. See *Iberus*.

Ebullition, a bubbling, or boyling up.

Eburnean, made of Ivory.

Ebusa, now *Yvica*, one of the Islands anciently called *Pitiusa*.

E C.

Eccentric Orb, in Astronomy, is that which has not the same Centre with the World, or with an assigned Circle, of which kind several Orbs were invented by Ancient Astronomers to save Appearances. Thus the Eccentric Orb of any Planet is that, the Concave and Convex of whose Deferent have each of 'em a different Centre from that of the Universe.

Ecclesiastical, (*Greek*) belonging to the Church.

To *Eche*, (*old word*) to increase: Add or help out.

Echinades, a Company of Islands in the Bay of *Ambrasia*, so called from the multitudes of *Echini* or Hedge-hogs, with which they abound.

Echinus, a Member of Architecture, which is

called *Quarter-round*, of which the one half is Convex, and the other Concave, the one being hollow above the other below. There are two sorts of 'em, the one called *Gule* or *Throates*, or the *Doucine*, whose advanced part is Concave, and the other *Talon* or the *Heel*, whose advanced Part is hollow below, as the first is above.

Echo, a Nymph that lived near the River *Cepheissus*; she dying for the Love of *Narcissus*, was feigned by the Poets to be changed into that Voice, or Sound, which is reflected back from Caves and hollow Places.

Eclipse, (*Greek*) a want or defect: An Eclipse of the Sun is a depriving us of its Light, by the interposition of the Moon's Body, between that and us; whereas the Eclipse of the Moon is caused, by the Interposition of the Earth; for as oft as the Moon in her Full recedes no farther than 15 Degrees, or 12 Minutes from either the Head or Tail of the Dragon, so often she is darkened by the Shadow of the Earth, and suffers a Defect of Light, which is so much the greater, the nearer she is to the Node.

Ecliptick Line, a Line running through the midst of the Zodiack and twelve Signs; it is so called, because the Eclipses happen under that Line.

Eclegma, (*Greek*) a Medicine, or Confection not to be eaten or chewed, but lickd, or sucked up, and softly to melt down into the Stomach; it is a liquid Confection, thicker than a Syrup, and thinner than an Electuary; and is vulgarly called a *Lohoch*.

Eclogue, or *Eglogue*, a Pastoral Poem, or Speech between Shepherds.

Ecphantus, an ancient *Greek* Philosopher.

Ecphrasis (*Greek*) Exclamation, a Pathetical Figure or Sentence, whereby the Orator both expresses the vehement Affection and Passion of his own Mind, and stirs up the Affections of those to whom he speaks, as

Oh false Hopes! vain Pleasure!

Ecstasie, (*Greek*) a Figure wherein a Syllable is made long, contrary to its proper Nature; also a Trance, or suddain Rapture of Spirit.

Effblipsis, (*Greek*) a pressing out; it is a Word particularly used in the scanning of *Latin* Verse, for the thrusting out of *m* with the Vowel before it, when the Word following begins with a Vowel or *h*, so that the *m* with its Vowel seem utterly lost, as *Div' Incido* for *Divum incido*.

Ectype, (*Greek*) a thing drawn from another Copy.

E D

Edacity, a greedy eating or devouring.

Edder, a Fish somewhat like a Mackrel.

Eden, Paradise, 'tis an *Hebrew* Word signifying delectation, or a place of Pleasure.

Eddie, the turning round in a Stream.

Eddie Tide, in Navigation is where the Water runs back, contrary to the Tide.

Eddie Wind, is checked by the Sail, by a Mountain or Turning, or any such thing as makes it return back again.

Eddish or *Eadish*, the latter Pasture, the Grass that comes after Mowing or Reaping. It is also called *Eich* or *Eegrass*.

Edeffa, one of the chief Cities of *Mesopotamia*.

Edefleda, or *Elfleda*, the Wife of *Etheldred*, King of the *Mercians*, who after her Husband's Death, governed that Kingdom for Eight Years, with great Prudence and Moderation.

Edgar (*Sax.*) happy Power. Of this Name, there was a King of this Nation, the 11th from *Egbert*, and one of the greatest of the *Saxon* Monarchs in Power, Success and Renown.

Edge-hill, a Hill in *Warwickshire*, where the first pitched Field was fought, between the Forces of King *Charles* the First, and the Parliament of *England*.

Edict, a Proclamation, or publick Ordinance, or Decree.

Edification, building; also it is metaphorically taken for Instruction.

Edifice, a House or Building.

Edile, or *Eadile*, an Officer in *Rome*, who was appointed to oversee the Building or Temples and private Houses.

Edinburgum, (*Edinburg*) the chief Town of *Laundon*, a Province of *Scotland*, and the Metropolis or Principal City of that Nation.

Edington, (called in old time *Eathandune*) a Town in *Wiltshire*, where King *Alfred* overthrew the *Danes* in a memorable Battle. Here, also, *William de Edinton*, Bishop of *Winchester*, erected a Colledge for an Order of Men, called *bon hommes*, i. e. good Men.

Edition, a setting forth any thing; but commonly taken for the Impression of a Book.

Edmund, the proper Name of a Man; signifying in the *Saxon* Tongue, happy Peace. Of this Name there were three eminent Kings in and of this Nation. The first, a King of the *East-Angles*, who gave Name to the Town of *S. Edmundsbury*, next immediately mentioned. The second, a *Saxon* Monarch, the 8th from *Egbert*. The last surnamed *Ironside*, the 14th of the *Saxon* Monarchs, a very warlike, hardy and valiant Prince, victorious in many Battles against *Canutus* the *Dane*; but induced at last to yield to a dividing of the Kingdom; soon after which, he is said to have been villanously Murthered by the Traiterous Earl *Edrick*.

S. Edmundsbury, a Town in *Suffolk*, anciently called *Bedericks gneord*, i. e. the Court or Mansion-house of *Bederich*; and seems to have been the same Town with that, which *Antonine* calleth *Villa Faustini*. It derived its present Name from King *Edmund*, who was cruelly put to Death by the *Danes*, and his Body translated thither; a stately Church being also erected to his Memory; which being demolished by *Suenus* the *Dane*, was built anew by his Son *Canutus*, to expiate his Father's Sacrilege.

Edom, (*Hebr.* red or earthly) the surname of *Esaü*, from whom descended the *Edomites*, a great and martial People, with whom the *Israelites* had Wars a long time.

Education, the Care that Parents ought to take for the Cultivating and Manuring the Minds of their Children, whether in the Knowledge of Wisdom, good Arts, or good Manners.

To *Edulcerate*, a Term in Chymistry, to render sweet, and take away by several Lotions of cold Water, those Salts which are in the Precipitates of Mercury, and other Metals that have been dissolved by the Force of the same Salts.

Edward, a proper Name, signifying in the *Saxon* Tongue, Happy-keeper. There were of this Name Nine Kings of this Nation, three before the Conquest, and Six since; many of whom stand glorious in the Register of Fame.

Edwin, (*Sax.*) Happy Victor. Of this Name there were two Kings of this Nation; the first a King of the *Northumbrians* the 5th from *Ida*, the other the 10th of the *Saxon* Monarchs from *Egbert*.

E F.

Effable, to be expressed, or uttered.

Effect, the doing, or finishing of a thing; in Logick it is said to be that which follows from the cause. Also Merchants when they cease their Trade or Correspondence in any place, and remove what they have there, are said to draw off their *Effects*.

Effective, real and positive.

Effectual, an Adjective added to several Words, as *Effectual* Promises, *effectual* Performances, what ever produces its *Effect*.

Effeminate, said of a tender voluptuous Man, that is become like a Woman. To grow *Effeminate*, to assume the Qualities and Weaknesses of a Woman.

Effervescency, a Boiling happening to Liquors by the Force of Fire, or some outward Agent.

Efficacy, Vertue, Ability; also Force, Urgency in Speech.

Efficient, the Cause that produces some Effect.

Effigies, the Form or Representation of any thing.

Effiguration. See *Prosopopeia*.

Efflagitation, an earnest requesting or importuning.

Efflorescence, (*Lat.*) a sprouting or budding forth.

Effluence, *Effluvium*, or *Efflux*, a flowing forth. *Effluxion* is said of Women, when they void an imperfect Birth, the first Days after Conception.

Effluvioms Corpusculary, are, as it were, continual Exhalations of the minute Particles of any Body.

Effemination, a making soft, nice, or womanish.

Efforts, (*French*) violent Essays, strong Impressions.

Effronterie, Impudence, a wicked and brazen-faced Boldness.

Effusion, a pouring out or wasting, a breaking out or spilling of Liquid Things with some Violence; in Chymistry it is a pouring out the Water by Inclination, when the Matter by its

its Weight is fallen into the Bottom of the Vessel.

Eft, (old word) again.

Eft-foons, (old word) quickly.

E G.

Egbert, a proper Name, signifying in the *Saxon* Tongue, ever bright and famous. The most eminent of this Name, was that most Renowned King of the West Saxons, who by subduing several Kingdoms of the *Heptarchy*, was the first that laid the Foundation in this Nation, of the *English Saxon* Monarchy.

Egestion, the Expulsion of Meat, digested through the *Pylorus* or Gate of the Stomach, to the rest of the Intestines.

To *Egg on*, to provoke, stir up, spur forward.

Egisms, Cattle taken in to feed by the Week or Month. See to *Agist*.

Eglantine, a certain Shrub, full of Prickles, which is also called Sweet-Bryer.

Eglogue. See *Eclogue*.

Egregious, excellent.

Egremont, a Castle in *Cumberland*, which *William de Meschines* held by Knights-service of King *Henry I*.

Egression, or *Egreffe*, a going forth. Also see *Epanodos*.

Egrett, a sort of Bird, as some think, of the Heron kind.

Egrimony. See *Agrimony*.

Egritude, Sickness, Grief, Discontent.

Egyptians, commonly called *Gypsies*, counterfeit Rogues, that disguise themselves in Speech and Apparel, and wander up and down the Country, pretending to have Skill in telling Fortunes, but live chiefly by Filching and Stealing.

Egyptian Thorn, the same as *Acacia*.

E H.

Ehud, (*Heb.* praising) a Judge of *Israel* who slew *Eglon* King of *Moab*.

E J.

Ejaculation, a casting forth; a Prayer pour'd forth from the bottom of the Heart, with a fervent Devotion, sometimes used for the Phantastical Raptures of Extempore Enthusiasts.

Ejection, a casting out.

The *Eight*, (anciently called *Alney*, i.e. the Island) a place in *Glostershire*, where a single Combat was fought between *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, King of the *English*, and *Canutus*, King of the *Danes*, to decide their Right to the Kingdom.

Eirenarchie, (*Greek*) the Government of Peace.

Ejulation, (*Lat.*) a yelling, or pitiful crying out.

Ejuration, a renouncing, a yielding up ones Place.

E L

Elam, (*Hebr.* a young Man) the Father of the *Elamites*, a great People.

Elami, the Name of the sixth Note ascending of each septenary of the ordinary Scale of Musick, only in the uppermost Septenary *Mi* is wanting, and the Note is called *Ela*.

Elaborate, done with Exactness and Pains.

An *Elaboratory*, or *Laboratory*, (*Lat.*) a Place to work in, properly a Chymist's Work-house, or Shop.

Elapidation, a taking away Stones.

Elapsion, a slipping away.

Elastick, (*Greek*) going with a Spring or Force.

Elate, lifted up, exalted, proud.

Elaterium, (*Greek*) the concrete Juice of wild Cucumbers.

Elb, (*Albis*) one of the grand Rivers of *Germany*.

Eld, (old word) Age, Eldership.

Ele, (old word) Help.

Eleanor, a proper Name of Women, deduced from *Helena*. The most Renowned.

Eleazar (*Hebr.* the Help of God) the Son of *Aaron*, and his Successor in the Priestly Office; also the Name of several other eminent Men, mentioned in Scripture.

Elecampane, in *Latin* *Enula Campana*, a certain Herb called Horse-heal; whose Root is esteemed very good for the Lungs.

Election, a choosing, or setting apart. That Act of the Will, whereby the Will, after a serious Deliberation of the Mind, out of several Mediums proposed to it by the Understanding, makes Choice of one before another.

Elections, are times elected for the doing any manner of Work by the secret Operations of the Heavens, by the Nature of Signs, Planets, and Aspects of the Moon.

Electors, certain Princes of *Germany*, by whom according to the Institution of the Emperor *Charles* the Fourth, each successive *Roman* Emperor was to be chosen. There were of these Seven at first instituted, three Spiritual, viz. The Bishops of *Mentz*, *Trier* and *Colen*: Four Temporal, viz. The Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, the Duke of *Saxony*, and the Marquess of *Brandenburg*, and one casting Voice; namely, the King of *Bohemia*. But besides these the Duke of *Bavaria*, upon the aspiring of the *Palgrave* to the Crown of *Bohemia*, having the upper *Palatinate* given him, with the Title of Elector, came at last to make up an Eighth. And now there is a Ninth, who is the Duke of *Hanover*.

Electrum, a kind of precious Gum, called Amber, distilling from Poplar Trees, into which the Poets feign the Sisters of *Phaeton*, to have been turned.

Electuary, a certain Confection, or Medicinable Composition made of simple Ingredients, Paps or Piths, Gums mix'd with Syrup or Hony, of the Consistence of a Conserve.

Eleemosynary, (*Greek*) freely and voluntarily given, by way of Alms.

Ele-

Elegancy, Neatness, chiefly applyed, but metaphorically to Apparel, or other things. That which renders a Discourse polite and agreeable.

Elegiac verse, a sort of Verse otherwise called *Pentameter* seldom or never used of it self, but alternately placed with the *Hexameter*. It consisteth in the first Place of a *Spondee*, or *Dactyle*, in the second place of a *Choriambus*, or *Molossus*; then of a *Dactyle*, and lastly of a *Choriambus*; which two last are always certain; as,

Ad vada Meandri concinit albus olor.

Elegie, (*Greek*) a kind of mournful Verse or funeral Song.

Elegit, a Writ, for the Recovery of Goods or Lands, towards the Payment of any Debt.

Elements, those pure unmixt Bodies, which are the Principles of all things. An Element is defined by the Philosophers, to be a Body not composed of any former Bodies, and of which all former Bodies are composed: Also the Rudiments of any Art: Also the single Letters of the Alphabet.

Elemi, a certain Gum coming from the *West-Indies*, and said to proceed from the Olive Tree; tho' others will have it to be a Rosin, because it melts with the Fire.

Elench, (*Greek*) a subtil Argumentary Re-proof.

Elenge, (*old word*) strange.

Elephant, the biggest, strongest and most intelligible and docile of all Four-footed Beasts.

Elephantiasis, (*Greek*) a kind of Leprosie, wherein the Lips are thick, the Nose swells, the Ears decay, the Jaws are red, and the Forehead set with Tumors like Horns.

Elevated, a certain preheminance of one Planet above another, when one being stronger depresses the Nature and Influence of the other.

Elevation, an exalting or lifting up. In Chymistry it is the rising of any Matter in manner of Fume or Vapour, by vertue of Heat. Elevation is the Advancement of a Person to Ecclesiastical Dignity, especially to the Papacy.

Elevation of the Pole, the number of Degrees that the Pole, in any Latitude is above the Horizon.

Elevator, a Surgeons Instrument, wherewith Sculls that are depressed are raised up again.

Eleison. See *Kyrie Eleison*.

Elf, a Fairy; it seems to be corrupted from the *Greek* word *Ephialtes*.

Elguze, the left Shoulder of *Orion*.

Eliab, or *Elijah*, (*Hebr.* God the Lord) a great Prophet who foretold the Famine among the *Israelites*, and did very many strange Miracles, and was at last snatcht up into Heaven in a fiery Chariot.

Eliakim, (*Hebr.* God ariseth) *Hilkiah's* Son; also *Josiah's* Son, whom *Pharaoh Nechoh* made King in his Fathers stead.

Eli, (*Hebr.*) the offering or lifting up, a Judge of *Israel*, and Father of *Hophni* and *Phinehas*, two wicked Priests. At the News of the Ark's being taken, and his Son's Death, he fell back from his Chair and brake his Neck.

Eli, a City situate in the midst of the great and large Fens in *Cambridgeshire*, the Seat of a Bishop, who is invested with the Priviledges of a Palatinate.

Elicitation, a drawing out, an enticing.

Eligible, apt to be elected or chosen.

Elihu, (*Hebr.* he is my God) the Son of *Ba-rachel* and one of *Job's* Friends.

Elimation, a filing off.

Elimination, a throwing over the Threshold, a casting out of Doors.

Eliphaz, (*Hebr.* the Endeavour of God) one of those that argued with *Job* in his Sickness.

Elipsis, an Oval Figure, comprehended in one Line, but that not Circular, nor having any Parts equally respecting the Centre, but from two Navel Points.

Eliquament, a fat Juice which is squeezed out of any kind of Flesh.

Elisha, (*Hebr.* the Health of God) the Son of *Shaphat*, he was by *Elijah* anointed Prophet in his room, and grew no less eminent than his Predecessor for the number and greatness of his Miracles.

Elison, a hitting against.

Elixation, a seething or softening of things by Boiling a spirituous Liquor, design'd for inward Uses, containing the most pure Substance of the choicest Mixtures, communicated to it by Infusion and Maceration.

Elixir, (*in Arab.*) signifieth Strength; commonly taken for the purest part of any Extraction.

Elizabeth, the proper Name of a Woman, i. e. the Oath of God. Of this Name, besides her, so eminent in Sacred Scripture, our Queen *Elizabeth* of glorious Memory is not to be forgotten.

Elk, a kind of strong swift Beast, as high as a Horse, and shaped like a Goat or Hart, but larger and plumper, found in the Forests of *Prussia*, but more commonly in *Canada*.

Ellipsis, (*Greek*, a wanting) a Figure wherein some Word is wanting to make up the Sense; as

Quid plura—

Ellis, a proper Name corruptly for *Eliab*, *Hebr.* Lord God.

Elmet, a certain Territory, or little Region about *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*, anciently so called, which *Edwin* the Son of *Ealla*, King of *Northumberland*, conquered from *Cereticus* the *British* King, in the Year 620.

Elocution, proper Speech, handsome Utterance.

Elogie, the Praise we give to any Person or Thing, in consideration of their Merit.

Eloiment, (*French*) or *Elongation*, (*Lat.*) a removing a great way off.

To *Elude*, to make a dextrous Escape out of any Trouble or Difficulty, and cunningly to ward off the Inconvenience of it.

Elopement, in Law is, when a married Woman leaves her Husband, and dwells with an Adulterer, whereby she loseth her Dower.

Eloquence, the Art of well-speaking: A Rhetorical Utterance, which delivers things proper to persuade.

Elfe-

Elfenewr. See *Helsingora*.

Elfenborg. See *Helsingoburgum*.

Elucidation, a making bright, clear or plain.

To *Elude*, to make a dexterous Escape out of any Trouble or Difficulty, and cunningly to ward off the Inconvenience of it.

Elves, Scarcrows to affright Children.

Elvish, (old word) froward.

Eluheria, (Greek) certain Feasts celebrated by the ancient Heathens.

Elysian-fields, certain pleasant Places, into which the Heathens held that the Souls of Men passed after Death.

Elytroides, or the Vaginal Tunicle, one of the three Tunicles (and the innermost of them) which covers the Testicles.

E M.

Emaceration, a soaking or wasting.

To *Emaciate*, to make lean.

Emanation, a flowing from. The Production of one thing, less principal, for the Production of another more Principal, by virtue of its natural Connexion with it.

Emancipation, hath the same reference to Children, as Manumission to Servants, according to the Civil Law; namely, a legal setting them from the Power of their Fathers before the Magistrate, or the Liberty which a Man has to govern his own Affairs without a Tutor.

Emanuel, (Heb.) God with us.

Emargination, a term in Chirurgery; signifying a cleansing Wounds or Sores, of the Scurf that lyeth about the Brims.

Emasculation, a taking away the Force of Manhood.

Embalming, the seasoning of a dead Body with Gums and Spices to preserve it from Putrefaction; also the wrapping of it up in Sear-cloth made with Wax, Gum and other Ingredients, in honour of the Party deceased, and in token of Incorruption to come in Heaven.

Embargo, (Span.) a stop or arrest upon Ships.

Embattelled, set in Battel Array, being spoken of an Army; also the same as *Crenelle* in Heraldry.

Ember-weeks, (Lat. *Quatuor Tempora*) four Seasons in the Year, most peculiarly set apart for Prayer and Fasting, viz. The first Week in Lent, the Week after *Pentecost*, or *Whitsuntide*: The Week following the Fourteenth of September: And that following the Thirteenth of December. And in each of these Seasons, there are three days most appropriate, viz. Wednesday, Fryday and Saturday, which are called the *Ember-days*, from the Word *Ember*, i. e. Ashes, because in ancient times the *Jejunants* used to sprinkle themselves with Ashes, or because the Bishop used to cross them with Ashes, saying, *Memento O homo quod pulvis es & in pulverem reverteris*.

To *Embellish*, to deck or beautify.

To *Embezel*, to steal; from the Italian Word *Invaligiare*, i. e. to put in a Sack.

Emblem, (Greek) a curious in-laying in Wood, or other Materials: Also an expressing a moral Sentence by way of Device or Picture.

Emblements, in Common Law, signifie the Profit of Land, which hath been sowed.

Embolism, (Greek) a casting in of the Day, which is added to Leap-year, but used for the excess of the Solar Year above the Lunar, whereby the Lunations happen every subsequent Year eleven Days sooner than in the foregoing, which when they amount to 30 Days make a new Month, call'd the Embolismical Lunations, to make the common Lunar Year equal to the Solar.

Emboldned, (old word) swelled.

Embossing, a kind of Sculpture, or Engraving, wherein the Figure sticks out from the Plain whereon it is Ingraven, and according as it is more or less protuberant, is called by the *Italians* *Basso*, *Mezzo* or *Alto Rilievo*.

Emboſt, a Term in Hunting, when a Deer is so hard chac'd that she foams at the Mouth; sometimes to *Imboſse* a Deer is taken for to chace it into the Thickets.

To *Embrace*, to give a Demonstration of Amity and Reconciliation.

Embracer, in Common Law, is he, that when a Matter is in Tryal, comes for Reward to the Bar, being no Lawyer, and speaks in Favour of one of the Parties.

Embrasure, in Architecture, is the Enlargment which is made within side in a Window or Gate, or in the opening of a Wall, to give the more Light, or for the more Convenience of the Gate or Window. In Fortification, Embrasures signify the Overtures in a Parapet, to let the Mouth of the Cannon through.

Embrocation, (Ital.) a Bathing any Part of the Body in a Liquor falling from aloft, by some so called, but it is rather a gentle Rubbing or an applying of Linnen or Woollen dipt in Oyl, or any other linifying Liquor to the Place affected.

Embryon, (Greek) the imperfect Feature of a Child, or other Creature in the Womb. Whence metaphorically any thing not brought to perfection is said to be in *Embryo*.

Embushments. See *Emboſsement*.

Embuscade. See *Ambuscade*.

Emden, a City standing upon the River *Ems* in *Friesland* where formerly there was a Mart or Staple of Cloaths, and other *English* Merchandize.

Eme (old word) an Aunt.

Emendation, a correcting or mending.

Emerald, (Span.) a certain precious Stone of a green Colour, called in Latin *Smaragdus*, the hardest next to the Ruby; the Oriental is the best.

Emergent, rising up above Water, appearing from underneath any thing. An Emergent occasion is taken for a Business of Consequence, or happening on a sudden. Said also of a Planet getting out of the Sun Beams, and becoming visible.

Emeril, a sort of Stone found in Mines of Copper, Iron and Gold, very hard and heavy, which

which serves to burnish Gold, and cut all manner of Precious Stones but Diamonds.

Emerita Augusta (now *Merida*) an ancient Town of *Estremadura* a Province of that part of Spain, which was once the Kingdom of *Castile*.

Emerſion, coming out of Darkness, as the Sun and Moon coming out of an Eclipse.

Emetick Medicines, ſuch as with their pungent Particles contract the Fibres of the Stomach, and eject at the Mouth whatever is offenſive to the Stomach.

Emetickal, (*Greek*) a term in Medicine, belonging to thoſe things which purge the Body by Vomit.

Emication, a ſhiring out.

Emigration, (*Lat.*) a paſſing out of any Place.

Emildon, a Town in *Northumberland*, where *J. Duns*, called *Scotus* was born; who for his obſcure way of Writing, was ſtyled the ſubtile Doctor.

Eminence, an excelling, an appearing above others. A Cardinal is alſo dignified with the Title of *Eminence*.

Emir, (*Turk.*) a Lord, particularly any one deſcended of the *Turkiſh* Prophet *Mahomet* is called an *Emir*.

Emiſſary, a truſty Perſon of nimble Parts, ſent privately to ſound the Thoughts of another, to make Propoſals, or ſpy the Actions and Countenance of the Enemy.

Emiſſion, a throwing or ſending out.

Emme, the proper Name of a Woman: Some will have it to be the ſame with *Amie*; others contract it from *Elgiva*, which ſignifieth Help-giver. There have been of this Name ſeveral eminent Women; particularly Queen *Emma*, the Mother of King *Edward* the Confefſor.

Emmet or *Emmot*, (*Formica*) a little Inſect, otherwiſe called an *Ant* or *Piſmire*; the Pains this little Creature takes to lay up Corn againſt Winter, make it generally taken for the Emblem of Industry.

Emollient, ſoftning, mollifying, or aſſwaging.

Emolument, Profit, or Benefit.

Emotion, an extraordinary Motion that troubles both Body and Mind, and diſcompoſes the Temper and State of both.

To *Empale*, to thruſt a Stake through the Body of a Man. A Torment in uſe in *Nero's* time.

Empannel, to enter the Names of the Jury into a Parchment or Roll, which are ſummoned to appear for the publick Service.

Emparlance, in the Common Law, is a Petition in Court of a Day of Reſpite. It is called in the Civil Law, *Petio Induciarum*.

Empaſms, (*Greek*) Medicinal Powders, that are uſed to allay Inflammations, and to ſcarifie the extremity of the Shin.

Empedocles, a Philoſopher and Poet of *Agri-gentum*, who wrote Natural Philoſophy in *Greek* Verſe, as *Lucretius* in *Latin*; he held, as *Hieronymus* teſtifies, many of *Pythagoras* his Opinions: Going to pry too nearly into *Aetna*, he periſhed by the Flames thereof; others ſay he caſt himſelf in voluntarily, that he might be accounted a God.

Emperor, an abſolute Monarch, who commands over many ſpacious Countries.

Emphatical, (*Greek*) uttered with a Grace, or *Emphaſis*, which is a ſignificant, or intent Exprefſion of ones Mind. *Emphaſis* in Rhetorick is a Figure, whereby a tacit Vertue and Signification is given to Words.

Emphraſtical, (*Greek*) Medicines that ſtop the Pores of the Skin by their Clammineſs.

Emphyteutick, (*Greek*) that may be ſet out to be improved, or let out to farm for many Years.

Emphyteofis, a Leaſe of an Inheritance for many Years.

Empirick, (*Greek*) a Phyſician which cures by Receipts taken upon Truſt.

Emplaſter, a topical Medicine of a thicker conſiſtence than a *Cerote*, and more glutinous, as being to be ſpread upon Cloth, Leather, or ſome ſuch like material, and ſo applied.

Emplaſtration, an applying a Plaſter, a dawbing: Alſo a Graſſing.

Emporetical, (*Greek*) belonging to an *Emporium*, i. e. a Mart-Town, a place for Fairs and Markets.

To *Empoyſon*. See *Poyſon*.

Emprimed, a Term in Hunting, ſignifying a Harts forſaking the Herd.

Emprize, (*old word*) by the Figure *Syncope*, for Enterprize.

Emproſthotonos, (*Greek*) the continual Contraction of the Muſcles of the Neck towards the Fore Parts.

Emption, a buying.

Empyema, (*Greek*) Corruption of Matter, lying between the Breſt and Lungs after a *Pleurilie*.

Empyreum, the Heaven or Heavens, the Throne of God, the Reſidence of Angels, and eternal Manſions of the Saints.

Empyremata, little feveriſh Remains after a *Criſis*. Alſo that thick viſcous Matter which ſettles at the Bottom of Diſtilled Water.

Emucid, mouldy.

Emulation or *Amulation*, a ſtriving to exceed others, either in Vertue or any kind of Art, or in greatneſs.

Emulgent, Stroaking: *Emulgent Vein*, one of the Branches of that hollow Vein which goes to the Reins; and by which the Reins do ſeparate the Urine from the Blood, and attract it.

Emulſion, a ſtroaking; alſo in Phyſick, it is a kind of Medicine made of the Juice of Fruits and Seeds, preſſed forth and prepared into a kind of Creamy Subſtance, and uſed chiefly in thoſe Caſes which require lenitive and emulgent things.

Emunctories, certain kernelly Places in the Body, by which the principal Parts void their Excrements or ſuperfluities.

Enach, in the Praſtick of *Scotland*, is a Satisfaction for any Crime or Fault.

Enaluron, a term in Heraldry, is, when a Bordure is charged with any kind of Birds.

To

To *Enamel*, to vary with little spots; to paint with mineral Colours.

Enantiosis, (Greek) Contrariety. In Rhetorick it is a Figure in which that is spoken by a contrary, which is intended should be understood as it were by Affirmation; as, There was Strength against Nimbleness, Rage against Resolution, Pride against Nobleness.

Encaustick, (Greek) varnished, or wrought with Fire.

To *Enchace*, to set in Gold or Silver, or any other Metal.

To *Enchant*, to conjure or invoke the Devil with certain strange Words or Verses.

Encheson, a Law-French Word, signifying the cause why any thing is done.

Enchiridion, a small Book, that one may clasp in ones Hand.

Enkhusa, a noted City of *West Friesland*, one of the *United Provinces*.

Enclitick, (Greek) inclining. An Enclitick in Grammer is, a Particle commonly joyned to the end of a Word, and so called because it causeth the Accent to decline towards the last Syllable of the Word.

Encumbrance, a Hindrance.

Encomiastick, (Greek) belonging to an Encomium or Speech made in Praise of another.

Encroachment, in Common Law, is a pressing too far upon ones Neighbor's Ground.

Encyclopady. See *Cyclopady*.

End for End, in Navigation, used when a Rope runs all out of the Block, so that it is unreev'd; as when a Cable runs all out at the Hawse, we say, the Cable at the Hawse is run out End for End.

To *Endamage*, to hurt, to damnifie.

Endew, (among Faulconers) is when a Hawk so digesteth her Meat, that she not only dischargeth her Gorge thereof, but also cleanseth her Pan-nel.

Enditement, in Common Law, is a Bill of Accusation, for some Offence, exhibited against any one, and by a Jury presented unto an Officer or Court that hath Power to punish; in the Civil Law, it is called Accusation.

Endive, (Lat. *Endivia*, *Intybus*) a Garden Herb, very much used in Feavers, and other hot Diseases, by reason of its cooling faculty.

Endorse, a Term in Heraldry, being the Fourth part of a *Pallet*. See *Pallet*.

Endorsed. See *Indorsed*.

Endowments, in Law signifieth the bestowing or assuring of a Dower; also a sending Maintenance to a Vicar, when the Benefice is appropriated.

Endromick, a long Irish Robe.

Endymion, a Shepherd, whom the Poets feign to have fallen in love with the Moon, and that being cast into a perpetual Sleep upon the Top of *Larimus Hill*, she every Night stooped down to steal a Kiss from him.

Eneya, in the Practick of *Scotland*, is the principal part of the Heritage, which goes to the eldest Son.

Energy, (Greek) Force or Efficacy. In Rhetorick it is a Figure in which the great Force of Expression is used.

rick it is a Figure in which the great Force of Expression is used.

To *Enervate*, to weaken, to deprive the Nerves of their Force and Use, by cutting 'em, or by Debauchery or any other Violence. Figuratively, we say, Sloth and Pleasure Enervate, or weaken the Courage. Affliction and Want Enervate or press the Mind.

Enervation, a weakening.

Enfranchisement, the incorporating of any Man into a Society, or Body Politick.

To *Engage*, to Mortgage for a Time, to oblige a Man's self to do a thing, to constrain.

Engagement, a Tye or Obligation, a Sea-fight.

Engastrimuch, (Greek) one that speaks out of the Belly.

Engelbert, (Germ.) Bright-Angel, a proper Name.

To *Engender*, said of the Production of Creatures, that come by the way of Generation.

Engin, any Instrument made to raise or bear great Burthens. Warlike Engins, such as are used for the Battling and taking strong Places.

Englecery, (old word) is taken contradistinct to *Francigena*; which Word used to comprehend every Alien that is murdered, upon which there was a Mulct laid upon the Country where it was done, unless Englecery was proved; that is to say, that it was an *Englishman* that was slain.

English Serpentary. See *Bistort*.

Engonasin, (Greek) the Name of one of the Heavenly Constellations, by which Figure was represented *Hercules* kneeling.

To *Engrave*, to cut any Figure or Representation in Wood, Copper or other Metal.

Engrailed. See *Ingrailed*.

Engyscope, (Greek) a certain Instrument, whereby the Proportion of the smallest things may be discerned.

Enharmonick, one of those Genus's of Musick which makes a different Mode of Harmony and Air, from the other two, viz. the *Chromatick* and *Diatonick*; and which abounds in Dieses's or Sharps.

Enhancement, a raising the Price of any thing.

To *Engross*, to write over again a first Draught in a fairer and more ample manner.

Enigmatical. See *Enigmatical*.

Eniff Alpherary, (Arab.) the yawning of *Pegasus*.

To *Enjoy*, to possess a thing, to be the Master of, to have at ones disposal of, to have the Carnal Company of a Woman.

Ennagon, a Circle divided into nine equal Parts, a regular Polygon, or Figure of nine equal Sides.

Enemy, he that bears Hatred to another. Generally, and in the singular number, it signifies an entire Army or Party that comes to fight the other Side. We also say, such a one is an Enemy to Vertue, to Vice, to Love, to Women, &c.

Enoch's Pillars, two Pillars erected by *Enoch*, the Son of *Seth*; the one of Brick, the other of Stone; whereupon was ingraven the whole Art of Astronomy.

Ennead, (Greek) the number Nine.

Enneagon. See *Ennagon*.

Enneatical, Days or Years, are every ninth Day of a Sickness or Year of a Man's Life, which is thought to bring some great Alteration in the Disease, or Mutation of Fortune.

Eneorema, (Greek) the Clouds that hang in distilled Waters, or in Urines, especially when the Disease is breaking away.

Enewed, (old word) made new.

Enodation, an unknotting, a making plain.

Enormity, Irregularity, Excess.

Enormous, prodigious, excessive.

Enquest, the Inquiry of the Jury into Matter of Fact in all Causes, both Civil and Criminal, in order to the giving of their Verdict.

To *Enrage*, to provoke even to Madness; figuratively said of violent Passions that fly out into Fury.

Ens, taken at large, is not only that which is or may be thought by the Mind, but is, or at least may be in any other manner. But strictly taken it is that which is real not only as to the Understanding, but in it self.

To *Enseam*, a Term in Faulconry; to purge a Hawk of her Glut and Grease.

Enseeled, a Term in Faulconry; when you take a Needle and Thred, putting it through the upper Eye-lid; and so likewise on the other, making it fast under the Beak, that she may not see at all; then she is Enseeled.

To *Ensteepe*, to Intrench.

Ensign, an Escutcheon, wherein are painted the Trophies of Honour, or Armory of a Family; also a Military Banner.

To *Enstal*, to put upon a Throne, to indow with a Robe of Honour.

Entablature, signifies properly the Flooring or Lifting with Boards. In Architecture it is that part which is composed of the Architrave, Trees and Cornich; for that in effect this part is the extream part of the Flooring, which is supported by Pillars or by a Wall.

Entail, in Common Law, signifieth Feetail, Fee-entailed, or abridged.

To *Entangle*, to insnare, to imbroil.

Entetched, (old word) qualified.

Entelechy, (Greek) an inward Soul or Power to move or act.

Entendment, signifieth in Law the true meaning, or sense of a Word or Sentence.

To *Enterfeire*, to hit one against another, to clash or Skirmish.

Entermener, (among Faulconers) a Hawk which gradually changeth the Colour of her Feathers. See *Intemewing*.

Enterpenneth, (a Term among Faulconers) as a Hawk *Enterpenneth*, that is, she hath her Feathers wrapt up, snarled or intangled.

Enterplead, in Common Law is the discourfing of a Point, accidentally happening before the principal Cause have an End. In the Civil Law it is called *Cognitio prejudicialis*.

Enterprize, a Design in War, a bold Attempt.

Entertainment, kind Reception, good Welcome;

spoken also of Conversation; he entertain'd 'em with good Discourse.

Enthymem, (Greek) an imperfect Syllogism, wherein the major or minor Proposition is to be understood: Also in Rhetorick a Figure, wherein the Sentence concluded consisteth of Contraries.

Enthyfiasts, (Greek) a certain Sect of People, who pretend to the Spirit and Revelations.

Entire Entrance, signifieth in Common Law a sole Possession in one Man, whereas several Tenancy, is a Joynt or Common Possession.

Entire Pertransient, is in Heraldry a Line, which crosseth the middle of the Shield, and runs Diagonally the longest way of its Position.

Entire Pertingents, are Lines that run the longest way of the Shield's Position, without touching the Center.

Enty, the having a Being.

Entoire, a Term in Blazon, when a Bordure is charged with all sorts of inanimate things, except Leaves, Fruits and Flowers.

Entoxication, poysoning.

Entrals, see *Bowels*.

Entreague, (Span.) a making good again. It is also taken for a Story, which after many intangled Passages is brought to a calm End.

To *Entreat*, (old word) to handle.

Entremes, (old word) intermingled.

Entrie, in Common Law, signifieth a taking Possession of Lands or Tenements. Merchants are said to make an Entry of their Goods in the Custom-house.

Entrie per le cui & post, is a Writ that lyes where a Man is disseized of his Freehold, and the Disseizor aliens or dyes seized, and his Heir enters: Then the Disseizee or his Heir shall have this Writ against the Heir of the Disseizor, or the Alienee of the Disseizor.

Entrie ad Communem Legem, is a Writ that lyes where a Tenant for Term of Life or another's Life, Tenant by Courtesie or in Dower aliens and dyes, then he in Reversion shall have this Writ against whoever is is afterwards in Possession.

Entrie in Casu Proviso, is a Writ that lyes where a Tenant in Dower aliens in Fee, or for Term of Life, or for another's Life.

Entrie in Casu Consimili, is a Writ which he in Reversion shall have against a Tenant for Life, or by Courtesie who aliens in Fee.

Entrie at Terminum qui praterit, if Land be leased to a Man for Term of another's Life, and he for whose Life the Lands are leased dyes, and the Lessee holds over, then the Lessor shall have this Writ.

Entrie for Marriage in Speech, is a Writ which lyes, where Lands or Tenements are given to a Man, upon Condition that he shall take the Donor to his Wife within a certain Time, and he does not marry her within the Time, or espouses another.

Entrieked, (old word) deceived.

Entring a Ship, in a Sea-fight, is as much as Boarding; and the safest way to enter a Ship is in the Bow.

Intrusion,

Entrusion, in Common Law, signifieth a violent Entrance into Lands or Tenements, void of Possession, by him that hath no Right unto them.

Entrusion de Gard, a Writ that lieth where the Infant within Age, entreth into his Lands, and holdeth his Lord out.

Enucleation, a taking out the Kernel; also the expounding of any difficult Matter.

To *Envelope*, (*Span.*) to wrap up in Linnen, Paper, &c. to surround, to involve in trouble, to muffle up, to conceal; he has envelop'd Truth with Fables.

To *Envenome*, to infect with Poyson or any other thing hurtful to the Body. Apply'd figuratively, to envenome with bad Doctrine or Maximes; an envenom'd Tongue, Discourse or Mind.

To *Environ*, to compass about; from the French word *Environ*, i. e. about.

Envoy, a Person sent from one Sovereign Prince to another upon Publick Affairs.

Envy, the Vexation Men have to behold the good Qualities or Prosperity of another.

Enumeration, a numbering, or counting, a summing up of several particulars.

Enunciation, an uttering or pronouncing; in Logick, it is taken for a Proposition, which simply affirms, or denies.

Enurny, in Heraldry, is spoken of all Borders of Coats that are charged with Beasts.

E O.

Eolipile, an Instrument in Hydraulics, being a round Ball of Iron or Copper with a Tail to it and a hole to fill it; the use of it being to explain the natural Cause of Winds.

E P.

Epaet, a certain number of days, by which the Solary Year exceedeth the Lunary; which number of Excess is eleven, in regard the Lunary Month consisting but of twenty nine days, and one half, maketh but Three hundred fifty and four days in a Year, whereas the Solar Year hath Three hundred sixty and five. For the Equation of which Years differing thus eleven days, certain days are yearly supplied by the Epaet never exceeding Thirty (because the days between change and change of the Moon, never exceed that number) until a Thirteenth Month be added, whereby every third Year becomes Embolismal, being a Lunary Leap-year.

Epagoge, a Rhetorical Figure, in which like things are compared.

Epanadiplosis, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical Figure wherein a Sentence begins and ends with the same word; as, *Severe to his Servants, to his Children severe.*

Una dies aperit, conficit una dies.

Some attribute this definition to *Epanalepsis*, but we follow the Authority of *Rutilius Lupus*, and other ancient Rhetoricians, who call the Figure in *Latin Inclusion*.

Epanalepsis, (*Greek*) a Figure in which the same word is for inforcement-sake reiterated; as, *It is known that thou hast done this, it is known.*

Epanaphora, (*Greek*) a Figure in which the same word begins several Sentences; as,

Ver adeo frondi nemorum, Ver utile sylvis.

Epanodos, a Figure wherein the same sound or word is twice iterated in several or in the same Sentence in an inverted order; as,

Nec sine sole suo lux, nec sine luce sua sol.

This is called by *Ruffianus*, *Everfion* or *Egression*.

Epanorthosis, when some foregoing words that have been uttered are recalled, as it were for the better correcting of the Speech; as,

O Clementia, seu potius Patientia mira!

Epatriides, (*Greek*) certain Noblemen among the Athenians.

Eparch, (*Greek*) the chief Governor of a Province.

Epenthesis, (*Greek*) a Figure, wherein a Letter or Syllable is put between in any word; as *Induperator* for *Imperator*.

Epha, an Hebrew Measure containing nine Gallons.

Epheby, (*Greek*) a young Man between the age of fourteen and twenty five.

Ephemera Febris, a Fever that lasts but one day.

Ephesus, the chief City of *Ionian* in *Asia* the Less, famous for the Magnificent Temple of *Diana*, built by one *Ephesus*, the Son of *Caister*, who gave name to the City.

Ephialtes, (*Greek*) a kind of Disease called the Night-mare or Elf; which proceeds from a Compression of the Cerebellum, when the Ventricles are too full of Moisture.

Ephimerides, (*Greek*) Journals or Books wherein daily Actions are registred; also Astronomical Calculations, or Tables calculated by Astronomers, which shew the State of the Heavens every day at Noon, that is, the Place where all the Planets are at Noon; and these are the Tables which they make use of for the Erecting of Horoscopes and Schemes.

Ephippiated, (*Greek*) saddled.

Ephod, a kind of Breast-plate, or Priestly Garment, worn by the ancient Priests of the Jews.

Ephori, (*Greek*) certain Magistrates among the ancient *Lacedamonians*, who were establish'd to bridle the Authority of their Kings.

Ephraim, (*Heb.*) fruitful or increasing, the second Son of *Joseph*, and the Father of the *Ephraimians*, who together with the Children of *Manasseh*, were reckoned among the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

Ephibole, (*Greek*) a Figure of Sentence, whose reiteration of the same word, at the beginning of several Sentences, hath respect to the Matter, whereas in *Epanalepsis*, it hath regard principally to the Stile.

Epicentomesis. See *Chleuasmus*.

Epick Poem, that which is written in Heroick Verse, and is taken contradistinct to Lyrick.

Epichereima, an Argument consisting of four or more Propositions, of which the one are the Proofs of the other.

Epicrasis, (Greek) a slow and moderate evacuation of bad Humors.

Epicedy, (Greek) a certain mournful Song, which used to be sung before the Corps at a Funeral.

Epicæne, a word of the *Epicæne* Gender in Grammar, is a word declined either with a Masculine or Feminine Article, without any regard to Sex in a word that signifies a living Creature; as, *hic Passer*, a Sparrow, whether Cock or Hen; *hec Aquila*, an Eagle, &c.

Epicurean, of the Sect of *Epicurus*, a famous Athenian Philosopher, who held Pleasure or rather Indolence, i. e. Absence of Pain to be the *summum bonum*; whence through mistake all voluptuous persons are vulgarly called *Epicures*.

Epicycle, (Greek) a Term used in Astronomy, signifying a lesser Orb, whose Center is in the circumference of a greater, whereby the irregular Motions of some Planet is solved.

Epidamnium. See *Dyrrachium*.

Epidaurus, a City of *Argia*, a small Region of the Grecian *Peloponnesus*, or *Morea*.

Epidemical, (Greek) an Epidemical Disease, a Contagious Disease that communicates it self from one to another, as the Pestilence, Small-Pox, &c.

Epidermis, (Greek) the outward skin or membrane, which serves, as it were, for a covering to the main skin of a Man's Body.

Epididymis, (Greek) one of the four Tunicles which involve the Stones.

Epigastrick, (Greek) belonging to the *Epigastrum*, or fore part of the lowermost Belly, which reacheth from the Stomach to the Navel.

Epiglottis, (Greek) the fifth Cartilage of the *Larynx*, the Cover of the opening of the Wind-pipe.

Epigram, (Greek) a witty sort of Poem (for the most part very short) playing upon the fancies and conceits that offer themselves from any kind of Subject whatsoever.

Epigraph, (Greek) an Inscription.

Epileptick, (Greek) troubled with a Disease called the *Epilepsie*, which is a Convulsion of the whole Body, whereby the Sense and Understanding is very much depraved.

Epilogue, (Greek) a Conclusion; also a Speech made at the end of a Play.

Epiloimick, (Greek) good against the Plague or Pestilence.

Epimone, (Greek) a tarrying long upon one Matter, a Figure in Rhetorick whereby the same Cause is continued and persisted in, much after one form of Speech.

Epiphonema, (Greek) an Acclamation; an applause of a thing approved, or a sententious Clause of a Discourse worthy of credit and observation; as,

Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

Or,

So inconstant is the Favor of Princes.

Epiphany, (Greek) an appearing bright or shining; also the Feast celebrated on the Twelfth Day from Christ's Nativity, which was the Day whereon the Star appeared in the East, which conducted the wise Men.

Epiphora, (Greek) Force or Impression, a Figure in Rhetorick, in which, one word is repeated at the end of several Sentences, but differs from *Epistrophe*, in that it hath respect chiefly to the Matter.

Epilexis, (Greek) a Figure in Rhetorick which by an elegant kind of upbraiding, indeavours to convince. It is otherwise called *Epitimesis*.

Epiloce, (Greek) a gradual rising of one Clause of a Sentence out of another, much after the manner of *Climax*, as, *Domum ejus expugnavit, expugnata domo familiam abstraxit, abstractam excruciat*, &c.

Epirus, (now *Canina*) one of the principal Regions of that part of Greece which lies without the *Peloponnesus*. It hath been a famous Kingdom, anciently under the *Pyrrhi*, till conquered by the Romans, it became a Roman Province. Modernly under the *Castriots*. The last of whom was that great Heroe *George Castriot*, surnamed *Scanderbeg*. The Cities are *Croia* and *Dyrrachium*.

Episcopal, (Greek) belonging to a Bishop or Overseer.

Episode, a separate Story or Action, which a Poet or Historian inserts, and ties to his principal Subject to supply his Work with diversity of Events. The Story of *Dido* is a pleasing *Episode* in *Virgil's Aeneas*.

Epispastick, (Greek) drawing Blisters. *Epispastick Plaisters*, strong drawing Plaisters, in Latin they are called *Vesicatoria*.

Epistolary, belonging to a Letter or Epistle.

Epistrophe, a turning to the same sound, a Figure wherein divers Sentences end alike; as, *Ambition seeks to be next to the best; After that to be equal with the best; Then to be chief, and above the best.*

Epistyle, (Greek) a Term in Architecture, signifying the Chapter of a Pillar or Architrave.

Epitaph, (Greek) that which is inscribed upon a Tomb or Sepulchre.

Epitasis, (Greek) the busie part of a Comedy, before things are brought to their full state and vigor.

Epithalamium, (Greek) a Nuptial Song or Poem (which used anciently to be recited at Weddings) in praise of the Bride and Bridegroom, wishing a Fruitful Issue, and all things conducing to a Future Happy Life, and now and then wantonly glancing upon the Pleasures of the Marriage bed.

Epithum, (Greek) a Liquid Medicine, outwardly applied to the Body by a piece of Cotton or Scarlet, to assuage the pain thereof.

Epithet, (Greek) a word expressing the nature or quality of another word, to which it is joyned. If considered Grammatically, it is nothing but a meer Noun Adjective; however there is nothing more frequently used in Poetry, it being a word which joyned with another word, which is a Substantive, adorns, illustrates, or at least sets forth the nature of the thing that other word implies; as, *Floridum ver.*

Epiti-

Epitimesis, (Greek) a rebuking. See *Epiplexis*.

Epitoge, (Greek) a Garment worn loose over another.

Epitome, (Greek) a making short, or abridging.

Epitritos, (Greek) a Foot in Greek or Latin Verse, consisting of four Syllables, one short and three long, as *āmāvērunt*; but there are three other kinds of *Epitritos*, which see in *Georgius Fabricius, de re Poetica*.

Epitrochasmus, (Greek) a slightly running over (for so the word implies) several things for brevities sake; as, *Cæsar Confinium ceperat, Urbe potiebatur, Pompeium sequebatur*. It is called in Latin *Percurso*.

Epitrope, (Greek) Permission; a Figure wherein a thing is seriously or ironically permitted. As,

I, sequere Italiam venis, &c. Virg.

Epizeuxis, a repetition of the same word or sound in the same Sentence or Verse. As,

Al Coridon, Coridon, what Madness hath thee moved?

Epoche, (Greek) some remarkable Occurrence from whence, or manner whereby some Nations dated and measur'd their Computations of Time: as the *Olympiads*, among the Greeks; *ab Urbe Condita*, among the Romans; the *Hegyra*, of the Turks.

Epode, (Greek) one of the Members of that sort of Lyrick Poësie, of which the Odes of *Pindarus* consist; the other two being *Strophe* and *Antistrophe*, which in every Ode answer each other; whereas one *Epode* answers to another in several Odes. Of this sort of Lyrick Poësie the *Chorus's* of the Greek Tragedies, for the most part consist.

Epulary, (Lat.) belonging to a Banquet.

Epuloticks, (Greek) Powders or other Medicines, that dry up Ulcers, or other Sores.

E Q.

Equation, in Algebra, is used to affirm such and such Numbers or Letters as are equal to others found out by Operation. In Astronomy, 'tis us'd sometimes for Proportions or regulating Time from the Sun's irregular Motions as to us, in regard of the Obliquity of the Eccliptic.

Equator. See *Æquator*.

Equestrian, belonging to a Horseman, Cavalier, or Knight, who is called in Latin *Equus Auratus*.

Equiculus, or the little Horse, one of the Northern Constellations consisting of four Stars.

Equidistant, That which is equally distant to another thing to which it has relation; as *Parallel-Lines* are equidistant.

Equilateral. See *Æquilateral*.

Equilibrium, the equal weight of two Bodies compar'd the one with the other.

Equinoctial Line. See *Æquator*.

To *Equip*, to make ready, to set forth. It is particularly applied to a Fleet of Ships.

Equipage, the provision of all things necessary for a Journey or Voyage; Attendance, Horses, Cloaths, &c.

Equiparates, or *Æquiparates*, things compared, or made equal; a Term in Logick.

Equipollence, or *Æquipollence*, a being of equal force or value. In Logick *Æquipollency* is the Equivalency of two Propositions in Sense and Signification, though not in Words, by virtue of the Negative Adverb *not*, set either before or after, or both before and after the Sign and Subject, where there is the same Subject, and the same Prædicate. As, *Some Man is learned, not every Man is learned*.

Equipped, set forth or accoutred.

Equitable, conformable to reason.

Equity, Justice mitigated and soften'd, upon the consideration of particular circumstances.

Equivalent, or *Æquivalent*, being of equal worth or value.

Equivocal, or *Æquivocal*, a Logical Term, having a double signification, or whose sense and meaning may be taken either way.

To *Equivocate*, to say one thing and mean another.

Equoreous, belonging to the Sea.

Equus Alatus, *Pegasus*, or the Winged Horse of *Bellerophon*, one of the Northern Constellations consisting of twenty Stars. See *Pegasus*.

E R.

Er, (Hebr.) a Watchman, the first-born Son of *Judah*, who married *Tamar*, and for his wickedness was brought to an untimely end.

Era, a modern word, signifying the same as *Epoch*. See *Æra*.

Eradication, a destroying or pulling up by the Roots.

Erased, scraped, or torn out; in Heraldry the Member of any Beast which seems torn from the Body, is called *Erased*.

Erasmus, (Greek) Amiable. A Proper Name.

Eraustians, a sort of Hereticks, founded by one *Eraustus*, a Physician, who held that the Power of Excommunication resided in the Magistrate.

Erato, the Name of one of the Nine Muses.

Eratosthenes, a *Cyrenæan*, both Historian, Poet, Philosopher, and Astronomer, the Son of *Aristo* of *Chios*, and Disciple of the Poet *Callimachus*. He was stiled for his Learning *Plato Minor*, and was especially eminent for Mathematical Knowledge. His Asterisms, and some other Remains of him, were not long since neatly set forth at the end of *Aratus* from the *Sheldonian Theater* at *Oxford*: He lived to the Eighty first Year of his Age, and was Library-keeper to *Ptolemy*.

Erchembald, (Germ.) a bold or speedy Learner. A Proper Name.

Erebus, an Infernal Deity, whom the Poets feign to be the Father of Night. It is metaphorically taken for Hell.

To *Erect* a Figure, is only to divide the Twelve Houses aright; and put down the proper Sign, Degree,

Degree and Minute on each Cusp, and the Planets in their proper places, so that the Figure may truly represent the Positions of the Celestial Houses at that moment of time for which it is intended. We also say such a County or Town was Erected into an Earldom, or Dutchy.

Erection, a raising, or making to stand upright.

Erector, a lifter up. Physically it signifies the the Muscle that causes the Erection of the Yard.

Eremitical, (Greek) belonging to a Desert, or leading a Hermit's life.

Ereption, a snatching or taking away by violence.

Erfurd, the chief City of *Thuringia*, a Province of that part of *Germany* called the Circle of the Empire or *Upper Saxony*.

Eridanus, a River in *Italy*, otherwise called *Padus*, vulgarly *Po*; made a Constellation by ancient Poets, the most conspicuous Star whereof is called by the *Arabian Astronomers* *Acarnar*.

Erimanthian, belonging to *Erimanthus*, a Mountain in *Arcadia*. Whence the *Erimanthian Boar*, the famous Hunting whereof is mentioned by *Ovid*, and other Poets.

Eriphile, the Wife of *Amphiaraus*, and Sister of *Adrastus*, who having received a Bracelet of *Polynices*, betrayed her Husband to the *Theban Wars*, where he was destroyed.

Ermine, a little Beast whose Fur is very costly; in Heraldry it is a Term by which that sort of Fur is blazoned, whose principal colour being white, is powdered with black; but if black be powdered with white, it is *Ermines*; if yellow be powdered with black, *Erminois*; if to the white powdered with black a red Hair be added, it is termed *Erminites*.

Ermine-street. See *Ikenild*.

Ernes, (old word) Promises.

Ernest, (German) severe: It seems contracted from *Ariovistus*, mentioned by *Caesar*.

Erogation, a spending, or laying out.

Erosion, a gnawing, or eating away.

Erotesis or *Erotema*, (Greek) an asking a Question in Matters which might as well have been positively affirmed. This is a Figure frequently used in Rhetorick, and serves sometimes instead of a vehement Affirmation or Negation; as, *Fuistine illo in Loco, dixistine hac ita esse gesta?*

Errant, Wandering, without House or Home. Knights Errant, such as wandred about the World in search of Adventures. See *Itinerant*.

Errata, Faults escaped in Printing.

Errhines, certain Medicines, which purge away Phlegm sticking about the Membranes of the Brain, through the Nose.

Erroneous, subject to Errors.

Errones, or Erratic Stars. The Planets are usually so call'd in opposition to the fix'd Stars, by reason of their having each a peculiar Motion, and divers Aspects to each other, which by such Motion they daily change. Whereas the Stars of the several Constellations, tho' hurry'd round from East to West by the *Primum Mobile* and back again by a slow and imperceptible Motion of the Firmament, yet because they move not themselves, but always retain the same place in the Firmament

and distance from each other, in respect of others, they are reputed fix'd and immoveable.

Error, the Act of the Mind dis-joyning things that ought to be coupl'd, and coupling things that ought to be dis-joyn'd; proceeding from the want of a due and circumspect Attention to the Idea's of Things.

Error in the Law, signifies a Fault in Judgment, in the Process, or in the Execution upon the same in a Court of Record: and a Writ of Error lyes where Judgment is given in any Court of Record against the Law, or upon undue and ill Process. In the King's-Bench a Writ of Error lyes where the Plaintiff will assign Matter of Fact for Error.

Erubescency, a being ashamed or blushing. That Fear whereby the Mind is call'd off from doing ill, for fear of loss of Reputation.

Eruetation, a belching forth.

Erudition, an instructing, or bringing up in Learning.

Eruncation, a taking away of Weeds.

Eruption, a breaking forth with violence.

Erewhile, (old word) a while ago, lately.

Eryngus. See *Sea-holly*.

Erysipelas, (Greek) a Disease called Saint Anthony's-Fire, causing a Swelling in the Skin, or any other membranous part, red, broad, not spreading high, nor beating, but attended with a pricking pain, arising from a sharp and superfluous Blood.

Erythrean Sea, the *Arabian Gulph*, not the Red Sea, as some have supposed.

E S.

Esaias. See *Isaiah*.

Esharaddon, (Hebr.) binding chearfulness, the Son of *Senacherib*, whom he succeeded in the Kingdom of *Assyria*.

Esan, (Hebr.) Doing or Working, the Son of *Isaac*; he sold his Birth-right to his Brother *Jacob* for a Mess of Pottage, and was by him supplanted of his Father's Blessing; nevertheless he became a great Prince, and Father of a very populous Nation.

Escambio, a License granted for the making of a Bill of Exchange to a Man over Sea.

Escape in Law, is where one that is arrested comes to his Liberty before he be deliver'd by Order of Law.

Escheat, in Common Law, signifieth Lands that fall to a Lord within his Mannor, by forfeiture, or the death of his Tenant without Heirs.

Escheator, is an Officer who takes notice of the King's Escheats in the County, and certifies them into the Exchequer.

Escrowle, a Deed deliver'd to a third Person to be the Deed of the Party upon a future Condition.

Escutcheon, a Shield or Buckler; in Heraldry it is the whole Circumference of the Shield or Coat of Arms.

Escuage, a Tenure of Land, whereby a Tenant is bound to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own Charges.

Esculent,

Esculent, that may be eaten.

Escorial, a famous Monastery built by Philip the Second of Spain, and dedicated to St. Lawrence; it is situate near to a Village of the same name, not far from Madrid.

Esneey, the right of chusing first, in a divided inheritance, belonging to the eldest Copartner.

Espaliers, Trees planted in a curious order against a frame, for the bounding of Borders or Walks.

Esplanade, a Term in Fortification, that which serves for a Parapet to the Covert-way, a stopping of the Earth which begins at the top of that Parapet, and ends insensibly as it comes to be level with the Field.

Esple, in Latin *Expleta*, the full profit that Land yields.

Esponsals, the Ceremony us'd in the Church for the Celebration of Marriage.

To *Esponse*, to Marry. Figuratively to *Esponse* a Party or Opinion, is to adhere obstinately to an Opinion or Party.

Espringold, a certain warlike Engin, for the casting up of great Stones.

Esquiline, one of the Seven Hills upon which Rome was built.

Esquire, in Latin *Scutifer*, was anciently he that bore the Arms of a Knight. It is now taken for the next Degree of Rank or Quality to Knight-hood, and is called in Latin *Armiger*.

Essay, a Preamble, a Taste, a Tryal; also the Touching and Proof of Gold and Silver, when it comes to the Mint: said figuratively of the Works of the Brain. A Poetical Essay, *Montaign's* Essays.

The *Essay* of a Deer, in Hunting, is the Breast, or Brisket of a Deer.

Essedary, a Soldier who rode in a Warlike Chariot, call'd *Esseda*, but fought on foot; in use among the Gauls.

Essence, the Balsamick part of any thing separated from the thicker matter by means of extraction. Philosophically taken, Essence is all that by which a thing is, and is what it is. And the Essence of a thing is known from its natural Properties and Operations.

Essenes, certain Philosophers among the ancient Jews, who separated themselves from the rest of the People, and led a kind of Monastical Life.

Essential, is all that which belongs to the thing, which is of the nature and reason of the thing, and which must be granted of necessity, the thing being granted.

Essential Debilities, are when the Planets are in their detriment, fall, or peregrines.

Essential Dignities, certain real advantages whereby a Planet is fortify'd.

Essoyn, in Common Law, is an excuse alledged for one that is summoned to appear at any Court, and cannot come for good reasons. It is called by Civilians, *Excusatio*.

Clerk of the Essoyns, an Officer of the Common-Pleas, who keepeth the Essoyn-Rolls, delivereth them to every Officer, and receiveth them again when they are written.

Establishment of Dower, is the assurance of Dower, made to the Wife, by the Husband, or his Friend, about the time of Marriage. To establish, to settle upon a good Foundation, to make firm and sure.

Estandard, the standing Measure of the King or Common-wealth; to the scantling whereof, all Measures throughout the Land are to be framed; also an Ensign in War.

Estate, the present Quality, Nature and Constitution of a Thing. The different Degrees or Conditions of Persons. The three Estates of a Kingdom, the three distinct Orders of a Realm.

Esther, (Hebr.) secret or hidden, *Mordecai's* Uncle's Daughter, who being advanced to be *Ahasuerus's* Queen, in the room of *Vasthi*, saved the Jews from a destruction which was plotted against them.

Estimable, that is of value, that merits approbation.

Estimation or *Astimation*, the just value of a thing.

Estoppel, in Common Law, is an Impediment of an Action, growing from a Man's own Fact, that might have had his Action tried: It cometh from the French word *Estouper*, to stop.

Estotiland, a Division of Canada, a large Region of that part of Northern America; which lies upon the North Sea.

Estovers, in Common Law, signifieth that Sustenance, which a Man accused of Felony is to have out of his Lands, or Goods, during his imprisonment.

Estrade, the one half of an Alcove or Chamber rais'd with Boards and rail'd in, more richly furnish'd and adorn'd for the reception of Persons of Quality.

Estrangers, they that are not privy to the levying of a Fine, or making of a Deed.

Estray, (in Law-Latin *Extrahura*) signifieth in Common Law a Beast, not wild, found within any Lordship, and not owned by any Man.

Estremadura, that part of Spain which was formerly the Kingdom of Castile.

Estreperment, (from the Spanish word *Estropear*, to set upon the Wrack) signifieth, in Common Law, spoil made by the Tenant for Term of Life, upon any Lands or Woods, to the prejudice of him in Reversion; also a drawing out the Heart of the Land, by Ploughing it continually.

To *Estuate*. See to *Astuate*.

Eswition, a being hungry.

E T.

Estate Probanda, a Writ that lyes for the Heir of the Tenant that holds of the King in chief, to prove that he is of full Age.

Etching, is a kind of Graving with *Aqua fortis*, which eats into the Copper.

Etearchus, the Name of several eminent Men among the ancient Greeks.

Eternal, without beginning or end; that had a beginning, but is to last for ever. Spoken by way of aggravation of things that last longer than they ought; such an one is an Eternal Vexation.

Eternity,

Eternity, a Continuance that Time cannot measure. Spoken hyperbolically of things that last very long.

Eternize, to make Eternal.

Etesian Winds, (*Lat. Etesia*) annual and regular Winds, that blow every Year at the same season, and for such a number of days they blow in *Spain* and *Asia*.

Etheling. See *Adeling* and *Atheling*.

Ethelbald, (*Sax.*) Nobly Bold. Of this Name there were two Kings of this Nation; the first King of the *Mercians*, the Tenth from *Crida*; the other of the *West Saxon* Race, being the Third of the *English* Monarchs from *Egbert*.

Ethelbert, (*Sax.*) Nobly Bright. Of this Name there have been several of our ancient *English* Kings, viz. one of *Kent*, the fourth from *Hengist*. One of the *East Angles*, who was treacherously deprived both of Life and Kingdom, by *Offa* the *Mercian*; two of the *Northumbrians*, the last of whom some rather call *Ethelred*.

Ethelfred, (*Sax.*) Noble Peace. Of this Name we only find one King of the *Northumbrians*, the Son of *Ethelrick*, who was slain by *Cedwald*, King of the *East Angles*.

Ethelred, (*Sax.*) Noble in Council, equivalent to the *Greek Cleobulus*. Of this Name there have been several of our *English Saxon* Kings, viz. A King of the *Mercians*, the seventh from *Crida*; and two of the *Saxon* Monarchs, one, the fourth from *Egbert*, the other, whom some call *Etheldred*, as a different Name, signifying Noble Terror, or Terror of the Nobles, the thirteenth from *Egbert*.

Ethelfstan, or *Athelfstan*, (*Sax.*) Noble Gem. Of this Name there was a most renowned King of this Nation, the Seventh of the *Saxon* Monarchs from King *Engbert*; he overcame the *Scots*, and subdued the rebelling *Northumbrians*.

Ethelwald, (*Sax.*) Noble Keeper.

Ethelwin, (*Sax.*) Noble Purchaser.

Ethelwold, (*Sax.*) Noble Governor.

Ethelwolph, (*Sax.*) Noble Helper. The chief of this Name was the Second of our *Saxon* Monarchs, a Prince of very great worth, both for Piety and Valor, and the Son of King *Egbert*.

Ethelial. See *Aethelial*.

Ethicks, Books treating of Moral Philosophy. The Science of *Ethicks*, is a right Method of Thinking, for the obtaining of Human Felicity; or a Discipline directing Man in the Actions of the Will, that he may live well and happily.

Ethiopia. See *Aethiopia*.

Ethnick, (*Greek*) belonging to the Heathens, or Gentiles.

Ethnoides, the Bone which resembles a Sive, plac'd above the inner part of the Nose, full of little holes, to receive the serous and pituitous Humors from the soft pappy Processes of the Brain.

Ethology, (*Greek*) a Discourse of Manners.

Ethopœa, (*Greek*) a Figure of Rhetorick, in which there is a describing the Manners and Passions of Men, either to their praise or reproach.

Etna, a Hill in the Isle of *Sicily*, which continually vomits forth flames of Fire, occasion'd by

the abundance of Sulphur and Brimstone therein contain'd.

Etocetum, the Name of a Town, situate in the Military Highway, commonly called *Watlingstreet*, mentioned by the Emperor *Antoninus*; as the second Roman Station from *Manvessedum*, or *Manchester* in *Warwickshire*.

Etymological, (*Greek*) belonging to *Etymology*, which is a true derivation of words from their first original.

E V.

Evacuation, an emptying; a discharging the peccant and superfluous Humors and Excrements out of the Body. In Rhetorick it is the same Figure with *Anafceue*, according to *Ruffianus*, and is by him otherwise called *Destitutio*.

To *Evade*, to escape, to shift off.

Evasion, a Shift, a Trick, an Artifice.

Evagination, a drawing out of a Sheath.

Evan, the same as *Ivon*. See *John*.

Evangel, the four first Books of the New Testament, containing the Life, Miracles and Doctrine of Christ.

Evangelists, the four Sacred Authors that wrote the Life of Christ, *Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke*, and *John*.

Evangelism, (*Greek*) a bringing glad Tidings, a Preaching the Gospel.

Evanid, soon decaying.

To *Evaporate*, to cause the Moisture that is in Bodies to exhale in Vapors; as when they make Salt of Fountain-water.

Evaporation, a sending out Vapors.

Evaporation, is used in Chymistry to dissipate the superfluous Moisture of any liquid Substance.

Evasion, a making an escape; a Shift.

Eucharist, (*Greek*) a giving Thanks: also the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Eucrasie, (*Greek*) a good temperature of the Body.

Euchymie, (*Greek*) a being supplied with good Juyce.

Eudemon, the Good Genius; by which Name the first House of a Celestial Figure is call'd, by reason of its good and perpetual Significations.

Eve, the Wife of *Adam*, from the *Hebrew* word *Chava*, to live.

Eve, and *Treue*, in the Practick of *Scotland*, are such Servants whose Predecessors have been Servants to any Man and his Predecessors.

Eveck, (*Ibeck*) a kind of Beast like a wild Goat.

Evection, a lifting up, or carrying forth.

Even Number, is that which may be divided into two even or equal Parts, as 4, 10, 40, &c.

Evenly Even, is that which an even Number measures by an even Number, as 32; because 8, an even Number, measures it by 4, an even Number.

Evenly Odd, is that which an even Number measures by an odd, as 30; which 2. or 6. measure by 15. or 5. odd Numbers.

Event,

Event, the Issue or Success of things bad or good; in the plural number the surprizing and singular Accidents that happen in the World.

Eventilation, a winnowing or sifting; by Metaphor, a strict examining of Business.

Everard, (*Germ.*) well reported; a proper Name answering to the Greek *Eudoxus*; others write it *Eberard*, i. e. excellent towardliness.

Everfion, (*Lat.*) the utter Ruin or overturning of a City or State. In Rhetorick it is the same Figure, according to *Ruffianus*, with *Epanodus*.

Evestigation, an earnest seeking after.

Eugeny, (*Greek*) Gentility, Nobleness of Blood.

Eviſtion, a vanquishing, a convincement by Argument, or Law.

Evidence, the Quality of Things, which causes them to be clearly seen and confessed for such, as well by the Eyes of the Mind as of the Body. In Common Law it is used for any Proof, either of Men or Instrument.

Evil, is either Moral, which is a discrepancy from right Reason, and consequently from the Holy Will and Nature of God; the supreme Legislator; or Natural, which is the Privation of that Natural Good that ought to be within us.

To *Evirate*, to unman, to geld, to takeaway the Testicles.

Evisceration, a taking out the Bowels or Guts.

Evitation, a shunning.

Eulogy, a praising or speaking well.

Eunuch, (*Greek*) a Man that is utterly disabled for the use of Women; and herein differs from *Castratus*, in that a *Castrate* is only gelded, but an *Eunuch* totally deprived of his Genitals.

Eunomians, a sort of Hereticks, who held that Faith only was acceptable without Works.

Evocation, a calling out: In Grammar it is a Figure of Construction, being a reducing of the third Person, either to the first or second; as, *Ego tua delicia istuc veniam*.

Eupatorie, a kind of Herb called Liverwort.

Euphemism, (*Greek*) a setting forth any ones good Fame. In Rhetorick it is a Figure which veils a Word of a foul Signification with a modest Term.

Euphonie, (*Greek*) a graceful sound, a smooth running of Words.

Euphorbium, a certain Gum distilling from a Plant called Gum-thistle, or *Libian Fecula*, or *Sagapene*; of which *Juba*, King of *Lybia*, is said to have been the first Inventor.

Euphrates, vulg. *Phrat* and *Phorat*, an *Asian* River, one of the most celebrated of the World. Also the Name of a Philosopher, who living in the Time of the Emperor *Adrian*, and having obtained his Leave, procured his own Death with a Hemlock Potion, to avoid Old Age. *Dign.*

Euridice, the Wife of *Orpheus*; who being by the Harmony of *Orpheus* delivered from the Deep, was snatch'd back again, because he looked back upon her before she was arrived upon Earth.

Euripe, a narrow Passage between *Attica* and *Eubœa*, now called *Golpo di Negroponte*, which

Ebbs and Flows seven times a Day. It is Metaphorically taken for any violent Agitations of the Mind.

Euroclydon, (*Greek*) a furious and stormy North east Wind, which happens usually about the beginning of Winter; some call it the Seamen's Plague.

Europe, one of the four Parts of the World; separated from *Asia* by the River *Tanais*. It was so called from *Europa*, the Daughter of *Agenor*, King of *Phœnicia*, whom *Jupiter* carried away in the Shape of a Bull.

Eurythmy, (*Greek*) a Term in Architecture, being the exact Proportion of the Rooms in a Building.

Eustyle, the Order where Pillars are rightly placed; the Intercolumniations being two Diameters and a Quarter.

Eutaxie, (*Greek*) a handsome ordering, or disposing of things.

Eustace, a proper Name, from the Greek *Eustathius*, or *Eustachius*, i. e. standing firm.

Euterpe, the Name of one of the nine Muses.

Eutyrians, a Sect of Hereticks, instituted by *Eutyces*, in the Year 443. Their chief Tenet was, That there was but one Nature in Christ.

Euvulsion, a violent pulling up.

The *Euxin*, or *Black Sea*, by some called *Mar Maggiore*, being one of the Bounds of *Europe* Eastward which separates it from *Asia*.

E X.

Exacerbation, a making sower: In Rhetorick it is the same Figure with *Sarcasmus*.

Exacination, a taking out the Stone or Kernel out of any Fruit.

Exact, punctual, precise, nice, diligent.

Exactness or *Exactitude*, a punctual Observation of the most minute Circumstances.

To *Exaggerate*, to aggravate, to use Hyperboles; to speak things worse or better than they are.

Exaction, a Term in Law signifying wrong done by an Officer, or one pretending to have Authority, that takes a Reward, or Fee for that which the Law allows not any Fee.

Exaggeration, an increasing or heaping up together: Also the same as *Aggravation*.

Exagitation, a stirring up.

Exaltation, an exalting or lifting up; in Chymistry it is an Operation, whereby a thing being changed in its natural Qualification, is elevated to a higher degree of Vertue and Substance; or it is a subtilizing of things by dissolving them gradually, and exalting them to a purer and higher degree of their own Qualities. An essential Dignity of a Planet, next in Virtue to being in his proper House.

Exalted, being joyned as an Epithete to another Word, is as much as sublime, great, excellent; as exalted Vertue.

Examen, a Trial, a Proof, particularly of one that is to be admitted to Orders or Employment.

To *Examin*, diligently to weigh and consider the Excellencies and Errors of a thing or Person.

Example, (*Lat. Exemplum*) a Pattern, or Copy, that which is proposed to imitate or avoid, the making good of any Rule by a Proof. In Logick it is the Conclusion of one singular from another.

Exanimation, a depriving of Life: Also a dis-maying.

Exanthems, (*Greek*) certain Wheals or Efflorescencies upon the Skin of the Head, like those that appear upon the whole Body.

Exantlation, an overcoming with much Labour and Difficulty.

Exaration, a plowing up: Also a writing or engraving.

Exarch, (*Greek*) a great Officer, heretofore under the *Constantinople* Emperors, who govern'd the Affairs of *Italy*; and was called the Exarch of *Ravenna*, where his chief Residence was.

Exarticulation, a putting out of Joynt.

Exasperation, a making sharp, a provoking to Anger.

Exaucloration, a depriving one of any Office or Benefit.

Excandescency, a most vehement Anger, that so possesses the Mind, that there is no more room for Counsel or Advice.

Excavation, a making hollow.

Excellent, an extraordinary Quality which a Thing may have, which gives it an Advantage over all other things of the same kind. A Title of Honour given particularly to Embassadors and other Persons, to whom the Title of Highness is not so proper.

Excelsity, Highness, Loftiness.

Excentrick, see *Eccentrick*.

To *Except*, to put out of the ordinary Rule; also to reserve to ones self.

Exception, (*Lat.* a taking out) in Law, it is a Bar or Stop to an Action, and is either dilatory or peremptory.

Exceptions, in Grammar are certain Distinctions of Words which differ in the manner of their declining from some general Rule.

Excerption, a culling or chusing out.

Excess, an exceeding or superfluity, which is either Natural, in respect of dimension, continuance, efficacy, resistance, &c.. And there is an Excess of Perfection. Or Moral, in the Desire, as Fury, Hatred, Ambition, &c. Or in the Understanding, as Ignorance, Curiosity, &c. Or in the Will, as Prodigality, Covetousness, &c.

Excester, (i.e. the City standing upon the River *Ex*) the chief City of *Devonshire*: It is called in *Latin* *Exonia*; by *Antonine*, *Isca Damnoniorum*; it was fortified by King *Athelstane* who drove the *Britains* quite out of it.

Exchange, in Law, is where a Man is seized of certain Land, and another is seized of other Land, if they, by a Deed indented, or without a Deed, if the Land be in the Country, exchange their Lands, so that each of them shall have other Lands to him so exchanged in Fee, Fee-tail or for Term of Life; this is called an Exchange, and is good without Livery or Seizin. Exchange, a reciprocal Agreement by which one thing is given for another. Otherwise applyed, we say, such a one

has a great many good Qualities, but in Exchange a great many bad ones.

Exchequer, the Court to which are brought all the Revenues belonging to the Crown.

Excitation, a stirring up, a causing of some effect.

Exclusion, a barring or shutting out.

Exclusive, that has the Force of excluding. Sovereigns have an exclusive Voice in the Election of Popes.

Excogitation, an inventing.

Excommunication, is a Punishment inflicted by the Church upon Offenders; being a secluding them from the Sacrament and other spiritual Privileges; called in the Common Law Excommungement.

Excoriation, (*Lat.*) a fleeing or pulling off the Skin.

Excreation, a spitting out.

Excrement is all that which in nourishing the Body cannot be digested nor assimilated.

Excrementitious, belonging to or full of Excrements, i.e. Dregs or Ordure.

Excrescence, superfluous Flesh that grows in any part of the Body, contrary to the Disposition of Nature.

Excretion, the separating and purging excrementitious Humours out of the Body, a sifting or casting out.

Excruciation, (*Lat.*) a tormenting, a putting to Pain.

Excursion, a roving or running out.

Excusation, an excusing or freeing from Blame.

Excuse, a Reason whereby we endeavour to justify some Crime or Fault committed.

Excussion, a shaking off.

Execration, a curling or detesting, horror or detestation of what is wicked and abominable. It is also said of a dreadful Oath or Imprecation, not to be violated without some sudden Judgment.

Execution, in Common Law, signifieth the last performance of an Act, as of a Fine or of a Judgment.

Executione facienda, a Writ commanding the Execution of a Judgment.

Executor, one that performeth any Action. In Law it is taken for him that is left by Will to dispose of the deceased Party's Estate.

Exegesis. (*Greek*) an Explication, a Figure of Rhetorick, wherein that which was at first more darkly delivered, is afterwards in the same Sentence rendered more clear and intelligible; as, *Time at one instant seemed both short and long: short in the Pleasure of calling to Mind, long in the stay of his Desires.*

Exemplification, a drawing out of an Example, Transcript or Draught, out of an Original Record.

Exempt, in *France*, is an Officer in the Companies of the Guards, who commands in the Absence of the Captains and Lieutenants.

Exemption, a taking out or freeing: A Privilege or Dispensation, which exempts a Man from a general Rule. Also a Term in the Common Law, signifying a privilege to be free from Service or Appearance.

Exentera-

Exenteration, a taking out the Bowels or Guts.

Exequies, Funeral Rites, or Solemnities.

Exercitation, often exercising: It is said of all Repetition of Labor, for the strengthening or preserving some Habit: Also a kind of critical Commenting upon Authors.

Exercise, ordinary Labor and Travel: Application to any certain kind of Life, Study, Profession or Trade. The Tasks of Boys at School are called *Exercises*. Prayers and Reading good Books are also called *Exercises of Piety and Devotion*. Exercise is also a Motion whereby the Body is agitated in order to Health.

Exergasia (Greek) a polishing, a Figure of Rhetorick in which one thing is many Times repeated, but with other Words, Sentences and exornations; as, *She was the Object of his Thoughts, the Intertainment of his Discourse, and the Contentment of his Heart.*

To *Exert*, to put forth, to thrust out.

Exhalation, a subtle spirituous Air that breaths forth out of Bodies. The fat, oily, sulfery Fumes that rise from the Earth, and serve for the Generation of Thunder and some other Meteors. In Chymistry it is an Operation practised only upon dry Matters, whereby the more volatile parts of Substances are elevated and dissipated by the means of Heat.

Exhausted, drawn quite out, wasted.

Exhibition, a shewing, or presenting: Also an Allowance to any one, toward their Maintenance.

Exigency, Need, Necessity, a great Pinch or Strait to which People are reduced.

Exhilaration, a making merry or joyful.

Exsiccation, a drying up.

Exigent: a Writ that lieth where the Defendant in an Action Personal cannot be found, nor any thing within the County to be distreined: It is directed to the Sheriff to call the Party five County-Days together, under Pain of Out-lawry.

Exigenter, or *Exigendary*, an Officer in the Common Pleas, whereof there are four; they make out all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions, in which Process of Out lawry lies.

Exiguity, slenderness or smallness.

Exile, a Person that lives in Banishment.

To *Exile*, long in the last Syllable, to send one into some remote Place from his Country, under a Penalty if he return, either for Time or Life.

Exility, the same as *Exiguity*.

Eximious, excellent, famous.

Exinanition, a making void or Empty.

Existence, or *Being*, is that by which a thing is formally or intrinsically, tho' disjoined from its Causes, and standing without them, in this Place, and at this Time: So that Essence is the Thing, and Existence the Manner of the Thing.

Existimation, a thinking or judging.

Exit, is commonly taken for the going out of any Person in a Play; for a Man to make his Exit out of the World, is as much as to dye.

Exitial, bringing Danger or Destruction.

Exodus, (Greek) a going out; the Title, tho'

not the true one of the second Book in the old Testament.

Exolere, stale, grown out of use.

Exoneration, an Unloading.

Exoptation, an earnest wishing.

Exorable, that may be intreated, that suffers it self to be overcome and perswaded by Reasons, Prayers or Compassion.

Exorbitancy, a thing done out of Measure, square or Rule.

Exorcism, (Greek) Prayers or Conjurations made to God against the Devil, to expel him out of a Person possessed, or to purifie unclean Creatures.

Exordium, the first of the Five Parts of an Oration or Discourse, in which the Orator prepares the Minds of the Auditors for that which is to follow, the other Four Parts are the *Proposition*, the *Narration*, the *Confirmation*, the *Pero-ration*.

Exornation, a dressing or adorning.

Exoster, a Petard, or Engin to blow open a Gate.

Exotick, (Greek) strange or foreign.

Expansion, an opening or spreading abroad.

Expanded, in Heraldry signifieth displayed.

Ex parte Talis, a Writ that lyeth for a Bailiff, who having Auditors assigned to hear his Account, cannot obtain reasonable Allowance.

Expiation, a walking at large or at full Liberty.

Expectant-fee, in Common Law, signifieth Land given to a Man, and to the Heirs of his Body; it being the same with *Fee-tail*, and contrary to *Fee-simple*.

Expectation, a tarrying or looking for.

To *Expectorate*, to help an easie spitting out of Phlegm.

To *Expediate*, signifieth in the Forest Law, to cut out the Claws of the Dogs Feet, for the Preservation of the King's Game.

To *Expedite*, to dispatch much Business in little Time.

Expedition, Diligence, swiftness in dispatch of Business: a Military Enterprize or Undertaking.

Expedient, fit or convenient; a means found out to get rid of some troublesome Affair.

Expedition, a quick dispatch: Also a setting forth upon a Journey, War, or any other Business.

To *Expel*, to drive out.

Expence, cost or Charges.

Expensis Militum levandis, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for levying the Allowance for Knights in Parliament.

Experience, long proof or trial upon Sight or Observation; or Knowledge without Instruction, happening by use.

Experiment, a bringing to practice, or putting any thing to Tryal. Physical Experiment is any sensible certain, physically evident Effect, so that without a Miracle it cannot deceive.

Experimental, grounded upon Experience.

Expert, cunning, skilful, dextrous in his Art.

Expetible, desirable, worth seeking after.

Expiation, (Lat.) a pacifying God by Prayer,

for any Offence committed ; or making amends for any Fault, by doing of some good deed.

Expiatory, that serves to render a Man pure and clean from Sin.

Expiration, a giving up the Ghost. An alternate Contraction of the Chest, whereby the Air, together with fuliginous Vapours, is expelled by the Wind-pipe.

Explanation, a making plain or manifest.

Explication, an unfolding or explaining of any thing obscure or ambiguous.

Explicite, unfolded.

Exploit, a great Act performed by some Captain or General of an Army.

To *Explore*, narrowly to pry into, diligently to search into.

Exploration, a spying, a diligent searching out.

Explosion, an exploding, a sleighting or hissing off the Stage ; a sort of casting out, as when something is sent forth out of a narrow Place, and with some Noise, as a Bullet out of a Gun ; or without Noise, like a Cherry-stone from between the Thumb and Fore-finger. In Physick it is the Action of the Spirits, whereby the Nerves are suddainly contracted, when some Heterogeneous Particles are mixed with the Animal Spirits, or that they are driven into Confusion like Gunpowder out of a Gun.

Expolition, a making bright or polishing.

To *Expose*, to bring a thing forth to publick View. Children are said to be exposed when their Mothers leave them in the Streets. A Man is said to expose himself, when he runs into Danger, without any Defence.

Exposition, an expounding or interpreting.

Expostulation, a reasoning the Case, or complaining about an Injury received.

Express, that which is precisely and punctually set down, for some particular Cause or Design.

Expression, an uttering or pronouncing : It is oftentimes also taken for the thing expressed. In Medicine and Chymistry it is the extracting or squeezing out of any Liquor, either by Hand or by a Press ; also in Rhetorick it is the same Figure with *Ethopœa*.

Exprobration, an upbraiding, or calling a thing to Mind to any ones Reproach.

Expugnation, a winning by Force.

Expulsion, a driving out by Force.

Expulsive Faculty, that by which the Excrements are expelled, and which is performed by the Animal Spirits, which cause the Peristaltic Motion of the Guts.

To *Expunge*, to blot out, to abolish.

Exquisite, performed to the heighth, exact, excellent, rare, precious, choice.

Extant, having a being, set forth to view, appearing above others.

Extasie, a transportation out of a Man's self, a Ravishment of the Spirit, that suspends the Functions of the Senses,

Extatic, belonging to an Extasie, as extatic Fury.

Extemporary, done *extempore*, i. e. immediately, forthwith, without thinking.

Extension, (*Lat.*) a stretching out, or enlarging.

Extent, in Common Law, is a Commission to the Sheriff, to seize and value the Lands and Tenements of one, who being bound by a Statute, has forfeited his Bond.

Extenuation, a making small : Also an undervaluing. A Figure in Rhetorick, opposite to Hyperbole, by which we diminish and make things less than they are.

Extercoration, a cleansing or carrying forth of Dung.

To *Exterminate*, absolutely to destroy a Nation, Race or Sect.

Extermination, a throwing out, or banishing.

External, or *Exterior*, that which appears without or in open View, opposite to Internal, which lyes concealed within.

Extersion, a wiping out.

Extimulation, a moving or exciting.

Extinct, put out, quenched.

Extinction, a quenching, or putting out, being most properly applied to Fire or Heat. In Chymistry it is the quenching of red hot Minerals in some Substance, to soften their Acrimony, or impart their Vertue to the Liquor.

Extinguishment, in Common Law, is a part of Consolidation, as when a Man hath a yearly Rent out of any Lands, and afterwards purchaseth the whole Lands, both the Rent and the Property are consolidated into one Possession, and therefore the Rent is said to be Extinguished.

To *Extirpate*, to pluck up by the Root : to extirpate Heresie, to destroy it from off the Earth.

Extirpation, an utter destroying, or rooting out. In Surgery the cutting off a part by reason of a Cancer or Blasting.

Extorsion, an exacting, or injurious taking away, especially of Money for Usury ; as it is usually taken in the Common Law. A wresting by Force, by Menaces, by Authority. To Extort the Truth from the Mouth of a Criminal, to extort the Consent of a Mother for the Consent of a Daughter, to obtain it by Force.

Extraction, a drawing out : Also the same as *Eftreat* : Also a descending from such or such a Family : Also in Chymistry it is the drawing forth of an Essence or Tincture from a corporeal matter, by some fit Liquor, as Spirit of Wine, the Fæces remaining in the Bottom.

Extraction of Roots, is the unravelling of a Power, or Number proposed as a Power, to find the Root. Extraction of the Cube Root is the finding a Number, which being multiplied in its self, shall make a proposed number.

Extraction of the Cube Root, is the finding a Number, which being multiplied twice in it self may equal a given Number.

Extrajudicial, done out of the ordinary Course of Law.

Extramundane, being without the World ; as *extramundane* spaces, between one World and another.

Extra-

Extraneous, of a foreign or strange Land.

Extraordinary, that which happens not every day, that which we but rarely see, more than usual, out of the common roads.

Extravagant, foolish, impertinent, one that says or does what he ought not to have said or done.

Extravasat, (a Latin word of Art.) Got out of the Vessel; particularly *Extravasat*-Blood among Physicians, is that Blood which by some accident flows beside the Veins.

Extream Reason. A right Line is said to be divided according to Extream Reason, when the whole is to the greatest Segment, as the greatest Segment is to the lesser.

Extream, that which is the last in any thing; that which ends and terminates it; violent to the highest degree. In Morality, we say Vices are the Extreams of Vertue, which is the Medium.

Extremity, the end, hem, skirt, edge, brink, border of a thing; also distress, violence.

Clerk of the *Extreats*, an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, who receiveth the Extreats out of the Remembrancers Office, and writeth them out to be levied for the King. See *Estreats*.

To *Extricate*, to rid out of trouble.

Extrinsical, outward.

Extrusion, a thrusting out.

Extuberation, a swelling, or bunching up.

Extuberous Body, a Body that swells or bulges out.

Extumescence, the same.

Exuberancy, an over-flowing, or over-abounding.

Exsudation, a sweating out.

Exulation, a being exil'd, or banished.

Exulceration, a blistering, or turning to an Ulcer. A Solution of the continu'd Parts, proceeding from some gnawing Matter in soft Parts of the Body, attended with a loss of their quantity.

Exultation, a triumphing for joy.

Exundation, an overflowing.

Exsuperation, an excelling, or surpassing.

Exustion, a burning.

Exuthenismus, (Greek) a Figure in Rhetorick, in which there is an extenuation, or speaking contemptibly of any Person, or Thing; as, *Antiochus Calamo & Arramento militat*.

E Y.

Ey, (old word) an Egg.

An *Eye*, among Botanists is that part of a Plant where the Bud putteth forth: sometimes it is put for the Bud it self.

Eye, in Architecture, is the middle of the Ionick Volute, which is cut in the form of a Rose.

To *Eye-bite*, to fascinate or bewitch by a certain evil influence from the Eye.

Eye-bright, (*Euphrasia*), an Herb so called, very good for the Eyes, Brain and Memory.

Eyefse, a Term in Faulconry; signifying a young Hawk, newly taken out of the Nest, and not able to prey for himself.

Eyre, the Court of Justices Itinerant from the French word *Erre*, a Journey: also *Eyre* of the Forest; the Judicature which used anciently to be held every three Years, by the Justices of the Forest, journeying up and down to that purpose.

Eyrie. See *Aerie*.

Eyth, or *Eth*, (old word) easie.

E Z.

Ezechias. See *Hezekiah*.

Ezechiel, (Hebr.) Strength of God, a very eminent Prophet among the Jews, who both prophesied of, and went to them in their captivity: His Book of Prophecies is extant in the Sacred Scriptures; he was the Son of *Buzi*.

Ezra, (Hebr.) an Helper, a famous Scribe, to whom *Artahshast* gave Commission to return to Jerusalem with many Jews.

F A.

F *A*, a Note in Musick.

Fabian, a Proper Name from *Fabius*. The chief of this Name was *Fabianus*, Bishop of Rome, martyred under the Emperor *Decius*.

Fable, a feigned Discourse between two or more Creatures or Things inanimate, from whence is drawn some Moral Instruction or Feigned Story that serves for the Subject of Epick and Dramatick Poems and Romances. Also an absolute Falsity.

Fabrication, the making of a Fabrick or Building.

Fabrick, said of a Church, House, or any other Building.

Fabulous, full of Fables, or invented Tales.

Facade, (French) the outside, or forefront of a House.

Face, in Architecture, is a Member of it, which has a great Breadth, and a small Projecture: 'Tis in Architraves the Front of a Building, Countenance of a Man, Superficies of a Body. Face in Fortification, comprehends the Curtin, the two Flanks, the two Pannels of the Bastion which look one upon another and form the Angle of the *Tenaille*.

Faces, *Décwry*, or *Deconate*, from the Greek word *Deca*, signifying Ten; because in every Sign there are three Faces, every Face consisting of ten Degrees. They are called Faces, for that they are equivalent to Signs, Forms, and Shapes, by reason they shew the nature and inclination of the Planets in them, as in their own Houses.

Facetious, wittily-merry, or pleasant.

Facil, which affords no trouble for a Man to do, to understand or govern.

Facility, easiness. A Power that acts or produces some effect, readily and expeditiously without resistance.

Facinorous, belonging to high or wicked Designs.

Fack,

Fack, one Circle of any Rope or Cable that is queiled up round.

Facitious, made like another, counterfeited.

Factor, an Agent for a Merchant beyond Sea, one that buys and sells Goods by way of being entrusted for other Merchants.

Factory, a place beyond the Seas where Merchants Factors reside for the convenience of Trade.

Faculty, the power or ability of performing any action, as the Animal, Vital, and Natural Faculties in the Body of Man. In Common Law it signifieth a Priviledge granted to a Man by indulgence or dispensation, to do that which by the Law he cannot do. It is also used sometimes for a Mystery or Profession.

Faces, Dregs, Lees, or Grounds, which settle to the bottom after Fermentation of Liquors.

Facundity, Eloquence.

Fadom. See *Fathom*.

Faenza. See *Faventia*.

To *Fail*, to be wanting in his Duty: to break like a Tradesman.

To *Faign*, to deceive by appearance; to make a shew. Spoken also of the false Imaginations of the Wit, and which are given out for true ones.

Faineant, slothful, sluggish.

Faint-Pleader, a false manner of Pleading, to the deceit of a third Party.

Fair-Pleading, a Writ upon the Statute of *Marlborough*, whereby it is provided, That no Fines shall be taken of any Man for not pleading fairly, or to the purpose.

Fairy, a Goblin, or Phantasm.

Faith, a gift of God which causes us stedfastly to believe the Truths which he has revealed to his Church.

Faithful, true to Promise, true to Duty.

Falcation, a Mowing.

Falcidian Law, a Law made by the Romans in the time of the Consul *Falcidius*, which treated of the right each Roman Citizen had in the disposal of his Goods.

Falcon, a short Sword bending like a Sithe: Also one of the larger sort of Hawks, so called from the crooking of its Beak, in fashion of a Sithe; also a sort of great Gun next to the Minion.

Falconer, one that tames, manages and looks after Hawks.

Falding, a kind of coarse Cloth.

Faldisdory, (*Faldisdorium*) the Bishop's Seat or Throne within the Chancel, from the barbarous word *Falda*, signifying a Fold or Place shut up.

Falera, a Disease in Hawks, perceived when their Talons wax white.

Falernian Wine, Wine growing in *Falernus*, a Field of *Campania* in Italy.

Fall, in Astrology, is an essential Debility, and happens when a Planet is opposite to the place of its Exaltation, whereby it is very much debilitated or weakned. Also the small Ropes by which we hale in all Tackles, are called the *Fall* of the Tackle. Also a Ship is said to have a *Fall*, or many *Falls*, as one part of the Deck is raised higher, or laid lower than the other.

Fallacy, deceit or craft: In Logick it is a Proposition framed with intention to deceive, and is otherwise called a *Sophism*.

Fallacious, full of deceit or craft.

Fall off, in Navigation, is when a Ship doth not keep so near the Wind as we appoint.

To *Fallow*, to prepare Land by Ploughing, long before it be Ploughed for Seed; to do this once is to *Fallow*, to do it twice to *Twisfallow*, to do it thrice to *Trisfallow*.

Falogue, a sort of small Vessels, but capable of sailing on the Sea, more commonly call'd a *Feluke*.

False, contrary to truth, counterfeit.

False-keel, in Navigation, is when they put on another Keel under the first, to make it deeper when she is floaty, and her Keel shallow. *False-stem*, is when they fix another Stem to a Ship, when her Stem is too flat; and this makes her rid more way, and bear better sail.

To *Falsifie*, to counterfeit, to adulterate.

Falsification, a speaking falsities, or untruths.

To *Falter*. See to *Fault*.

Fame, Report, Reputation good or bad.

Famigeration, (*Lat*) a divulging or reporting abroad.

Family, a particular Corporation consisting of a Head, Wife, Children and Servants. Likewise a Noble House, an Ancient Race.

Famogosta, the chief City of the Isle of Cyprus.

Familiar, intimately acquainted; said of things which we retain and make use of without trouble. Also substantively used for a Spirit or a Devil.

Family of Love, a Sect or Heresie broached by *Henry Nicholas*. Their chief Tenet is, that Christ is already come in glory to judge.

Famin, general scarcity of Corn, Fruits, and other Nourishment.

Fanatick, frantick, inspired, having vain Apparitions. A Visionary, that fancies he has Revelations and Inspirations.

Fane, (*Greek*) a Weather-cock, which as it turns shews what way the Wind stands; also a Temple, from *Fanum*.

Fanfaron, (*French*) one that brags of his Courage, Birth and Wealth, when for the most part he has none of all this.

Fannel, a kind of Ornament, anciently worn by Priests.

Fantastie, Imagination, a Determination of the Mind to believe or desire things, according to the Impressions of the Sense. Also Humour, Capriccio. In Musick, a Fantastie is a Piece of Composition full of Harmony, but which cannot be reduc'd under any of the regular kinds.

Fantastick, imaginary, unlikely, humoursome, vain, full of whims.

Fantome, a Specter, a Chimera, a vain Apparition, which we think we see, and which troubles and terrifies us, tho' it be nothing in reality. Said of one so lean, that he looks like a Ghost.

Fanus, a certain Deity, representing the Year, anciently worshipped by the Heathens.

Fapesmo, a word by which Logicians denote the fourth Imperfect Mood of the first Figure of a Catago-

Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an Universal Affirmative, the second an Universal Negative, the third a Particular Negative.

Faquir, certain Religious Counterfeits among the *Indians*, that voluntarily undergo most horrid and incredible Penances.

Farandman, in the Practick of *Scotland*, a Pilgrim or Stranger.

Farced, stuffed.

Fardel, the half part of a Nook, or the eighth part of a Yard-land.

Farce, (from the *Latin*, *Farcio*, to stuff) the stuffing of Meat. Also a sort of Comical Representation, less Regular than a Comedy, but stuffed with rambling and extravagant Passages of Wit.

Farcy, (*Ital.* *Farcina*) such a Disease in Horses as is equivalent to the Elephantiasis or Leprosy in Men.

Fard, Painting for Women's Faces. Figuratively all manner of Artifice made use of to disguise a thing and make it appear other, or more beautiful than it is.

Fardingdeal or *Farundel of Land*, the fourth part of an Acre.

Farendon, a famous Market-Town with a strong Castle, in *Barkshire*, remarkable besides, for the Fort raised by *Robert Earl of Gloucester*, against King *Stephen*, who notwithstanding won it by desperate Assaults.

Farinaceous, any thing made of Corn, or any thing mealy or brittle.

Early things, ancient, or of yore.

Farraginous, belonging to a Farrago or Mixture of several Grains together; which they call a *Maslin*.

Farreation, a Ceremony anciently performed at Marriages.

Farrier, one whose Employment it is to shoe Horses, and cure them when they are sick or lame.

To *Farrow*, to bring forth; from the *Latin* Word *Parere*: It is spoken of Sows.

Farfang, (*Parafanga*, a *Persian* Word) signifying a League, which is three *English* miles.

Farundale, see *Fardingdeal*.

Farfi, see *Persia*.

Farthelling a Sail, is the wrapping it up close together, and so binding it with the Caskets to the Yard.

Farthelling Lines, small Lines made fast to all the Top-sails, Topgallant sails, and the Mizen-yard Arms.

Fascination, the effluxes of Atoms transmitted from the Body bewitching into the Body bewitched, or a Charm which hinders from seeing things as really they are. Figuratively spoken of the Trouble of Mind or Senses, by some violent Passion.

To *Fasciate*, to bind, from *Fascia* a swath.

Fascines, (*French*) Faggots of small Wood, which the Soldiers make use of in a Siege to secure a Lodgment or fill up a Moat.

Fashion Pieces, (a term in Navigation) are pieces of Timber like a Pair of Horns, to which

all the Planks that reach to the after-end of the Ship are fastened.

Fast-freights, (*old word*) full-freight.

Fasti, Kalendars among the *Romans*, wherein were set down, Day by Day, their Festivals, their Plays and Ceremonies.

Fastidious, breeding a loathing.

Father, he that has begot a Male or Female Child. Father of the Family, the Head of the Family. The Prelates of the Primitive Church are called Fathers; as also the Superiors of Convents among the Catholics: And the same Title is given to persons venerable for their Age.

Fathom or *Fadom*, (*Orgyia*) the Measure of six Foot, generally measured by the utmost expansion of both Arms; and by this Measure all Ropes and Cables at Sea are measured, and the depth of any Part of the Sea is sounded. Whence comes the Metaphorical Expression to *Fathom*, i. e. to sound or try the depth of a Man's Capacity or Understanding.

Fat, (*old word*) is a Measure containing eight Bushels.

Fatt, figuratively 'tis in good case, plump, abounding, wealthy.

Fate, a Decree from God, and fixed Sentence, whereby God most accurately distributes to every one their Lot, and circumscribes all things with himself within certain Bounds. Divine Fate is the Providence of God, which is the most constant Moderatrix and Governess of all things and all People.

Fatality, the necessity of an Event, of which we know not the Cause, which the Ancients have attributed to Destiny.

Fatidic, foretelling the Decrees of the Destinies.

Fatigation, Wearisomeness.

Fatigue, Labour that tires and wearies the Body.

Fatuity, sottishness, stupidity.

Faaventia now *Faenza*, a City of *Italy*, in the Province of *Romania*, under the Pope's Jurisdiction. This Place is eminent for the making of white Earthen Fruit-dishes.

To *Fault* or *Falter*, to fail or be defective in Speech; from the *Italian* *Falta*, a Fault or Defect.

Favour, a Kindness or good Office done to any Person. It is also opposed to Rigour especially in Matters of Justice: Approbation, Esteem, the Good-will of a Superiour, the Credit an Inferior has with a great Personage.

Favourite, one that enjoys the Good Will of his Prince, of his Superior, of his Mistress.

Favvus, the Son of *Saturn*; he civilized Mens Manners, built Temples, and made Laws, and was one of the ancientest Kings of *Italy*.

Favonian, belonging to *Favonius* or the West Wind.

Faust, lucky.

Fautor, a cherisher or favourer.

Faussebraye, in Fortification, a second Wall or Rampart below the first, that runs round about the Place, for the Defence of the Moat.

Fawn,

Fauxbourg, the Suburbs of a City, the Street and Building without the City.

Fawn, a Buck or Doe is called the first Year a *Fawn*.

To *Fawn*, to gloze, to flatter, to glaver upon.

Fay, (old word) Faith.

Faytours, Vagabonds.

F E.

Fealty, from the French Word *Feaulte*, i. e. Fidelity. An Oath taken at the Admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holds his Land.

Feasible, easie to be done.

Feasting, extraordinary Entertainment of Meat and Drink, attended with Ceremonies.

Feather, to cut a Feather, for a Ship to make the Water foam before her. Feathers are the Coverings of all Fowle, by means of which they fly and support themselves in the Air.

Febricitation, a falling sick of an Ague or Fever.

Febrifuge, a specific Remedy against an Ague or Fever.

February, so called of *Numa Pompilius*, a *Februus Expiatorius*, or Sacrifices for purging of Souls; for the second Day of this Month, a Feast was kept and Sacrifice was offered to *Pluto*, for the Souls of their Ancestors.

Februation, a praying for the Souls of the Deceased.

Fecial, or *Facial*, an Herald or Embassador of War. Among the ancient *Romans* there were Twenty in Number; the principal of whom was called *Pater Patratus*.

Feculent, or *Fæculent*, full of Dregs.

Fee, in Latin *Feodum*, it is taken in Common Law for all those Lands which are held by perpetual Right.

Feeble, weak, without Strength, applied to the Mind and Understanding.

Fee-farm, in Common Law, is Land held of another to himself and his Heirs for ever, for a certain yearly Rent.

Fee-simple, or absolute, is Land whereof we are seized, with these general Words; To us and our Heirs for ever.

Fee-tail, or condition, hath this Limitation; To us and the Heirs of our Body.

Felapton, a Word by which Logicians denote the second Mood of the third Figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Negative, the second an universal Affirmative, the third a particular Negative.

Felicity, happiness, the enjoyment of Blessings which are sufficient to satisfy both Body and Mind.

Fell, this Word has various Significations. He *Fell down*, the preterperfect of the Verb to *Fall*; to *Fell*, to knock down with a Man's Fist. *Fell*, cruel, outrageous.

Fellon, a Blister or Wheal on the Body, from the Latin Word, *fel*, Choler.

Felmonger, one that dealeth chiefly in Sheep's Skins, and parteth the Wool from the Pelts, which

is either dressed to make Leather for Gloves, or made into Parchment.

Felo de se, a self-murderer.

Felony, in Common Law, is any Offence which is next to Petty-Treason; as Murder, Theft, Rapes, burning of Houses, &c.

Feminine, see *Feminine*.

Fence-month, the Month wherein Deer begin to fawn; which is about Midsummer, wherein it is unlawful to hunt in the Forest. It begins about the ninth of June, and continues to the ninth of July.

Fenders, pieces of old Cables, Ropes or Billets of Wood hung over a Ship's Side, to keep another Ship from rubbing against it, called also *Fend-bolts*.

Fennel, (Lat. *Feniculum*) a common Herb, good against the Stone, and to provoke Urine.

Fenny-stones, (*Orchis Palmata*) a Plant somewhat of the Nature and Kind of the *Cynos Orchis*, or *Dog-stones*.

Fenugreek, an Herb which hath been found growing in great abundance, in several Parts of Greece.

Feodary, or *Feudatory*, an Officer belonging to the Court of Wards and Liveries, who is to be present with the Escheator at the finding of any Office; and also to Survey and Value the Land of the Ward.

Feoffment, in Common Law, is the Gift or Grant of any Honours, Castles, Mannors, &c. unto another in Fee-simple, by delivery of Seisin, either by Word or Writing.

Fæneration, (Lat.) a putting out Money to Use.

Feracity, fruitfulness.

Fætal, dangerous or deadly.

Feral signs, are *Leo*, and the last part of *Sagittarius*; not only because they are called and painted as Wild Beasts, but because they have really some kind of Savage Influence. The Moon is also said to be *Feral*, when she has separated from one Planet, and applies to no other while she remains in the same Sign.

Fercost, (Ital.) a kind of Ship or Boat.

Fere, (old word) a Companion.

Ferdfare, an Acquittance of a Man to go into the Wars.

Ferdinando, a proper Name of Men, called by the Spaniards *Hernando*; by the Italians, *Fernando*; by the French *Ferrant*. Some think it derived from the Saxon Words, *Fred* and *rand*, i. e. pure Peace. Others think that the Spaniards have for the sweeter sound drawn it from *Bertrand*, i. e. fair and pure. Of this Name there have been two German Emperors, two Kings of *Aragon*, five of *Castile*, two of *Naples*, and one of *Portugal*.

Ferdwir, an Acquittance of a Murderer in the Army.

Feretrius, Jupiter so called, a *ferendis spoliis*, i. e. from Spoils taken in War.

Feriation, a keeping Holiday, a ceasing from Work, Idleness.

Ferine, Brutish, Beastly, Wild.

Ferio, a Word used in Logick, to denote the fourth perfect Mood of the first Figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is

is an universal Negative, the second a particular Affirmative, the third a particular Negative; as, *No foolish Authors are to be commended, Some Poets are foolish Authors, Therefore some Poets are not to be commended.*

Ferison, the sixth Mood of the third Figure, wherein the Propositions are answerable to *Ferio* in the first Figure; as, *No severity pleaseth, Some severity is good, therefore Something which is good pleaseth not.*

Ferity, Salvageness, Brutishness.

Ferm, or *Farm*, a House, or Land, or both; taken by Indenture of Lease, or Lease-Parol.

Fermanagh, a County of Ireland in the Province of *Ulster*, the People whereof were anciently called *Erdini*.

Fermentation, (Lat.) a swelling with Ferment or Leaven: The Natural or Artificial Ebullition of Vegetals, which is caused when their Juice is heated by the Action and Reaction of their Salts, and when their Acid combats against their Alkali. In Chymistry, it is a ripening or resolving of any thing into it self, whether it be done by any Ferment added to it, or by digestion only.

Fern, (*Filix*) a Plant very common in dry and barren Places, and distinguished into Male and Female; it is otherwise called *Brakes*.

Ferocity, (Lat.) Fierceness, a savage nature, properly said of Wild Beasts; figuratively of Men that are cruel and difficult to be dealt with.

Ferrara, one of the principal Cities of *Romania* a Province of *Italia Cispadana*, once a Dukedom, now under the Pope's Dominion.

Ferret, from *Forare*, to pierce; or *Furari*, to steal; a little Beast called in *Latin Viverra*, made use of for the catching of Rabbits.

Ferry, a Passage over the Water, from the Greek word *Phero*, to carry.

Ferruginous, like Rust of Iron, of an Iron Colour.

Ferrumination, a soldering together of Metals; a Word used in Chymistry.

Fers, the Queen in Chess-play.

Fertility, Fruitfulness, abundance.

Fervency, Earnestness, heat, zeal.

Fervent, or *Fervid*, hot; by a Metaphor, eager or vehement, zealous.

Ferula, an Herb growing in *Africa*, called in *English*, Fennel-Gyant.

Feruler, a kind of Chastising Instrument; called also a Palmer.

Fesse, one of the most considerable Kingdoms of that part of *Africa*, called *Barbaria*. The King whereof is also King of *Morocco*.

Fess-point, a Term in Heraldry, being a Line going through the midst of the Escutcheon, called the Girdle of Honour: It comes from the *Latin* word *Fascia*.

Festination, a hastning or making Speed.

Festino, a Word used by Logicians to denote the third perfect Mood of the first Figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is

an universal Negative, the second a particular Affirmative, the third a particular Negative. As *No Wickedness is excusable, Some Faults are not Wickedness; therefore Some Faults are excusable.*

Festival, a Solemnity or Day of Rejoycing, observed in the Church or among the People, in honour of some one.

Festivity, Mirth, rejoycing, solemnity.

Feston, in Architecture seems to be that kind of Flower-work or Frutage which is called *Encarpo*, about which the Voluta wreaths in manner of a Fascia, or Garland.

Festuous, (Lat.) having a tender Sprig, or Branch.

Fetid, smelling ill, or stinking.

Fetise, (old word) handsome.

Fetlock, a Horse's Ankle-joynt.

Feu, the Name of an extraordinary high Mountain, near the City of *Kaochen*, in the Province of *Quantung*, in the Kingdom of *China*.

Feud, *Feed*, or *Feid*, a Combination of one Family against another, being inflamed with Hatred or Revenge.

Feverfew, (Lat. *Parthenion*, *Matricaria* and *Febrifuga*) an Herb of a cleansing and opening quality, counted excellent for all Diseases of the Mother, and good against Fevers.

Feversham, or *Faversham*, a flourishing Town in *Kent*, where King *Altheftane* assembled the Nobles and Learned Men of his Kingdom, to make Laws; and where King *Stephen* founded an Abby for the Monks of *Clugny*, in which he himself, *Maude* his Wife, and *Eustace* his Son, were Entombed.

Fewmets, a term in Hunting; the Dung of a Deer.

F F.

F Fa ut, the seventh or last Note of the two first Septenaries of the *Gam Ut* (the last reaching no farther than *E*) being also the *Cliff* Note of the Bassus or the lowest part.

F I.

Fiants, or *Fuants*, the Dung of a Badger, or Fox, and all Vermine.

Fibers, slender similar Parts of a living Body, generated out of the Seed, for the Benefit and Motion of the Flesh. The Fibers of a Plant are similar parts of it, extended in length through the whole Substance of it.

Fibrous, full of Fibers.

Fibulation, a buttoning, or joyning together.

Fictile, made of Earth.

Fiction, a feigning, or inventing.

Fictitious, feigned, invented.

Ficus, the Piles, or *Hamorrhoides* in the fundament.

Fid, is a little Okum put in at the Touch-hole of a Gun, made like a Nail, and covered with thin Lead bound about it to keep the Powder dry in the Piece. Also *Fid*, or *Fidder*, in Navigation, is an Iron-Pin made tapering and sharp at the end, to open the Strands of the Ropes when they splice two Ropes together.

Fidelity, observance of Oaths and Promises; also sincere and exact Truth.

Fidejussor, a Pledge or Surety.

Fidicula, commonly called *Lyra*, and by some *Vultur Cadens*, or the falling *Vultur*, one of the Northern Constellations. See *Lyra*.

Fiduciary, (*Lat.*) Trusty, also a Feoffee in Trust.

Fierabras, fierce at Arms.

Fieri facias, a judicial Writ that lieth for him that hath recovered in an Action of Debt, or Damages.

Fiery Triplicity, are such Signs of the Zodiac as excel the rest in fiery Qualities, viz. Heat and Driness, as *Leo*, *Aries* and *Sagittarius*.

Fiesole, a noted Town of *Italy*, under the Dominion of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*.

Fife, a County of *Scotland*, shooting far into the East; between two Arms of the Sea, *Forth* and *Tau*.

Fifteenth, a certain Tax, which used to be levied by the Parliament, and imposed upon every City or Borough through the Realm.

Fights, in Navigation, are the Wast-cloaths which hang round about the Ship, to hinder Men from being seen in Fight, or any Place wherein Men may cover themselves, and yet use their Arms.

Figment, a Fiction or fained Tale.

Figuration, see *Ethopæia*.

Figurative, spoken by a Figure.

Figure, (*in Grammar*) is a distinguishing of Words into simple and compound. In Rhetorick it is a shape or Frame of Speech finer than usual. In Logick it is a due Disposition of the middle term of a Syllogism with the two Extrems, and according to this triple Disposition a Figure is threefold; the first Figure is when the middle term is the subject of the Major, and the predicate of the minor Proposition; the second, is when it is the Predicate in both Premises; the third is, when it is the Subject in both. In Geometry Figure is a Superficies included under such Terms or Bounds, as a plain Figure, a Spherical Figure, &c. But in Astrology it is taken for a Scheme or Draught of the Heaven at some determinate Time.

Figuretto, a kind of Stuff so called from the Flowers or other Figures which are wrought upon it.

Filaceus, (*Lat.*) full of Filaments, which are the small Threads or Strings about the Roots of Plants.

Filanders, a sort of little Worms, which breed in Hawks: Also Nets for wild Beasts.

Fillazers, (*French*) certain Officers belonging to the Common Pleas, who make out all Original Processes, real, personal and mixt.

Filétale, or *Filk-ale*, a kind of Entertainment made by Bailiffs for those of their Hundreds, for their Gain: It is also called *Seihale*.

File, in *Latin* *Filacium*, a Thread or Wire, whereon Writs, or other Exhibits in Courts are fastened: Also in Heraldry, it is one of the Modern ways of differencing Coat-Armours; also, in Military Discipline, it is a certain Number of Men standing in Depth, one behind another.

File-leader, (a Term in the Art Military) every one in the first Rank is a File-leader.

Filial, relating to a Son.

Filiation, Sonship, or Descent from Father to Son.

Filipendula, see *Dropwort*.

A *Fillet* in Heraldry, is made, or constituted, by adding one Line to the Chief underneath it; the Content whereof is the fourth part of the Chief. In Architecture, *Fillet* differs from the *Astragal* only in this, that the *Fillet* is flatter.

Filly-foal, a Mare Colt.

Film, a Membrane or thin Skin, enwrapping the Brain, and several other Parts of the Body, and also the Infant in the Womb, of which there are three sorts, *Chorion*, *Amnios* and *Allantois*.

Filon, a common Thief, a Cutpurse.

Filozella, a kind of Stuff.

Filtration, a straining through a course Cloath; in Chymistry it is the separation of any Liquid Matter from its Fæces, by making it run through a Brown Paper made like a Tunnel.

Fimashing, the dunging of any sort of wild Beasts, most probably from the old *French* Word *Fimaïson*.

Fimbriated, (a Term in Heraldry) edged or bordured with another Colour.

To *Fin a Chevice*, to carve it.

Final, (*Lat.*) having an End, brought to an End.

Final Cause. in Logick, is that Cause for which a thing is that which it is.

Final, that which is the last in any thing: *Final* is first in Intention, the last in Execution.

Financer, a Receiver, or Teller in the Exchequer, from the *French* Word *Finance*, Wealth or Treasure.

To *Find*, after some Search, to meet again with what we have lost, or what we seek for. Such a one first found out such an Invention, that is, was the first Author of it.

Finders, a Word often used in Statutes, and it signifies the same with those that we call Searchers, employed about the Discovery of Goods imported or exported without Custom.

To *Find* the Ships Trim, a Term in Navigation to find how she will sail best.

Fine, or Mulf or Penalty; also a formal Conveyance of Land, by acknowledging a perfect Agreement before a Judge.

Fine force, a *French* Word signifying absolute Constraint.

Finesse, Subtilty, Craft, Cunning or Deceit.

Finite,

Finite, limited, bounded.

Finitor, the Horizon or great Circle, dividing the Upper Hemisphere from the Lower; so called, because it bounds our Sight.

Finmarchia, a Province adjoining to Norway, and under the Dominion of the King of Denmark.

Finnia, or *Finlandia*, one of the Four Provinces, into which the Kingdom of Sweden is divided, the other Three being *Bothnia*, *Lappia*, or *Lappland*, *Gothia*, or *Gothland*.

Finours, of Gold or Silver, are those that purifie those Metals, by Fire, from the Dross.

Fionia, (*Funen*) one of the Two chief Islands, the other being *Silandia*, which are a part of the Kingdom of Denmark.

Fire boote, an Allowance to maintain competent Fire for the use of the Tenant.

Fire-drake, a fiery Meteor, ingendred of a hot Exhalation inflamed between Two Clouds.

Firkin, a sort of Measure containing Nine Gallons.

Firma, in the Practick of Scotland, is the Duty which the Tenant pays to his Landlord.

Firmament, (from the Latin *Firmus*, i. e. *solid*) the starry Heaven; it is turned about the Crystalline Heaven, being both of a uniform Motion, and finish their Course in 250000 Years; which Motion appears not, but by the Observation of sundry Ages. For 430 Years before Christ's time, the First Star in *Aries*, was in the Vernal Intersection; which still keeps that Name, though now removed almost 29 Degrees; so that in more than Two thousand Years, the fixed Stars have not travelled from West to East, so much as one whole Sign of the Zodiack.

Firmus, a Roman Emperor, of that vast strength, that bearing himself up from any Place with his Arms, and bearing an Anvil upon his Breast, he could endure the Smiths beating upon it for a long time.

First-fruits, the Profits of every Spiritual Living for one Year; in ancient Time given to the Pope, afterwards to the Prince.

Firrh, a Bugbear or frightful Apparition, as it is expounded in *Somners Glossary*; haply from the old Saxon *Fyrhto*, Terror or Astonishment.

Fiscal, belonging to a Fisque, i. e. a Treasury or Exchequer.

A *Fish*, any Piece of Timber made fast to the Mast or Yard, to strengthen it when it is in Danger of breaking; also the *Fish* is a Tackle hung at the end of the Davy, by the Strap of the Block, in which there is a Runner hooked at the end; which hitching the Flock of the Anchor, they hale by the Fall that belongs to it, and so raise the Flock to the Bow or Chainwal of the Ship.

Fissure, a Cleft or Division.

Fistick-Nuts, see *Pistacia*.

Fistulary, belonging to a Pipe, or to a Disease called *Fistula*, which is a kind of Ulcer, eating into the Body, with a long narrow Passage, like a Pipe.

Fuch, the Fur of the Polecat.

Fitched, (from the Latin *Figere*) a Term in Blazon, as a Cross Fitched, i. e. sharp at the End.

Fitz, (*French Fils*) a Word commonly added to the Surnames of several great Families of this Nation, descending from the Norman Race; as, *Fitz Herbert*, *Fitz Walter*, i. e. the Son of *Herbert*, or the Son of *Walter*; it being answerable to *Ben* in Hebrew, *Bar* in Chaldee, and *Ap* in Welsh.

Fivefinger, a Fish resembling a Spur-rowel, which gets into Oysters, when they open, and sucks them out. By the Law of the Admiralty Court, a great Penalty is laid upon those that destroy not this Fish, or throw it into the Sea.

To *Fix*, to fasten, to prefix, to appoint.

Fixation, a fixing; also in Chymistry it signifies a making any volatil spiritual Body to indure the Fire, and not flie away, whether it be done by often reiterated distillations, or sublimations, or by the adding of some fixing thing to it. Properly a Preparation of *Mercury*, is so to fix it as to make it endure the Hammer, without any Alteration or Exhalation.

Fixed Signs, are *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Scorpio* and *Aquarius*, because the Sun passes them respectively in the middle of each Quarter, when that particular Season is more settled and fixed than under the Sign that begins and ends it.

Fizgig, a kind of Dart, wherewith Mariners strike Fishes as they swim.

F L.

Flabellation, (*Lat.*) a fanning with a Flable, or Fan.

Flaccid, dropping or flagging.

Flagellantes, a sort of Hereticks, which went up and down scourging themselves, and begging Alms, they were so called from *Flagellum*, a Scourge.

Flagitation, an earnest begging.

Flagitious, hainous, wicked.

Flagrancy, a lightsome Burning; also a Vehement Desire.

Flageolet, (*French*) a certain Musical Instrument, being a kind of Pipe or Fluit, but somewhat less.

Flag-worm, a certain kind of Insect, so called, because it is found and bred in flaggy Ponds, or Sedgy Places, hanging to the small Strings or Fibres that grow to the Roots of the Flags, and are usually found in a yellow or reddish Husk or Case.

Flair, when a Ship is somewhat howled in near the Water, and the Work above that hangs over again, and is laid out broader aloft, the Work is said to *Flair* over.

Flambeau, a kind of Torch.

Flaminia, that part of *Italia Cispadana*, which is at this Day called *Romania* or *Romandiola*. In this Province is the ancient City and University

of *Benonia*, *Ravenna*, the Seat of the ancient Exarchs. *Ferraria*, once a Dutchy, but now under the Pope's Dominion. *Ariminum* once an ample Port with other Towns and Cities of Note.

Flame, is the most subtil part of Fire, ascending upward in the Form of a Pyramid. Others will have it to be Smoak inflamed, more rarified, and with a swift Motion forc'd upward by the ambient Air. Figuratively we say, such a one burns with an innocent Flame for such a Virgin. Such a one by false Reports has put all the House in a Flame.

Flamins, certain Roman Priests instituted by *Pompilius Numa*, so called from the Filamines or Coifs, which they wore upon their Heads.

Flammeous, flaming or flame coloured.

Flanch, a Term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary, formed of an Arch-line, beginning from the Corner of the Chief, and compassing with a swelling Embossment toward the Nombil of the Escutcheon.

Flandria, (*Flanders*) the chief of those Ten Provinces of the Low Countries, remaining in the King of Spains Dominion, and which synechdochically gives denomination to all the rest. The chief City of this Province is *Gaunt*.

Flank, the Side, properly of Horses and Oxen. In Fortification, is that part which runs between the Curtin and the Face of the Bastion, and serves to defend as well the Curtin as the Face of the opposite Bastion.

Flank, (a term in the Art Military) is the Side of the Company from the Front to the Rear, the Right-side being named the Right-flank, and the Left-side the Left-flank.

Flaring, a Term in Navigation, see *Flair*.

Flash of Flames, (*old word*) a Sheaf of Arrows.

Flask, a Term in Blazon, being an Ordinary, consisting of an Arch-line drawn somewhat distant from the Corner of the Chief, and swelling by degrees, toward the midst of the Escutcheon.

Flat Key in Musick, see *Cliff*.

To *Flatter*, to attribute to a Person those good Qualities which he has not. To indulge those whom we ought to chastize. To disguise a Truth that would be displeasing to him that is concerned therein. Figuratively we say, Musick and Perfumes flatter the Ears and Smell.

Flattery, fawning, false Praise.

Flatulent or *Flatuous*, windy.

Flatuosities, effervescencies excited in the Body from Wind let in, or from flatulent Matter.

Flavius Josephus, an eminent Historian of the Jewish Nation, very highly esteemed both by his own Countrymen and by the Romans, who thought him worthy to have his Statue erected in Rome, and his Books preserved in their Publick Library. He wrote in the Greek Tongue the Jewish Antiquities; as also a particular History of the Destruction of Jerusalem.

Flannes, (*Oagala*, *Lacticia*) Milk-Meats or Dainties made of Cream; a Word used by Chaucer.

Flavor, a certain Relish proper to Wine.

Fleabane, (*Coniza*) a whitish Herb growing by Ditch-sides, so called from its vertue in driving away Fleas.

Fleawort, (*Lat. Psyllium*) an Herb so called because the Seed thereof resembles a Flea, both for Colour and Bigness.

Flebring, (*old word*) slander.

Flecked, a Term in Heraldry, arched like the Firmament.

Fledwit, a Saxon Word, signifying in Common Law an Outlawed Fugitive, coming to the Peace, and discharg'd from Amerciament.

Fleet, a Prison in London, so called because it stands upon the River *Fleta*, or *Fleet*.

Fleet, a number of Ships sailing together, whether upon the score of War, or Merchandize.

Fleme, a Chyrurgions Instrument to lance the Gums with.

Flemed, (*old word*) daunted or frightened: From the Old Saxon *Fleam*, flight.

Flemeswit or *Flehenwit*, from the Saxon *Flezen*, to fly away, signifieth in Common Law, a Liberty to challenge the Cattle, or Amerciament of ones Man; a Fugitive.

Flensburgh, a very eminent Port Town of South Juland, in the Kingdom of Denmark.

Flesh, in Herbarism, is all that Part or Substance of any Fruit, between the outer Rine or Skin and the Stone, or between the Skin and the Core, or that part of any root that is edible.

Fletcher, a maker of Arrows.

Flexanimous, (*Lat.*) having a flexible or easie Mind.

Flexible, ready to comply, obedient; that which from a streight Posture may be reduced to a crooked.

Flexibility, easiness to bend.

Flexion, a bending.

To *Flie*, to raise it self in the Air, to move it self there, and support it self there with Wings, as the Birds do. Figuratively, Time is said to flie, and so many several Things be said to do, that pass slightly away.

Flight, is the Action of flying; also the running away of a vanquish'd Enemy.

Flint, the Name of a Castle in *Flintshire*, begun by King Henry the Second, and finished by King Edward the First. Here King Richard the Second, being circumvented, was delivered into the Hands of Henry of Lancaster, Duke of Hereford, who shortly after claimed the Crown.

Flittermouse, (*old word*) a Bat, otherwise called a *Rearmouse*.

Flitting, a removing from one Place to another; it is spoken of a Horse eating up all the Grass round within the compass of his Rope, when he is tied to a Stake.

Flixweed, (*Lat. Thaliætrum*) a drying astringent Saturnine Herb which grows by the Hedgesides and in High-ways. It is called by some *Sophia Chyrurgorum*.

Flo,

Flo, (old word) an Arrow, or Dart.

Floan, in Navigation, is said of any of the Sheets not haled home to the Blocks.

Floddon, the Name of a Hill near *Brampton* in *Northumberland*: Memorable for the Battle fought there, between *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, and *James* the Fourth King of *Scotland*, who was vanquished and slain.

Flora, a Goddess among the *Romans*, called *The Goddess of Flowers*.

Floramor, (Lat. *Amaranthus*) a Flower, called *The Flower of Love*, *Passivevelors*, *Purple Velvet flower*, or *Flower gentle*.

Florin, a kind of Coin, valuing about three Shillings of our Mony.

Florence, (Lat. *Flourishing*) a Proper Name of a Woman; also *Florentia* or *Florence*, the chief City of *Tuscany* in *Italy*.

Floreys-blew, a kind of blew Colour used in Painting or Limning, being the Scum of boiled *Glastum* or *Woad*, dried and beaten to Powder.

Florid, (Lat.) flourishing, or adorned with flowers.

Florida, a Country of *Northern America*, adjoining to *Virginia*. It is called *Florida*, because first discovered on *Palm-Sunday*, which the *Spaniards* call *Pascua de Flores*.

Flotes, certain pieces of Timber joyned together with Rafters overthwart, which serve to convey Burthens down a River with the stream.

Flotson or *Flotzam*, Goods that being lost by Shipwrack, lie floating upon the Sea; which with *Jetson*, i. e. Goods cast out of the Ship being in danger of wreck, and beaten to shore; *Lagam* or *Ligam*, those which lie at the bottom of the Sea, and *Shares*, i. e. Goods divided among many, Are all given to the Lord Admiral.

Flouk of an Anchor, that part which taketh hold on the Ground.

Flower delife. See *Orrace*.

Flower gentle. See *Floramor*.

It flows Tide and half Tide, a Term in Navigation, that is, it will be half flood by the Shore before it begins to flow in the Channel.

Fluctuation, a rising or swelling of Waves, a tossing too and fro; also a wavering in Opinion. That sort of Sadness whereby the Mind of Man in a doubtful and difficult Matter shews it self weak and unable to chuse any certain means which way to act or do; Hesitation of Mind.

Fluctivagant, tossed on the Sea, wandering on the Waves.

Fluellin. See *Speedwel*.

Fluent, flowing, copious.

Fluidity, aptness to flow, easiness to move it self.

Fluores, the Mineralists call such kind of Stones, as coming out of Mines, are like unto precious Stones.

Flush fore and aft, Decks in Ships laid level from Stern to Stern. See *Deck*.

Flute, a Musical Wind-Instrument; also a sort of Vessel of about 300 Tuns, built on purpose for carriage of Goods.

Flutings, the hollow'd Channels in a Column, which the common Workmen call *Groves*.

Fluxing. See *Salivation*.

Fluxibility, aptness to flow.

Fluxion or *Flux*, a flowing, also a *Flux*, a looseness.

Fly, that part of the Compass where the Thirty two Points of the Winds are described.

Fly-boat, a Vessel of no great burthen, but swift and light, built for sailing.

To *Fly Gros*, in *Faulconry*, is said of a Hawk when she flies at the great Birds, as *Cranes*, *Geese*, &c.

F O.

Focillation, (Lat.) a comforting or cherishing.

Focus, the Navel, or two Center-points to draw the carved Figure called *Ellipsis*, much like an Oval in form.

Foder or *Fodrum*, from the *Dutch* word *Woe-den*, to feed, a course kind of Meat for Cattel; also a Prerogative that a Prince hath to be provided of Corn for his Horses toward any Expedition. Also *Fodder* is taken for Two thousand pound weight of Lead.

Fœculent, full of dregs.

Fœcundity, fruitfulness.

Fœdity, filthiness.

Fœmena, in Chymistry, signifies Sulphur.

Fœminine, of the Female Sex.

Fœminine Gender, in Grammar. See *Gender*.

Fœneration, a practising of Usury.

Fogo, an *American Island* which casts forth sulphureous flames.

To *Foine*, (*French*) to prick, to thrust at with a Sword.

Foines, a kind of Fur which is black at the top, taken from a little Beast of the same Name.

Foison, abundance.

Foist, a Pinnace, or little Ship.

Foix, a small Province, which is also an Earldom, with its chief Town of the same Name in *Aquitanic France*.

Foliage, branched Work; a Term in Sculpture and Architecture.

Foliatanes, a certain Religious Order of Men

Folio, a Book is said to be in *Folio*, when it is of a large Volumn, consisting of Sheets only once doubled, or making but two Leaves apiece.

Folkland, (*Sax.*) Copihold-land.

Folkmoot, from the *Saxon* words *Folk*, i. e. People, and *Gemetan*, to meet, signifies either the County-Court, or the Sheriffs-Turn.

Follicle, a little Bladder, or Purse.

Follick of the Gall, a little Bladder fastened to the Concave-part of the Liver that receives the Coler, that in proper time empties it self into the *Duodenum*.

Fomen, (old word) Enemies.

Fomenta-

Fomentation, a cherishing in Physick, it signifies the often applying of warm Cloaths dipped in some Liquor to the Body.

Fond or *Fund*, (*Lat.* a Bottom or Foundation) among Bankers or Money-changers, a Stock or Bank of Money. Among Letter-founders, a parcel of Printing Letters, as many as are Printed at a time; also to *Fond* (*old word*) to contend.

To *Fony*, (*old word*) to take.

To *Fonne*, (*old word* used by *Chaucer*) to be foolish.

Fons solis, a Fountain in *Lybia*, near the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*, which is at midnight hot as boiling Water.

Fontanel, an artificial Issue made in a Man's Arm or Leg, to carry away some peccant Humor out of the Body; it is so called as resembling a little Fountain.

Fontainebleau, a retiring place of the Kings of *France*, built by King *Francis* the First.

Fool, one that has not the right use of his Reason, and therefore commits many absurdities.

Foolish, ill advised, imprudent, credulous.

Foot of a Verse, a certain number of Syllables two or three or more, long, short or mixt; which serve for the more exact measuring of any Verse, every Verse consisting of a certain number of Feet, those of two Syllables are the *Spondee*, *Trochee*, *Iambus*, &c. those of three the *Molossus*, *Dactyle*, &c. some of four, as *Choriambus*, *Epitritus*, &c.

Foot-geld. See *Foot-geld*.

Foot-hote, (*old word*) straight-way.

Foot-hooks. See *Futtocks*.

Foquiem, one of the six Maritime Praefectures, or Provinces of *China*, having its chief City of the same Name; the rest are *Cantam*, *Chequiam*, *Nanquin*, *Xanton*, and *Paquin*.

Foraminous, full of holes.

Foraneous, pertaining to a Court, or Market-place.

To *Forbar*, to deprive for ever.

Force, in Common Law, signifieth unlawful violence.

Forcers, a Chyrurgion's Instrument to pull out Teeth.

Forchers, a word used by some *Venatick* Writers for the *Vertebra* or *Spondyles* of the Backbone of a Deer.

Force, Strength and Health of Body that enables a Man to carry Burthens, and overcome Resistance. Power, Violence, Necessity, Constraint, Virtue, Natural Faculty.

In the Plural Number, *Numerous Forces*, signifies a Great Army.

Forcible Entry, is a violent Actual Entry into any House or Land.

Forcipated, bending or hooked.

To *Fordoe*, (*old word*) to kill.

Forecastle, in Navigation, is the forepart of the Ship above Decks, over the Bow.

Foregoers, Purveyors going before the King and Queen in Progress.

Foreign Answer, a Matter not triable in this or that County.

Foreign Attachment, the Attachment of a Foreigners Goods found within any Liberty.

Foreign Matter, a Matter triable in another County.

Foreign Opposer, an Officer of the Exchequer, to whom all Sheriffs and Bailiffs do repair, to be opposed of their Green Wax; and to be opposed or examined upon their Estreats.

Fore-judge, in Common Law is a Judgment whereby a Man is put by the thing in question.

Fore-knight and Main-knight, in Navigation are two short thick pieces of Wood carved, with the head of a Man fast bolted to the Beams upon the second Deck.

Foreland or *Foreness*, an ancient word used for a Promontory, which jutteth out foremost.

Forelock-bolts, in Navigation, are Bolts that have an Eye at the end; whereinto a Forelock of Iron is driven to keep them from starting.

Foreloin, in hunting is, when a Hound going before the rest of the cry, meets chace, and goes away with it.

Forest, (*q.* *Foresta*, i. e. a station of wild Beasts) a large extent of Ground cover'd with Wood, and is defined to be a safe Harbor, or abiding-place for Deer, or any sort of Beasts, that are wild and delight in Woods. Also a Province of *Gallia Celtica*, the chief Town whereof is *Monebrison*.

Forestaller or *Regrater*, one that buys Ware before it comes to the Market, and sells it again at a higher price.

Forfare, (*old word*) forlorn.

To *Forfeit*, to lose an Employment or Estate for want of doing his duty, or for some crime committed.

Forfeiture, in *Latin* *Forisfactum* or *Forisfactura*; signifies the transgressing of a Penal Law, or the effect of it.

Forfeiture of Marriage, is a Writ that lies for the Lord by Knight-service against his Ward, who refuseth a convenient Marriage offered him by his Lord, and marries another within age, without the Lord's assent.

Forelorn, lost; from the *Dutch* word *Uerloren*; whence *Forlorn-hope*, a Party of Soldiers put upon the most desperate service. In some old *English* Writers, *Forletten* signifieth the same.

Fore-reach, when two Ships sail together, or one after another; she which sails fastest, is said to Fore-reach upon the other.

Forestaff, an Instrument at Sea for observing the Sun and Stars, with ones face toward the object.

Forge, a large Furnace, where the Iron Oar is melted when it comes out of the Mines; the word is particularly apply'd to Forges where Smiths heat their Iron to make it malleable.

To *Forge*, to frame, and metaphorically to counterfeit.

Forinpopolo, a pleasant Town of *Flaminia* or *Romandula*, a Province of *Italia Cispadana*.

Forletten, (*old word*) abandoned, or forsaken.

Forli,

Forli, see *Forum Livii*.

Form, is that by which every Body is constituted in a certain Species, is distinguished from all other things, and operates agreeably to its own Nature. Or the second Principle, which being joyned to Matter composes all Natural Bodies.

Formal, belonging to Form.

Formal Cause, in Logick, is that which gives an inward Essence to Substances and Accidents.

Formality, outward Shew, Ceremony, Preciseness, Formalities, Robes of Magistracy and Dignity.

Formation, a forming or fashioning.

Formedon, a Writ at Common Law for him who hath Right to Lands or Tenements by virtue of an *Entail*, so called, because it contains the Form of the Gift.

Formicans Pulsus, a weak Pulse, beating extream thick; and yet so feebly, as it is compared to the creeping of a Pismire, as the Name imports.

Formeth or *Seateth*, a Term in Hunting, applied to a Hare, when it squats in any Place.

Formidable, to be feared.

Formosity, Beauty, fairness.

Formulary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Form; also used in the Substantive, for a President, or proceeding in Law. A Writing containing the Form of an Oath, which is given upon certain occasions.

Fornication, an Arching or Vaulting. The Sin of Fornication between Persons unmarried; also Metaphorically taken for Idolatry.

Foreness, see *Foreland*.

Forfes, (*Greek Catadupa*) Waterfalls.

Forlagen, (*old word*) slain.

Forspeak, (*old word*) an Advocate.

Forswonk and *Forswat*, (*old English*) over-labored and Sun burnt.

Fortitude, Valour, or stoutness of Mind, or rather a Vertue, by which a Man in the midst of the greatest Adversities does only that which Reason commands, without any Care or solicitude for himself.

Fortitudes, certain Advantages that Planets have to make their Influences more strong, by being so posited, qualified or affected.

Fortlet, signifieth in Common Law, a little Fort, or Place of some Strength.

Fortress, a general Name for all Places fortified, whether by Art or Nature.

Fortuitous (*Lat.*) accidental, or coming by Chance.

Fortunes, the two Benevolent Planets *Jupiter* and *Venus* are generally so called by reason of their kind and friendly nature.

Fortune was formerly a Pagan Divinity that was said to be the Cause of all extraordinary Events. Now we call Fortune that which happens by Chance and unexpected. Wealth, Honour and other inconstant and perishable Blessings of this Life, are said to be the Blessings of Fortune. Also Credit, Advantage, Settlement in the World.

Fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous.

Fortuny, a kind of Tournament, or running a Tilt on Horseback with Launces; a Sport much used here, in old times.

Forum Corneli, see *Imola*.

Forum Livii, (*Forli*) a richly seated Town of *Flaminia* or *Romania*, a Province of *Italia Cispadana*.

Forwelked, (*old word*) dried.

Forwyned, (*old word*) withered.

Fosset, a little long Coffin or Chest; from the *Latin Word Fossa*, a Ditch.

Fossible, that which is digged out of the Earth.

Fossway, a High-way digged out, and made passable. See *Ikneild*.

Fother or *Foder*, a Twenty hundred Pound Weight.

Fotheringhay, a Castle in *Northamptonshire*, kept by *William Earl of Aumarl*, against King *Henry the Third*, when the Nobles of *England* revolted.

Fotion, a cherishing.

Fougade, a kind of Fire-work.

Foul-water, in Navigation, is when the Ship comes into the shallow Water, and raiseth the Sand or Ooze with her way, but toucheth not the Ground.

Foulk, (*Lat. Fulco*) a proper Name, from the *Dutch Word Wolg*, i. e. Noble.

Foundation, the lowest part of a Building, generally laid under Ground. A publick Building, erected for pious Uses.

Founder, is when a Ship by an extraordinary Leak becomes full, or half full of Water.

Founder, he that erects or endows a Church or College, or leaves an annual Stipend for the Saying of Prayers or preaching a Sermon. Also he that uses the Art of Melting or Dissolving Metals, and making any thing thereof by Casting in Molds.

Founes, (*old word*) Devices.

Fourche, (*in French* a Fork) signifieth in Common Law a Delaying or putting off an Action. In *Heraldry Cross Fourche*, cross forked at each End.

Fontegeld, signifieth in the Forest Law, an Amercement for not cutting out the Balls of great Dogs Feet in the Forest. To be quit of *Fontegeld*, is a Priviledge to keep Dogs unexpeditated or un-lawed without Control.

Foxgloves, (*Lat. Digitalis, Virga Regia*, or *Campanula Sylvestris*) a Martial Plant, bitter in Taste, hot and dry, and having a Cleansing Quality. The *Italians* call it *Aralda*, upon which they use this Proverb, *Aralda tutte piaghe salda*: *Aralda is a Salve for all Sores*.

Foxes evil, see *Alopecia*.

F R.

Fracid, rotten ripe.

Fraction, (*Lat.*) a breaking; also a Dissention among Parties. In *Arithmetick*, it is taken for a number,

number, having two Denominations

Fracture, a breaking; in Chyrurgery it is taken for the breaking of a Bone in any Member or part of the Body.

Fragility, aptness to break, brittleness, the same as Frailty.

Fragment, (Lat.) a broken part, or piece of any thing.

Fragrancy, (Lat.) an odorousness or sweetness of Smell.

Fraile, a Basket of Rushes or such like Material, to pack up Figs, Raisins, &c.

Frailty, Spiritual Weakness, aptness to sin.

To *Frain*, an Old Scottish Word, to ask or desire.

Fraishieur, (French) freshness, coolness, liveliness.

Frank, a French Coyn of about the Value of two Shillings.

Franchise, (French) Liberty; Franchises Privileges, Immunities granted to a City or Corporation: It is taken in the Common Law for a Privilege, or exemption from an ordinary Jurisdiction: Also an Immunity from Tribute, or Toll granted by the King to a Person and his Heirs. This in some Statutes is called *Franchise Royal*.

Franci, a certain People anciently inhabiting a part of Germany, who entered into Gallia, under the Conduct of Pharamond, and conquered a great part of the Kingdom; whence it came afterwards to be called France.

Francis, (Franciscus, Francisca) a proper Name of Men or Women; from the German Word *Frank*, i. e. free, not servile; answerable to the Greek *Eleutherius*, and the Latin *Liberius*. And for the nicety of distinction between the Man's Name and the Woman's, it is vulgarly thought fit to call the one *Francis*, and the other *Frances*. Of this Name there have been two Kings of France.

Franciscans, an Order of Fryers instituted by S. Francis in the Year 1198. They were enjoined Chastity, Obedience, Poverty, and many other strict Rules of Life and Conversation.

Frangible, easie to be broken.

Frank, free, open-hearted; whence Frankness, Freedom in Demeanour, Sincerity in Word and Deed.

Frank-Almoin, (French) signifies in Common Law, such Lands and Tenements as are bestowed upon those People that give themselves up wholly to the Service of God for pure Alms.

Frank bank, such Copihold Lands as the Wife, being espoused a Virgin, hath after her Husbands Decease, for her Dower.

Frank-chace, a Liberty of Free Chace in a Circuit annexed to a Forest, whereby all Men, though they have Land of their own within the Circuit, are forbidden to cut down Wood within the View of the Forester.

Frankendale, (Francodaliun) one of the chief Towns in the Territory of the Prince Palatine of the Rhine.

Frank-fee, that which is in the Hand of the King, or Lord of the Mannor, being Ancient Demesne of the Crown, whereas that which is in the Hand of the Tenants, is Ancient Demesne only.

Frank-form, is Land wherein the Nature of Fee is changed by Feoffment out of Knights-service, for certain yearly Services.

Frankincense, an odoriferous Gum issuing from an Arabian Tree of the same Name, in Leaves and Bark like unto the Lawrel. It is used in Physick, and also for the perfuming of Rooms and Garments; it is most plentiful in that part of Arabia called *Panchaia*.

Frank law, is taken for a free Enjoyment of all those Privileges, which the Law permits to a Man not found guilty of any heinous Offence.

Frankling, a diminutive from *Frank* (Lat. *Municeps*) a Free-Citizen, a Burges, a Freeholder. There is also a sort of red-legged Bird, fit for Hawking, which some call a *Franklin*, or rather *Francolin*.

Frank-marriage, a Tenure in Tail special, whereby a Man hath Land with a Woman, to him and the Heirs of his Body, without doing any Service, but Fealty to the Donor.

Frank-pledge, a Pledge, or Surety for Freemen.

Frankford, a famous City upon the River *Ma-nus*, being the chiefest Mart-Town in Germany, and one of the Imperial Cities in the Circle of the Rhine. There is also another *Frankford* upon the Oder, in that part of the Circle of the Empire, which is called the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*.

Franconia, a Country in the East part of Germany, called *Frankenland*; being one of the Ten Circles of Germany, and otherwise called *Francia Orientalis*.

Frantick, see *Phrenetick*.

Fraternal, brotherly, as fraternal Union; fraternal Friendship.

Fraternity, a Brotherhood; also a Company of Men entered into a firm Bond of Society or Friendship.

Fratricelli, a sort of Hereticks, instituted by one *Harmannus*, in the Year 1304. They preached Community among Christians, and that it was unlawful for them to be Governors one over another.

Fratricide, the killing of ones Brother, or one that kills his Brother.

Fraud, concealed and subtle Deceit, close and personal Cunning.

Fraudation, (Lat.) defrauding, or depriving.

Fraudulency, Deceitfulness, craftiness.

Fraudulent, one that acts deceitfully, or any Writing that contains any Fraud.

Fraxinella, a Plant like a little Ash, with very beautiful Flowers, good against Obstructions, Stone, and Strangury.

To *Fray her Head*, a Dear is said by Hunters, when she rubbeth it against a Tree, to renew it.

Frea,

Frea, the same as *Friga*.

Freameth, is said by Hunters of a Boar making a noise in Rutting-time. In Agriculture it is a Term for Arable Land worn out of heart, and laid fallow till it recover.

Frederick, (*Germ.*) Rich Peace: Of this Name there have been three Emperors of *Germany*, and three Kings of *Denmark*. For *Frederick*, we commonly used *Frery* and *Fery*.

Fredericksburgh, a most noble and strong Castle belonging to the King of *Denmark*, in his chief Island of *Selandia*. It was begun by King *Frederick* the Second, but perfected by *Christianus* the Fourth.

Frediswid, (*Sax.*) very free, a Woman's Proper Name.

To *Free the Boat*, in Navigation, is to cast out Water.

Free-boster, a Soldier that makes inroads into an Enemies Country for Cattel, or any other Commodity from the Enemies Country: It cometh from the *Dutch* words *Frery*, i. e. free, and *Beut*, i. e. prey; the *Italians* call them *Banditi*.

Free-Chappel, a Chappel founded within a Parish, over and above the Mother-Church; unto which it is free for the Parishioners to come, or not to come.

Freedstol, (i. e. The Stool of Peace) a certain Chair of Stone, erected by King *Athelstan*, in honour of *John de Beverley*, Archbishop of *York*, to which offenders used to fly for sanctuary.

Freehold, Free Tenure of Land, which a Man holdeth in Fee-tail, or at the least for term of life.

Free-warren, (in *Latin Libera Warrena*) the power of granting or denying Licence to any to hunt, or chase, in such or such Lands.

Freeze, a sort of Woollen Cloth, probably so called, as first made or invented by the *Frisons*; also the same as *Frise* in Architecture.

Fregate, a Man of War, somewhat lower and longer than others, a nimble sailer, and not having above two Decks.

Fremd, (old word) strange.

Fremund, (*Sax.*) Free Peace, a Proper Name.

Frendless-man, in the *Saxon* Tongue, signifieth an Out-law.

Freoborh or *Fridburgh*, the same in the *Saxon* Tongue as *Frank-pledge* in *French*, a Surety for the Peace, or Good-behavior.

Frequent, often, usual, ordinary.

To *Frequent*, long in the last syllable, to visit often, to be very familiar with.

Frequentative, a Term in Grammar, said of Verbs that denote the repetition of an action.

Frery, a Proper Name of a Man, contracted from *Frederick*, which signifieth in the *Saxon* Tongue Rich Peace.

Frescades, shady cool Walks, or other Refreshments against the heat of the Summer.

To walk in *Fresco*, (*Ital.*) to take the fresh Air; also to drink in *Fresco*, to drink fresh Liquor. Also to Paint in *Fresco*, to Paint upon bare Walls, Cielings, or the like, before they be dry.

Fresh Disseisin, in Common Law, is that *Disseisin*, that a Man may seek to defeat of his own power, without the help of the King, or the Judges.

Fresh Force, a force done within forty days.

Fresh-gale, in Navigation, is when a Wind blows immediately after a Calm.

Fresh-shot, is, when any great River comes into the Sea, so that it is fresh Water for a Mile or two.

Fresh-spell, in Navigation, is a relieving the Rowers in the Long-boat with another Gang.

Fresh-sute, is such an earnest following of an offender, as never ceaseth from the time of the offence committed, until he be apprehended.

Fretrots, a sort of Hereticks not much different from those which are called *Adamites*.

Fretted, in Heraldry, is said of a Field, or Bordure, when several Lines run crossing one another; it is otherwise called *Diapered*.

Freyberg, a Town of *Scheidnitz*, one of the Seventeen Principalities of *Silesia*.

Friable, that may be crumbl'd between the Hands or Fingers; easie to be reduc'd to powder.

Friars Minors, *Augustine* Preachers, and *Carmelites*, (which are the three principal Orders) see in their proper places; to these also belong *Friars Observants*, *Conventuals*, *Capouchins*.

Friars-Cowl, (*Arisarum*) a biting Herb somewhat of the temper of Wake-Robin.

Fricasse, a kind of fried Meat, generally said of Chickens, Rabbits, Scotch Collops, &c.

Frication, a rubbing or chafing, either dry, with the Hands or dry Towels; or moist with Waters, Oyls, Oyntments, &c.

Friedburgh, another Town of *Schiednitz* in *Silesia*.

Friga, a certain Goddess, anciently worshipped by the *Saxons*, under the form of an *Hermaphrodite*.

Frige faction, a making cold.

Frigeratory, a place to make or keep things cool.

Frigidity, Coldness, Inability for the Sports of *Venus*.

Friperer, in *Latin Interpolator*, one that cleanseth old Apparel, to sell again.

Fripery, the place where these kind of Friperers drive their Trade. In Architecture it is that part which is between the Architrave and the Cornich.

Frisefomorum, a word by which Logicians denote the fifth Imperfect Mood of the first Figure of a Syllogism; in which, the first Proposition is a Particular Affirmative, the second a Universal Negative, the third a Particular Negative.

Frisia or *Friesland*, is either *Frisia Orientalis*, or *East Friesland*, a Province of *Germany* in the Circle of *Westphalia*, or *Frisia Occidentalis*, *West-Friesland*, a *Belgick* Province, one of those belonging to the United States; also *Friesland* an Island in the Western Ocean.

Frith, (from the *Latin Frenum*) a Strait Sound or Narrow Sea.

Frithoken or *Frithsone*, a Liberty, Priviledge or Power of having *Frank-pledge*. From the *Saxon* words *Frid* or *Frith*, *i. e.* Peace; and *Sone*, *i. e.* Priviledge or Liberty.

Fritillary, (*Fritillaria*) a Flower made after the fashon of a Box, out of which Dice are cast, and is therefore so called from the *Latin* word *Fritillus*, it is many times very finely chequered.

Fritiniency, (*Lat.*) the chirping of a Swallow.

Friuli, (*Forum Julii*) a Province of *Italia Cispadana*, the chief Town whereof is *Urinum* or *Udene*.

Frivolous, vain, of little worth.

Frog-bit, (*Morsus Rana*) an Herb much of the nature of, if not a kind of Water-Lilly.

Froise, from the *French Froisser*, to bruise; or the *Latin Frixare*, to fry; a kind of Pancake with Bacon.

Frondosity, a flourishing with green Leaves, being just under the Architrave.

Frontale, belonging to the Forehead; also used substantively for an Attire of the Forehead; called also a *Frontlet*.

Frontispiece, the Forefront of a House; also a Picture placed before any Book.

Frontiers, the Borders or Limits of any Kingdom or Province.

Frontiniack, a kind of sweet luscious *French* Wine.

Front-stall, a part of a Horses Bridle.

Frontals, certain Medicaments to be applied to the Forehead in Distempers of the Head.

To *Frote*, (*old word*) to rub.

The *Frounce*, a Disease in a Hawk's Tongue, called in *French Barbillion*.

To *Fruetific*, to bring forth Fruit.

Frugality, (*Lat.*) thriftiness, sparingness in expences.

Fruggin, a Fork to stir about the Fuel in an Oven, from the *French* word *Fourgon*, an Oven-Fork.

Fruits, all that the Earth produces for the nourishment of Man and Beast.

Fruitory, a place for Fruit.

Fruitage, Branched Work, or the Representation of Fruit in Sculpture or Painting.

Fruitful Signs, are *Gemini*, *Virgo* and *Pisces*; because that if the Moon and principal Significators be in any of these Signs, and strong, there is no doubt but the enquiring Party will have Issue.

Fruumenty, Pottage made of Wheat, from the *Latin* word *Frumentum*, *i. e.* Wheat.

Frumgild, Payment made to the Kindred of a slain Person in recompence of the Murder.

Frustraneous, in vain, frustrate.

Frustration, a making vain, a deceiving; in Astrology it is used when a light Planet would come to a Conjunction with one more heavy; and before it doth accomplish it, the more weighty Planet is joyned with another.

Frustulent, (*Lat.*) full of *Frusta*, or small pieces.

Frustum, the Frustum of a Cone, is a part or piece of it.

Frutication, a sprouting, or shooting forth of young Branches.

Fry, to prepare Meat in a Frying-pan. Also substantively, the multitudes of Fish newly spawn'd.

Fryth, (*old word*) Wood.

F U.

Fucation, a mending the Complexion by Drugs, or Artificial Colour.

Fugalia, certain Feasts celebrated by the ancient *Romans*, in remembrance of the expulsion of their Kings out of *Rome*.

Fugue, a Term in Musick, when two Parts answer one the other in the same Point, or several Points follow one another in the same part in several Keys.

Fugitive Goods, the Goods of a Fugitive, or him that flies away for Felony, which are forfeited to the King or State. One that is forc'd to fly the Country where he was settl'd to avoid the punishment of his Crimes.

Fuir, or *Fuer en fait*, is, when a Man doth corporally fly. *Fuer en ley*, is, when being called in the County, he appeareth not until he be Outlawed.

Fulbert, Full-bright, a Proper Name.

Fulciments, Props, Supporters.

Fulda, a great Abby in *Buchovia*, in the Circle of the *Rhine* or *Alsacia*.

Fulgency, glisteringness or brightness.

Fulguration, a lightning, or flashing of Fire in the Clouds, which precedes the Thunder. In Chymistry it is an Operation by which all Metals, excepting Gold or Silver, are meteorised or reduced into Vapors, Exhalations, and Fumes, by the help of Lead in a Copel, through the violence of a well-kindled animated Fire.

Fulfremed, (*Saxon*) perfect.

Fuliginous, sooty, or full of smoak.

Fullers Earth, an inconcrete Substance mixed with Niter, which makes it and the Water that comes from it abstergent like Sope; it is digged out of Pits about *Brickhil* in *Bedfordshire*, (whence it is carried to most parts of the Nation) and in some other places. Being dissolved in Vinegar, it discusses Pimples and Tubercles, represses Inflammations, and cures Burnings.

Fullonical, pertaining to a Fuller or Scourer of Cloath.

Fulmination, (*Lat.*) a striking with lightning; also metaphorically taken for threatening: Also in Chymistry, it is a metallical gradation, causing a sudden and bright light.

Fulvid, of a kind of dusky Colour.

Fumets, by the Hunters used for the Ordure of a Hart.

Fumi-

Fumidity, smoakiness.

Fumigation, a perfuming with the smoak of Sweet-wood, or other Matter, either for qualifying the Air, or helping some kind of Distempers. In Chymistry it is the calcining of Bodies by the fume of sharp Spirits, whether vegetable or mineral, the Bodies being laid over the mouth of a Vessel wherein the sharp Spirits are.

Fumitory, a kind of Herb called in *Latin* *Fumaria*, in *Greek* *Katviov*, in *Spanish* *Palomilla*; it is of a biting quality, and hot in the first degree.

Funambulator, a Dancer on the Ropes.

Function, the performance or exercise of any Duty or Office.

Fundamental Diagram, or a Projection of the Sphear in Plane, &c.

Funebrous, sad; mournful, relating to Funerals.

Funen. See *Fionia*.

Funeral, belonging to a Burial, as Funeral Pomp, Funeral Oration. Taken also substantively for the Burial it self, especially if accompany'd with Pomp and Ceremony.

Funest, deadly, tragical, unfortunate to a high degree.

Fungosity, spunginess, or a being thin, and full of holes, like a Mushroom.

Funnel, an Instrument very small at one end, to convey Liquors into any narrow-mouthed Vessel. Some think it contracted from the *Latin* *Infundibulum*.

Furacity, (*Lat.*) an inclination to steal or pilfer.

To *Furbish*, to polish, or make bright.

Furcation, a putting into the fashion of a Fork.

Fury, a violent Transport caus'd by the disorder of the Wit and Reason; said of Anger, when excessive and immoderate. Attributed also to inanimate things, as the Sea, Tempests, Torrents, Winds, &c.

Furies, feigned by the Poets to be the three Daughters of *Acheron* and *Night*, *Alecto*, *Megera*, and *Tysiphone*, whose Office was to torment the minds of transgressors. We say of a terrible scolding Woman, That she is a meer Fury.

Furibund, mad or raging.

Furina, a Goddess among the *Romans*, who was held to be the Patroness of Thieves.

To *Furl* the Sails of a Ship, to fold or wrap them together.

Furling-lines, certain small Lines made fast to the Top-sail, Top-gallant-sail, and the Mizzen-yard Arms.

Furlong, a certain Measure, containing twenty Poles in length; being the eighth part of a Mile, or forty Rods.

Furniture of a Dial, such are the Parallels of Declination, length of the Day, Azimuths or Points of the Compass, the Planetary, *Babilonish* and *Jewish* Hours.

Furnivals, an ancient Family, Lords of *Fernham* in *Buckinghamshire*, who hold their Lands by this

Tenure; namely, to find the King upon his Coronation-day, a Glove for his Right-hand, and to support his Right-arm, while he holds his Sceptre.

Furole, (*French*) a kind of little Meteor appearing in the Night, by some called *St. Hermes* Fire.

Furrs, which are of several sorts, as Sables, Lucerns, Genets, Foins, Martens, Minivers, Fitch, Shanks, Calabre. See in their proper places.

Furring, (in Navigation) is a ripping off the first Planks of a Ship, and putting other Timbers upon the first, and so putting on the Planks upon the Timbers, which they call Plank upon Plank.

Furrs, (*Lat.* *Genista spinosa*) a prickly Bush well known, it opens the Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, helpeth the Jaundice, provoketh Urine, cleanseth the Kidneys from Gravel or Stone ingendred in them.

Furstenberg, a Town in *Ukera*, which is a part of the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*, giving Title to a Count or Earl.

Furtive, done by stealth, secret.

Fusibility, (*Lat.*) aptness, or easiness to be melted.

Fusil, a Spindle; also a Term in Heraldry, being the resemblance of a Spindle in a Coat of Arms. Also a kind of short Musquet with a Firelock.

Fusileer, a Soldier who is armed with a Fusil.

Fusion, (*Lat.*) a melting. In Chymistry, it is the melting, or making fluid of Metals, or Minerals.

Fustian, in *Latin* *Xanthum*; a kind of Stuff made of the Down of a certain Fruit growing in the upper part of *Egypt*.

Futility, vanity, lightness.

Futtocks, or *Footbooks*, those compassing Timbers which are scarfed upon the Ground-Timbers, and give breadth to a Ship, of which those next the Keel are called the Lower-Ground *Futtocks*, the other are called the Upper *Futtocks*.

Future, that which is to come: also the Future Tense is a Term in Grammar. See *Tense*.

Futurity, the time to come.

F Y.

Fyre levin, (old word) Lightning.

G A.

Gaal, (*Hebr.*) Abomination, the Son of *Ebed*, who moved the *Sechemites* against *Abimelech*, and took the City of *Sechem* by force.

Gabala, a Town of *Cyria Cava*, which is now called *Gibel*, or *Margad*.

Gab, (old word) to prate, or lie.

Gaberdine, (from the old *French* word *Galvardine*)

dine) a Shepherd's coarse Frock or Cloke made substantially strong and thick to bear out the roughest Weather.

Gabberies, Mockeries, Gibings, wily Deceits.

Gabel, any kind of Tribute, or Impost, particularly upon Salt.

Gabion, a kind of Fortification made of Baskets filled with Dirt.

Gable, Rent, Duty, Custom or Service yielded or done to the King or any other Lord.

Gable end of a House, a Term in Architecture, signifying the top of a House. Some take it for the forepart, or Frontispiece, called also *Delicia*.

Gabrantovici, the Name of an ancient People of *Britain*, who inhabited some part of *Yorkshire*.

Gabriel, (*Hebr.*) the strength of God, an Angel who appeared unto the Prophets *Daniel* and *Zachary*, and to the Virgin *Mary*.

Gabrosentum, an ancient Frontier Station of the *Romans*, kept by the second Band of the *Thracians*; it is thought to have stood in that part of the Bishoprick of *Durham* and *Northumberland*, where now *New-castle* and *Gateshead* stand.

Gad-fly, (*Afilus Tabanus*) a certain Insect which stings Cattel, called also a Brie, or Gad-bee.

Gad, (*Hebr.*) a Troop or Band, the Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*, and Father of one of the Twelve Tribes; also a Prophet who conversed with King *David*.

Gad of Steel, a small piece of Steel to heat in the fire and quench in any sort of Liquor.

Gadera, a considerable Town of *Calosyria*, one of the four parts of *Syria*, properly so called.

Gades, see *Cadiz*.

Gadling, (old word) stragling.

Gagates, a Medicinal Stone that smells like Brimstone, and kindles immediately; black, fatty, crusty and very light.

Gage, in Common Law, signifieth a Pawn or Surety; also to Gage Deliverance, or to Wage Deliverance, signifieth to put in Surety.

To *Gage* a Ship, to stick a Nail into a Pole, and put it down by the Rudder, thereby to know how much Water the Ship draws. The Ship's Gage, is so many Foot of Water the Ship draws.

Weather-Gage, is when one Ship has the Wind of another.

Gaging-rod, an Instrument to measure Vessels of any sort of Liquor.

Gaiety, Cheerfulness, Gallantry.

To *Gain*, to make a profit of, to vanquish, to reduce, to have the advantage over any one, to win. To gain the Wind, to gain Time, are proper Phrases.

Gainage, in Common Law, is Land held of the baser kind of Soke-men, or Villeins.

Gainsborough, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, where anciently the Danish Ships lay at Road, and where *Svene Tingsgate*, a Danish Tyrant, after he had miserably harassed the Country, was stabbed by an unknown Man.

Galaetite, a kind of precious Stone, so called, because it is as white as Milk.

Galanga, a Plant growing in *China* and the *East-Indies*, whence it is brought over, whose Root is almost of the same form and operation with *Ginger*.

Galatia, one of the four Mediterranean Regions of *Asia* the lesser, the other three being *Phrygia Major*, *Pisidia* and *Lydia*.

Galaxie, a broad white Circle in the Sky: which is made by the Light reflected from a great Company of little Stars. It is called the Milky-way.

Galbanum, a kind of Gum issuing out of a Plant called *Fennel-Gyant*, growing in *Syria*.

Gale, when the Wind bloweth gently, so that a Ship may bear her Top-sails atrip, it is called a Loom-gale; when it is much Wind, a Fresh, a stiff Gale. In fair Weather, when there is but little Wind, that Ship which has most Wind and sails fastest, is said to *Gale away from the other*.

Galeges, or *Galages*, (in *French Galloches*) a kind of outward Shooe, worn in dirty Weather, which hath been anciently in use among the *Gaules*, from whence the word is derived. They are vulgarly called *Galloshoes*.

Galena, the ancient Name of a Town in *Berkshire*, now called *Wallingford*.

Galen, a famous Physician of *Pergamus*, who flourished in the time of the Emperor *Commodus*, and writ many excellent Volumes, which are extant.

Galenic Physic, the Physic which is built upon the Principles of *Galen*, and therefore they term themselves *Galenists*, who embrace those Foundations of their Art, which are fetch'd from *Galen* and the Philosophers, prov'd by Reason, and confirm'd by Experience.

Galeon, or *Galleon*, a greater sort of Galley made use of in War, consisting of four Decks, and only using Sails.

Galeote, a small Gally.

Galilea, a Region of *Syria*, bordering upon *Samaria*, the chief Towns of this Region are *Nazareth*, where our Saviour sojourned, *Bethsaida*, *Canan*, and *Capernaum*.

Galingale, the Aromatical Root of the Rush *Cyperus*, called *Acorus*.

Galla moschata, a sweet smelling Confection sold at the Apothecaries.

Galleasse, a great double Gally.

Gallery, the beautifying Frame which is made upon the Stern of a Ship without board, where-to there is a Passage out of the Captain's Sleeping-room.

Gallia, a great Country of *Europe*, anciently inhabited by the *Gaules*, now called *France*.

Galliard, lusty: also substantively taken for a kind of Dance, or lusty jovial Air.

Galliardise, Lustiness, liveliness.

Gallicism, a speaking after the Idiom of the *French Tongue*.

Gallie-foist. See *Foist*.

Galliegaukins, or *Galligascoines*, a kind of Breeches, first in use among the Inhabitants of that part of *France* which is called *Gascoin*.

Galli-

Gallimaufry, a kind of Meat made up of several sorts of Meats minced together. It was so called, either because it was allotted to the Gally-slaves, or else because it was invented by the *Gaules*.

Gallipolis, vulg. *Callipoli*, a Town of *Terra di Otranto*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Galloches. See *Galege*.

Gallon (*Congius*), a Measure containing two Pottles or four Quarts.

Gallop, the swiftest Pace of a Horse: We say a Man rides a Gallop to the Gallows or the Jail, when he takes lewd Courses.

Gallovidia or *Galloway*, a County of *Scotland*, the People whereof were anciently called *Novanti*; in this County is the utmost Promontory of *Scotland*. There is also a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Conaught*, by some called *Galloway*; but more truly *Galway*.

Galls, certain rough spurious Fruits which grow upon glandiferous Trees, as upon many Oaks in *Bohemia* and *Spain*, on whose Trunks and Boughs they often adhere without footstalks; they are very astringent, contracting loose parts, and strengthening the weak ones, and restraining Fluxes.

Galloon, (*Fr. Galon*) a kind of Lace for the binding of the outsides of Garments.

Gallows, a Frame of Wood, upon which to hang Malefactors.

Gally-worm, a sort of hairy Worm.

To *Galpe*, (*old word*) to belch.

Galnes, in the practice of *Scotland*, signifies any kind of satisfaction for slaughter.

Gamahex, in *Arabick*, signifieth certain Figures, or Images of things wrought exactly by nature.

Gamaliel, (*Hebr.*) God's reward.

Gambado, from the *Italian* word *Gamba*, a Leg, a kind of Boot made of Leather for a Man to put his Legs into when he rides.

Gamboles, certain Games, or Tricks, which are in use about Christmas-time, from the same Original *Gamba*, because usually those that shew Tricks of Activity have occasion to toss up their Legs.

Gambra, a River in *Guinea* abounding with Crocodiles, River-horses, Torpedoes, Running-fishes, &c.

Gammot, an Incision-knife.

Gamut, the first Note in the ordinary Scale of Musick: also the Scale it self is usually called the *Gam Ut*.

To *Ganch*, to put Men to death as they do in *Turky*, by letting them fall from a high place upon sharp Hooks.

Gang, a Company, a Crew. The Company of Men that are put to man a Ship's Boat.

Ganges, a very great River rising out of the *Scythian* Mountains, and running through the midst of *India*.

Gang-flower, a certain Flower which flourisheth in Procession or Rogation-week, by some called Rogation flower.

Gangiators, or *Gaugiators*, signifies in the practice of *Scotland*, those that examine Weights and Measures, mark Cloth, &c.

Ganglion, a Humour in the tendinous and nervous Parts, proceeding from a fall, stroke, or otherwise.

Gangrene, a beginning of Putrefaction, or a cadaverous mortification of a Member, being a dreadful Symptom of a Disease in any Member of the Body, causing an Inflammation with such intolerable pain, as if there were a Fire-coal burning therein, the grieved part swelling into a great Tumour, and appearing for the most part of a dusky or livid colour. Figuratively spoken of Errors and pernicious Doctrines, the Gangrenes of true Religion.

Gang-week, (*Ambarvalia*) the next Week but one before *Whitsunday*, from the old word *Gang* to go, because at this time Perambulations are every-where made for the surveying of the Bounds of Parishes. See *Rogation-week*.

Gantlet, or *Gauntlet*, (*French*) a certain Military Glove.

To run the *Gantlope*, a punishment used among Soldiers; the offender being to run with his Back naked through the whole Regiment, and to receive a Lash from every Soldier. It comes from *Gant*, a Town in *Flanders*, where it was invented; and the *Dutch* word *Lope*, which signifies running.

Ganymed, the Son of *Tros*, whom for his excellent form, *Jupiter* fell in love with. Also it is metaphorically taken for an Ingle, or Boy hired to commit Sodomy.

Garamantes, a People of *Lybia*, so called from *Garamas* their King, the Son of *Apollo*.

Garbe, a Sheaf of Corn, from the *French* word *Gerbe*, a Bundle; also handsomness, graceful carriage, from the *Italian* word *Garbo*; also a sharp piquant relish in Wine or Beer. In Heraldry, Wheat-sheaves are call'd *Garbes*, and signify Plenty or Abundance.

Garbel, or *Garboord*, a Plank next to the Keel of a Ship.

To *Garble*, (*Ital. Garbellare*) to purify, to sort out the bad from the good, an Expression borrowed from Grocers, who are said to garble their Spices, i. e. to purify them from the dross and dirt.

Garboil, tumult or trouble.

Garbord, (in Navigation) is the first Plank on the outside next the Keel; the *Garbordstrake* is, the first Seam next the Keel.

Garcifer, in the practice of *Scotland*, signifies a Boy that serves in the Mill.

Gard-robe, a kind of Herb, otherwise called *Poets Rosemary*. Also the same as *Wardrop*.

Garden, a Plot of Ground behind a House curiously manur'd, partly to give it air, partly to walk in, and partly for ornament.

Gardmanger, a Store-house, or Cellar for Meat.

Gare, a kind of very coarse Wood.

Gargarism, a liquid Medicine to wash or cleanse the Throat and Mouth, by holding the Head backward, and gargling the Liquor to and fro in the Palate.

Garga-

Gargarus, the Top of the Mountain *Ida*.

Gargantua, the Name of a great Gyant or Monster, from the Spanish Word *Garganta*, a Throat.

Gargilon, an old Term in Hunting for the chief Part of the Heart in a Deer.

Garland, an Ornament of the Head made of Flowers, in Form of a Crown.

Garnement, (*French*) vulgarly *Garnishment*, a warning for any one to appear for the better clearing of the Cause, and informing of the Court.

Garnesy, an Island, not inconsiderable in the *British-Sea*, toward the Coast of *Normandy*, to which both this Island and the adjoining Island of *Jersie* formerly belonged; but though that Dutchy hath been lost many Ages since; yet they have all-a-long continued, and do yet remain under the Dominion of the King of *England*.

Garnet, a Tackle to hoise Goods into a Ship.

Garnish, a Fee which Prisoners give their Keepers at their Admittance into Prison: Also Mony spent upon their Fellow-prisoners.

Garnishee, a Term in the Court of *Guild-Hall*, signifying the Party in whose Hands another Mans Mony is attached.

Garnison, Preparation or Furniture.

Garniture, Furniture of a Chamber; Trimming of a Suit with Ribbons. A Garniture of Diamonds or other precious Stones, instead of Ribands, is also proper.

Garonne, see *Garumna*.

Garre, a kind of Disease incident to Hogs.

Garrison, (*French*) a Town or strong Hold, fortified and kept by Soldiers. Also taken for the Soldiers that defend the Garrison.

Garrulity, much tatling or prating, Loquacity, the extreme of Taciturnity; Incontinency of Speech.

Garter, the chief of the three Kings at Arms; also half a Bend in Blazon. See *Bend*.

Garumna, (vulg. *Garonne*) one of the grand Rivers of *France*, which rising in the *Pyreanean* Mountains near the Town of *Guadalup*, passeth by *Thoulouse*, *Agin* and *Bordeaux*, and at last falls into the *Aquitannick-Sea*, near the Town of *Cordan*.

Gashound, a certain sort of Dogs of an excellent hunting-kind.

Gasteness, (old word) Terror.

Gastly, looking frightfully, like a Ghost.

Gastriologue, one that speaketh from his Stomach, and counterfeiteth a Hobgoblin.

Gastromyth, one that speaketh inwardly, as it were out of his Belly.

Gastropiploick-Vein, see *Vein*.

Gate, a Passage or void Space, made on purpose in the Walls of a City to give Entrance into it.

Gather-bag, the Bag or Skin, inclosing a red Deer in the Hind's Belly.

Gaude, (old word) a Toy or Trifle.

To *Gaude*, (old word) to mock, to scoff at.

Gandy-days, certain Festival Days observed in Colleges, or the Inns of Court.

Gavellet, an ancient kind of *Cessavit* used in *Kent*, whereby the Tenant in Gavel-kind shall forfeit all his Lands and Tenements to the Lord of whom they are holden, if he withdraw his due Rents and Services.

Gavel-kind, from the three *Saxon* Word *Gife Eal Cyn*, i. e. given to all the Kin, signifieth in Common Law an equal Division of the Father's Lands among all the Children, or of the Lands of a Brother deceased among his Brethren, if he have no Issue of his own.

Gaunt, in *Latin* *Gaudavum*, the chief City of *Flanders*, which is said to have 20 Islands, and 48 Bridges within the Walls.

Gawdy-days, see *Gandy-days*.

Gawen, see *Waldwin*.

Gawgeours, the same as *Gaugeators*, they are also called *Gagers*.

Gay, addicted to Mirth and Jollity.

Gazet, a certain *Venetian* Coyn; also a brief general Relation of the Occurrences or Affairs of the World. Metaphorically we call a Woman a *Gazet*, that picks up all the News of the Town, and spreads it about where ever she goes.

Gazul and *Subit*, two *Egyptian* Weeds, of which, being burnt to Ashes, they make the finest sort of Glasses, which are called *Venice Glasses*, because they are made at *Venice*.

G E.

Geat, or *Gett*, a sort of precious Stone or solid Bitumen, otherwise called black Amber, and thought by some to be the same with *Gagates*, whence it is derived.

Gedaliah, (*Heb.*) the Greatness of the Lord: the Son of *Pashur*, constituted Governor over the Remnant of the Jews in *Jerusalem* during the *Babylonish* Captivity.

Gedrosia, a Province bordering upon *Drangiana*, in the Kingdom of *Persia*; it is now called *Rhesimur* and *Gusarette*, its chief Cities are *Parfis* and *Cuni*.

Gehenna, a certain Valley, where the *Israelites* sacrificed to *Moloch*: Metaphorically taken for Hell.

Geld, (*Sax.*) Mony or Tribute; it is also called *Guild* or *Guild*.

Geldable, one of the three Parts into which *Suffolk* is divided; the other two being *S. Edmund's Liberty*, and *S. Andrew's Liberty*.

Geldria, *Gelderland*, one of the United Provinces, (anciently a Dutchy) in the *Low-Countries*.

Gelicide, an Ificle.

Gelidity, Icynefs, Coldness.

Gelones, a certain ancient People of *Scythia*, who paint their Faces that they may appear the more terrible in War.

Geloun, a certain Lake in *Sicily*, near which there are two Fountains, of that Nature that the Waters

Waters of one make Women Fruitful, the other barren.

Gem, or *Gemme*, a Jewel or precious Stone of a small Body, hard in Substance and stony, which is either Transparent, or glitters with some Illustrious Colour. Also a Bud or Blossom.

Gemination, a doubling.

Gemells, in Heraldry, is said of so many Bars, or the like, when they are double.

Geminels, or *Gemini*, Twins; also, one of the twelve Signs in the Zodiac, into which the Poets feign that *Castor* and *Pollux*, the Sons of *Tyndarus* and *Leda* were changed.

Gemites, a kind of precious Stone.

Gemme Sal, a sort of Common Salt which is taken out of Pits, and shines like Chrystal.

Gemmerie, a Cabinet to keep Jewels in; a Jewel-house.

Gemote, a Court belonging to a Hundred.

Gemony, a Place in Rome, where Malefactors were cast headlong into the River *Tiber*.

A *Gemow-ring*, a kind of double Ring, linked with two or more Links.

Gendarme, (*French*) a Horseman compleatly Armed.

Gender, in Grammar the difference of Words, as they are declined, either with a Masculine Article, as *Hic* in *Latin*; which is chiefly appropriated to the Names of Men, and Male Creatures, and those Words are said to be of the Masculine Gender. Or with a Feminine Article; as, *Hæc* in *Latin*, which is chiefly appropriated to the Names of Women or Female Creatures, and those Words are said to be of the Feminine Gender; Or with the Neuter Article *Hoc*, which is appropriated to neither, and those Words are said to be of the Neuter Gender; but those Words which denote things inanimate, or capable of no Sex, are declined with any of the three Articles as it happens, and some both with the Masculine *Hic*, and the Feminine *Hæc*; others indifferently with either, and all Adjectives have all three Genders. When one Gender that is either Masculine or Feminine, is indifferently applied to both Sexes, it is called the *Epicæne* Gender.

Genealeathud, (*Sax.*) approached.

Genealogy, (*Greek*) a compendious History of the Race and Alliances of an Illustrious Family, whether in a direct or collateral Line.

† *Genealoglossum*, (*reek G*) the Muscle which causeth the Tongue to proceed beyond the Teeth and Lips.

Generation, a natural Action whereby one Animal begets another.

Generosity, Grandeur of Soul, of Courage, magnanimity, Bravery, Liberality, &c. That sort of Toil, whereby Human Mind Embraces the Liberty of Man, and those things which are truly proper to Men, to that degree, that he readily rejects all other things, tho of the greatest Mo-

ment, which as common to others cannot be taken from us.

Genesis, (*Greek*) the same as as Generation from the *Latin*; also the Title which is attributed to the first Book of *Moses*; because it treats of the Beginning or Generation of the World. *Genesis* or *Geniture*, is used for the Figure of Heaven artificially erected for the Moment of Time when an Infant is brought into the World.

Genethliques, (*Greek*) Books which treat of the foretelling of Men's Fortunes, by the Calculation of their Nativities.

Genets, a kind of Fur, which is taken from a Beast of the same Name.

Geneva, a fair Emporial Town upon the Lake *Leman* in *Savoy*, next to the Borders of *Switzerland*. It was once governed by a Bishop who was the Prince of the Place, but ever since *Calvin's* time hath had the Government of a Commonwealth.

Genial, (*Lat.*) festival, joyful, helpful to Generation.

Geniculation, a joynting.

Genital, apt to ingender or beget; also *Genitals* are taken substantively for the Members of Generation.

A *Geniting*, (*Pomum Præcox*) a kind of Apple, which is first ripe of any others.

Genitive Case in Grammar is the second of the six Cases, by which is chiefly implied Property or Possession. In the Modern *European* Tongues it is known by the præfixing of an Article, as *del*, *du*, and in English *of*, &c. but in the *Latin* and *Greek*, and other ancient Tongues, by varying its Termination from the Nominative Case; as *Domini* from *Dominus*.

Genius, the Good or Evil Spirit attending on every Man, or proper to each several Place: also a Man's Nature, Fancy or Inclination to one thing more than another.

Genoa, the chief City of *Liguria* in *Italy*; famous for Traffick; and for the Magnificency of its Buildings called *Genoa Superba*.

Genfericus, a King of the *Vandals*; he took *Carthage*, spoiled the Temple, and made Stables of them for his Horses.

Gent, (*old word*) proper, handsome.

Gentian, (*Lat. Gentiana*) an Herb found out, as some say, by *Gentius* King of *Illyrium*; it is otherwise called *Filwort*.

Gentilism, Heathenism, or the Belief of the Gentiles.

Gentilial, (*Lat.*) pertaining to Kindred, or Ancestors.

Gentil, (*Galbula*, *Termes*) a sort of Insect, called a Maggot, used for a Bait to catch Fish.

Gentiles, in Grammar, are those sort of Nouns which betoken a Man's being of such or such a Country; as *Anglus*, *Græcus*, *Italus*, &c.

Gentleman, a person of worthy Extraction, who is beholding for his Nobility neither to his Employment nor the Patents of his Prince.

Genua,

Genua, see *Genoa*.

Genuflexion (Lat.) a kneeling, or bending of the Knee.

Genuine, natural or proper.

Genus, a kind, stock or lineage; also one of the five Predicables in Logick, being that which containeth under it, the Species, or lesser Considerations; also in Grammar a Gender.

Geocentrick, any Orb or Planet that has the Earth for its Center, or the same Center with the Earth.

Geodesia, (Greek) the Art of Measuring of Land.

Geography, the exact Description of all the Regions and Countreys of the Earth.

Geomanty, a kind of Divination by certain Circles made on the Earth.

Geometry, the measuring of the Earth; but it is commonly taken by the Synecdoche for the Art of Measuring in general.

Geponical, belonging to Tilling or manuring Ground.

George, a proper Name, signifying in Greek Husbandman. The chief of this Name was *George* of *Cappadocia*, a Tribune under *Dioclesian*, who killed a mighty Serpent in *Africa*, to whom a Virgin was cast, to have been devoured; and therefore is by some supposed the same with our *S. George* of *England*, of whose Chivalry and Knight Errantry, so many *Romantick* Stories are delivered.

Georgians, a People inhabiting *Georgia*, a Country by *Asia* the Less, the more Westernly part whereof was anciently called *Iberia*, the more Easternly *Albania*, calling themselves Christians, though differing in many Points from us, and honouring *S. George* as their Patron. Also a Sect of Hereticks instituted at *Delft* by *David George*, whose Doctrine was, That both the Law and the Gospel were unprofitable for Salvation.

Georgicks, Books that treat of Husbandry and Tillage.

Geornlick, (Sax.) willingly.

Gerah, an *Hebrew* Measure, being the twentieth Part of a *Shekle*.

Gerard, (Saxon) all-towardliness, a proper Name: For *Gerard* we frequently use *Garret*, and sometimes *Gerald*.

Gerfalcon, a kind of Bird, which is between a Vulture and a Hawk, of the greatest Strength next to an Eagle.

Germander, Lat. *Trissago*, and *Quercula Major*, Gr. *Chamadry*, an Herb called *English-Treacle*, being a received Remedy against Hardness of the Spleen, and Difficulty of Urine.

Germanity, a Brotherhood, Sisterhood, or very near Relation.

Germination, is when the Bark puts forth Leaves, the Boughs, Buds, Flowers, Fruits and Seeds by a happy propagation of the Fibers.

Gerfa serpentaria, a kind of Ceruſs made of the Roots of *Aron* or *Cuckow-Pint*.

Cert, is when the Cable is so taut that upon the Turning of a Tide a Ship cannot go over it.

Gertrude, the proper Name of a Woman; from the *Saxon* Word *Ger*, and *Trude*, i. e. All-truth.

Gertrudeſberg, the Town of *Gertrude*, a Town in *South Holland*.

Gervase, a Proper Name of Men; from the *German* Word *Gerfast*, i. e. All fast, firm or sure, answering to the *Latin* Word *Constans*; others contract it from the *Greek* *Gerousies*, i. e. Ancient, or honourable. The chief of this Name was a famous Martyr; who suffered under *Nero* at *Milan*.

Gerunds, in Grammar are certain Parts of a Verb, so called from bearing a double signification, both Active and Passive; they are proper to the *Latin* Tongue, and are threefold, ending in *Di*, *Do*, and *Dum*: As for the vulgar modern Tongues, the *Italian* and *Spanish* imitate the *Latin* in the Gerund in *Di*.

Geryon, a certain King of the *Spanish* Islands, called *Baleares*; who is feigned by the Poets to have had three Bodies, and to have been killed by *Hercules*.

Gesamund, (Sax.) assembled, a proper Name of Men.

Gessant, in Heraldry is said of a Lion's-Head born over a Chief.

Gestation, a carrying.

Gesticulation, the using of undecent Postures or Motions of the Body; the Vice of Orators and Preachers.

Gestion, (Lat.) a doing, or carriage of any Business.

Gests, (Lat.) great Actions, or exploits performed.

Getealed, (Sax.) numbred.

Gethild, (Sax.) patience.

Getulians, a certain barbarous People; who were the first Inhabitants of *Africa*.

Gengaws, or *Gengaws*, trifles for Children to play with; derived as some think from the *Latin* Word *Gaudere*, to rejoyce.

Ghetta, an Earthly Mineral not long since found in *Turky*.

Gheus, an ignominious Term heretofore given to the Protestants in *Flanders*, the Word signifying as much as a Beggar.

Ghittar, a sort of Musical Instrument, heretofore very much in use among the *Italians* and *French*,

French, and now of late among the *English*. Some derive it from the *Latin Cithara*.

Gbittern, a sort of Musical Instrument, for the manner of playing not much unlike a Cittern.

G. I.

Gibbet, two pieces of Wood like a Half Gallows, set up upon occasion for the Execution of Malefactors.

Gibbosity (*Lat.*) a bunching out still more and more towards the middle, but more especially taken for a bunching in the Back; also the Moon's being three parts full of Light.

To *Gibe* (*old word*) to mock, to flout, to scoff.

Gibellines. See *Guelphs*.

Gibraltar, a Town of *Andalusia*; whence the Straits of *Gibraltar* are denominated. See *Streights*.

Gibbere, a Pouch, a Word used by *Chaucer*.

Gideon or *Gedeon*, (*Hebr.*) a Breaker, or Destroyer, he was the Son of *Joash*, and being constituted a Judge over *Israel*, defeated a mighty Host of the *Midianites* with Three Hundred Men only.

Gifta (*Sax.*) Marriage.

Gifu, (*Sax.*) Grace.

Gigantick, Big-bodied, Giant-like.

Gigantomachy, (*Greek*) the ancient War of the Giants against Heaven, often mentioned by the Poets.

Giglet or *Giglot*, a wanton Woman, or Strumpet. *Chaucer*.

Gigot, (*French*) a small part cut off from a Joint of Meat.

Gigs, swellings with black Heads growing in the inside of the Lips of Horses.

Gilbert, a proper Name of Men, signifying in the *German* Tongue, Godlike bright; others write *Gislebert*, i. e. Bright Pledge.

Gilbertines, a certain Religious Order instituted by one *Gilbert* of *Lincolnshire*, An. 1145. They first seated themselves at *Sempringham*, and consisted of Seven hundred Fryers, and One thousand One hundred Nuns.

Gild. See *Geld*.

Giles, a proper Name of Men contracted from *Agidius*.

Gillet, a Woman's Name, contracted in like manner from *Agidia*.

Gillingham, a Forest in *Dorsetshire*, where *Edmond Ironside* overthrew the *Danes* in a great pitch Field.

Gillowflower, a Flower well known, of which there were some that have the Sent of Cloves; therefore called *Clove-Gillowflowers*.

Gill-go-by-Ground. See *Alchoof*.

Gilthead, (*Aurata*) a kind of Fish so called from its Golden colour.

Gimlet, a Piercer to pierce any Barrel of Liquor withal.

Gimmel, See *Gemmow-ring*.

Ginger, a Root that creeps along upon the Ground, with knots and joynts, having a taste like Pepper. It is brought hither from *Calecut*, both dry, and preserved green with Sugar.

To *Gingreat*, to chirp like a Bird. From the *Latin Gingrere*.

Ginne, a Snare.

Gippus, a certain *Roman*, who using to feign himself asleep, while his Wife lay with other Men: One time he started up and cried, *Non omnibus dormio*, I sleep not to all men. Whence it became a Proverb.

Gippon, (*French*) a kind of short Cassock or Coat.

Gips, (*Gypsum*) a kind of Chalk or Mortar.

Girasol, (*Leucopetanon*) a sort of Stone or Gem of a whitish shining colour, and sending forth a golden splendour toward the Sun; and therefore commonly called the *Sun-stone*.

Girle, a term in Hunting, being a Roebuck of two years.

Gironne, a term in Heraldry. See *Gyron*.

Girt, (a term in Navigation) a Ship is said to be *Girt*, when the Cable is so Taught, that upon the turning of the Tide, she cannot get over it with her Sternport.

Girthol, in the Practick of *Scotland*, signifieth a Sanctuary.

Girvii, a people in times past inhabiting the Fenny parts of *Lincolnshire*, *Cambridgeshire*, &c. The word signifying Fen-dwellers.

Gisarms, a kind of weapon with two pikes, which some call *Bisarms*.

Gislebert. See *Gilbert*.

Giste, (*French*) a Couch or resting place: Also *Gifts* of the Kings Progress, a writing which contains the names of the Towns or Houses, where he intends to lie upon the way.

Gite, (*old word*) a Gown.

G. L.

Glacis, the Parapet of the Corridor, about six or seven foot high, that slopes with an insensible descent on the Field-side about two Fadoms in length. The same with *Esplanade*.

Gladdon or *Gladwin*, stinking, *Lat. Spatula foetida*, an Herb whose flower resembleth the *Flower-de-Luce*. It is otherwise called *Sprugewort*.

Glade, (*Interlucatio*) an open and light passage made through a Wood, by lopping off the Branches of Trees all along that way.

Gladiator, (*Lat*) a Sword-man, or Fencer, from the *Latin* word *Gladius*, a Sword.

Gladuse (*British*) the proper name of divers Women, from *Claudia*.

Glaive, a sort of hacking, hewing Sword.

Glandules, in *Anatomie*, soft, fat, spungy Substances that serve to preserve and strengthen the separation of the Vessels, to suck up superfluous humours, and moisten other parts.

Glandage Mastage, or the season of feeding Hogs with Mast.

Glandulous, (*Lat.*) full of Kernels, or *Glandules*; from the *Latin* word *Glans*, a Kernel.

Glanoventa, an ancient Town of *Northumberland*, Garrisoned by the first Cohort of the *Marini*; so called, because it stood upon the Bank of the River *Venta*, now called *Wantsbeck*.

Glass, a diaphanous or transparent Body made

A a

by

by Art, made of white and glistering Flints mixt with *Sal Alchali* or Herb Glasswort; or Salt of Fern Ashes for common Glafs.

Glasquo, the chief City of *Clidesdale* in Scotland.

Glastenbury, a famous Abby founded, as the Legends report, by *Joseph* of *Arimathea*.

Glaucoma, a disease in the Eye so called from changing the Christalline humour of the Eye, into a grey or Sky-colour.

Glaucus, the Son of *Hyppolocus*; he assisted *Priamus* in the Trojan War, and taking *Diomedes*'s Brazen Arms for his own, which were of Gold, he was killed by *Ajax*; and his Body being carried into *Lycia* by the Winds, was changed into a River.

To *Glaze*, to vernish.

Glebe Land, Land belonging to a Parsonage, from *Gleba*, a Clod, or Turf.

Glede, (old word) a hot Ember, or Coal; also a Puttock, or Kite.

Glee, Joy or Mirth.

Gleire, (old word) white.

Glimmering, a glancing or trembling light.

Glin, (old British word) a Dale.

Globe, a solid Body, exactly round, contained under one surface, such as the Bodies of the Planets, the Earth, &c. But now the word is usually attributed to two Artificial Representations of Heaven and Earth, of which the one is called the Celestial, the other the Terrestrial Globe.

Globosity, (Lat.) being round like a Bowl, or Globe.

Globous, (Lat.) round like a Globe, which in Geometry is a solid Body, round every way, in fashion of a Ball.

Glocester, the chief City of *Glocestershire*, it was called by the Saxons *Glevecester*, in Latin *Glevum*, by the Britains *Caer Glove*, i. e. Fair City. It is also called by some *Claudio Cestria*, from the Emperour *Claudius*, who, as it is fabulously reported, married his Daughter *Genissa* to *Arviragus* the British King.

Glocester-Hall, a place for Students in Oxford, built by *John Lord Gifford* of *Brimesfield*.

Glome, (old word) a bottom of Thred.

Glomeration, (Lat.) a rolling or gathering into a round lump.

Gloomy, (old word) dusky, or dark.

Glorification, said of the Elevation to Eternal Glory which God has granted to his Elect.

To *Glorifie*, to admit into Eternal Beatitude.

Glory, a Testimony expressed by great and evident signs, which we give to another for some egregious Achievements, or for some notorious benefits received. It is also taken for the Majesty of God, the sight of his Grandure and his infinite Power.

To *Glory*, to boast, as to glory in wickedness.

Glossary, a Dictionary Serving for the explication of the obscure and barbarous words of a corrupted Language.

To *Glose*, (old word) to flatter.

Glossator, or *Glossographer*, he that makes a Gloss or Comment, to interpret the hard meaning of words or things.

Glossopetra, (Greek) the name of a Stone, so

called from its resemblance of a Tongue, vulgarly *Tongue-stone*.

Gluckstade, a well fortified City, and the chiefest next to *Hamburg*, in the Circle of the Lower Saxony.

Glutination, (Lat.) a joyning together with Glew.

Glutton, a Gourmandizer, a Greedy Eater.

Glyster. See *Clyster*.

G. N.

Gnarr, or *Gnurre*, a hard knot in Wood; also a Churl.

Gnatbonical, playing the *Gnatbo*, i. e. A parasite, or deceitful fellow.

Gnat-snapper, a certain Bird, otherwise called a Fig-eater, in Latin *Ficedula*.

Gnavity, (Lat.) a being industrious, active, or vigorous in any business.

Gnesna a Town of *Calisch*, one of the five Satrapies of *Polonia Major*, and the Metropolitan See of all Poland.

Gnew, (old word) gnawed.

Gnoff, (old word) a Churl, a Fool.

Gnomonick, (Greek) belonging to a Gnomon, which in Geometry is one Diagonal with two Complements of any Parallelogram; it is vulgarly taken for a Carpenters Square, or the Style or Cock of a Dial. *Gnomonic* signifies also sententious, as the *Gnomonic* Poets, writers of sententious Verses.

Gnosticks, from the Greek word *Gnosis*, knowledge; a Sect of Hereticks, instituted by one *Carpocras* in the year 125. They assumed to themselves a great degree of knowledge, denied the Day of Judgment, and held two Supreme Deities, one good, the other bad.

Gnurre. See *Gnarr*.

G. O.

Goa, the bravest and best defended City in all the East Indies, where the Viceroy of Portugal keeps his Residence and Seat of Justice.

Goar. See *Gore*.

Goaring, in the Sea-mans phrase, Cut sloping; spoken of a Sail.

Goats-beard, (Greek *Tragopogon*) an herb with long staring leaves; the Root of it is held to be restorative in Consumptions.

Goatfrue, (*Galega*) an Herb with leaves somewhat like the leaves of Vetches, but of a lighter colour: It preserveth the heart from Palpitations, and melancholy vapours, and resisteth Poyson, Pestilence, and the small Pox.

Goavo Tree, A Tree growing in *Jamaica*, which has several Bodies growing from one Root 7 or 8 Foot high, with Leaves of a yellowish green, a round Fruit like a Grape, but bigger.

Goblet, or Drinking Cup, of a round Figure, without Feet or Handles.

Goblins, Familiar Spirits, that are said to do good Offices in Houses, as to help to dress the Horses, &c.

Gobonated, a term in Heraldry, as a Bordure Gobonated

Gobonated, is, when it is divided into two colours, in such sort, as if it were cut into small gobbets.

To *Go to God*, signifieth in Common Law to be dismissed the Court.

Godard, A proper name of Men, signifying in the German tongue, Godly disposition.

Godfrey, another proper name signifying God's Peace, the most eminent of the name, was that famous Champion in the Holy War; who after the taking of *Jerusalem*, was first chosen King thereof, but refused to be crowned with a Crown of Gold in a place where the Saviour of Mankind had been crowned with a Crown of Thorns.

Godwin, (*Germ.*) Victorious in God.

Goety, (*Greek*) Witchcraft, Diobalical Magick.

Goffish (*old word*) sottish.

Gog, (*Hebr.*) a Roof of a House, the Son of *Semaiah*. Also a people, who together with *Magog* are mentioned in *Ezekiel*, as Nations that shall be persecutors of the Church: Also among certain Writers (though I doubt little better than fables) of the ancient *British* History, there is mention made of a certain Giant called *Gogmagog*, twelve Cubits high, who inhabiting this Land at the coming of *Brutus*, was by *Corineus*, thrown down a steep Rock in *Cornwall*, ever since called *Gogmagogs Leap*.

To be *a-Gog*, to be eagerly bent upon a thing: also to be puffed up with Pride.

Goggle-eyed, having great full eyes sticking out of the head like a sort of Pudding made of a Sheeps Paunch stuffed, called in *French* *Gogne*.

Golden-number or *Prime*, a number which beginneth with one and increaseth yearly one, till it cometh to nineteen, and then beginneth again; and therefore is called *Circulus Decennovialis*, as being a circle or revolution of nineteen years, in which the Aspects between the Sun and Moon, have been thought to return to the same place, they were at nineteen years before, because in that space of time the Dragons-head made its Zodiacal revolution. The several parts of it are called the Golden number, because it hath been formerly written in Calenders in Golden (though now commonly in Red) Letters, or haply by reason of the Golden use thereof; the use of it being to find the Change, Full, and the Quarters of the Moon.

Gold, a yellow Metal, the most glittering, the most ductile, the most weighty, and the most pretious of all Metals. Fulminating Gold or *Aurum fulminans*, is a powder dissolved in *Aqua Regalis*, and precipitated with Oyl of *Tartar*. For then there remains a powder in the bottom, which being dried of it self, or in a Mary's Bath, is fixed not only by Fire, but by a moderate heat, and burns all underneath it, quite contrary to Gunpowder that burns upward.

Golden Fleece, small Grains of Gold which are found by Rivers and Brooks, and gathered up by the help of Sheep-skins with the Wool on. Of these Grains there were great plenty upon the *Colchian* shore, which gave occasion to the Fable of *Jason*, and his *Argonauts*.

Golden Rod, (*Lat. Aurea Virga*) a reputed Herb of *Venus*, of a cleansing astringent quality.

Golden Rule, the Rule of Three in Arithmetick

is so called by way of excellency, teaching from three numbers known to find out a fourth unknown.

Goldfoil, Leaf Gold.

Golgotha, a place hard by *Mount Sion*, full of Malefactors bones: It signifieth in the *Syrian* tongue, a place of dead Mens Skulls.

Goliath, (*Hebr.*) a Giant of the *Philistines*, who defying the Army of the *Israelites*, was incountred by little *David*, and slain.

Golierdies; (*old word*) ravenously mouthed.

Golp, (*Span.*) a flash or blow.

Goman, (*Sax.*) a married Man.

Gomer, (*Hebr.*) Consuming, the Son of *Japhet*; from him divers Authors affirm to have been descended the *Cimbri*, a warlike people, who originally possess a very large part of *Europe*: Also an *Hebrew* measure containing the quantity of one Gallon, or somewhat more.

Gomphosis, (*Greek*) the joyning together of a Bone.

Gonagra, (*Lat.*) the Gout of the Knees.

Gondola, or *Gondolot*, a kind of flat long Boat much used at *Venice*.

Gonsannon, the Banner of the Church carry'd in the Popes Army.

Gonsanoneer, The Popes Standard Bearer, claim'd as Hereditary by the Dukes of *Parma*.

Gonsennon, (*old word*) a little Flag.

Gonorrhoea, (*Greek*) a disease which causeth a frequent emission of the Genial Seed, without any erection of the Yard; and comes not always from a Venereal cause, but sometimes from a sprain or wrench; it is vulgarly called *The Running of the Reins*.

Good abearing, or *Good behaviour*, signifieth in Common Law, an exact carriage of a Subject toward the King and his Liege-people.

Goodmanchester, a Town in *Huntingdonshire*, so abounding in Tillage, that Kings in time past, coming that way, were received in Countrey fashion with One hundred and eighty Ploughs.

Goods Escheat, Goods confiscate.

Goose-bill, a Chyrurgeons Instrument, serving to the same purpose as the *Crowbill*. See *Crowbill*.

Goosegrass, (*Lat. Aparine*) a sort of Herb otherwise called *Cleavers*, good to cleanse the Blood, and strengthen the Liver.

Gooswing, in Navigation, is a fitting up the Sail, so as the Ship may go before a Wind or Quarter-wind, with a fair fresh gale.

Gorbelly, one who is all Paunch or Belly.

Gorcrow, a Raven,

Gorcum, a noted Town of that part of the *United Provinces*, which is called *South Holland*.

Gordicus, a Mountain of *Armenia*, where the Ark of *Noah* is said to have rested after the Flood.

Gordius, a King of *Phrygia*, who being raised from the Plough to the Throne, hung up the furniture of his Oxen in the Temple as a memorial, which being tied in an intricate knot, and the Monarchy of the World being promised to him that could untie it, *Alexander* the Great after he had long tried in vain, at length cut it in two with

his Sword. Whence the Gordian Knot came to be a Proverb, being taken for any thing which is difficult to be expounded.

Gore, a term in Blazon, and consists of two Arch-lines drawn from the sinister Chief, and bottom of the Escutcheon, and meeting in a sharp Angle in the Fess point. This signifies a Rebatement of Cowardise.

Gorge, in Faulconry is that part of the Hawk that first receiveth the Meat, and is called the Crow or Crap in other Fowls.

Gorge, the Entrance into the Bastion, or out-works belonging to the Bastions that are upon the Angles. That which remains on the side of the Polygon of the place, after the Curtines are taken off: And the Demigorge is that part of the Polygon, which is from the Flank to the Center of the Bastion.

Gorget, that part of a Compleat Armour that serves to cover the Throat.

Gorgeous, gallant, sumptuous.

Gorgons, the three daughters of *Phorcys*, *Medusa*, *Stbenio*, and *Euriale*: With *Medusa* *Perseus* fought, and cutting off her head, turned it into a stone. Also particularly taken for the head of *Medusa* in Astrology.

Gorlois, a Prince of *Cornwal*, whose Wife *Uther-Pendragon* fell in love with, and injoying her by the means of his Magical delusions, begat King *Arthur*.

Gormandize, (*French*) to play the gourmand, i. e. a glutton or great devourer.

Gormonchester, a Town in *Huntingdonshire*, the same with *Goodmanchester* above mentioned. It was called *Gormanchester*, from *Gormon* the Dane; unto whom, after an agreement of Peace, King *Alfred* granted this Town with the adjoining Territories; it is thought to have been the same Town with that which was called in old times, *Durosiponte*.

Gortinians, a Sect of *New England* Hereticks not much different from our Quakers, set up by *Samuel Gorton*, banished out of *England* in 1646.

Gospel, a *Saxon* word, signifying Good-saying, or Gods word; it is commonly taken for one of the four Evangels in the *New Testament*. Also a Portion of the Gospel read in the Common Prayer, at the reading of which the People stand up.

Goss-hawk, quasi *Gross-hawk*, a kind of Hawk called in *Greek* *Asterias*, because of its spots, which are like little Stars.

Gossip, one that undertakes for a Child in Baptism, the word signifieth in the *Saxon* tongue, Spiritually of kin.

Gossomers, a kind of thin Cobweb-like exhalation which hovers in the Air at the beginnig of Autumn; if it fall upon the ground (as oftentimes is doth) and Sheep eat thereof, the Country people conceive it will rot em; and therefore they will not let them out of their Fold, if they can chuse till it be gone. It is called in *Latin* *Fila Virginis*.

Gothenburgh, one of the chief Towns of that part of the Kingdom of *Sueden* which is called *Gothia Occidentalis* or *West Gothland*; there be-

ing also *Ostro Gothia* or *East Gothland*, in which is *Lincoping*, and *South Gothland*, called also *Sma-landia*, in which are the Towns of *Wixo* and *Calmar*. And doubtless out of this whole Country of *Gothia* or *Gothland* it was, that those *Gothi* came, who in former times over-run the greatest part of *Europe*.

Gothic, made or built after the *Gothic* manner, or as the *Goths* were wont to build. *Winchester*, Cathedral is a *Gothic* building.

Goule (*old word*) Usury, from the *Latin* word *Gula*, i. e. the Throat.

Gourd, a kind of Plant somewhat like a Cucumber; also used by *Chaucer* for a Bottle.

Goureth, (*old word*) stareth.

Gout, a Distemper occasioned by the Defluxion of a sharp humour upon the Nerves and Tendons, and which is very painful.

Goutwort, otherwise called *Herb-Gerard*, *Ashweed*, *Jumpabout*, an Herb, whose property it is to help the cold *Gout*, and *Sciatica*; as also *Joynt aches*, and other cold griefs, *Latin*, *Podagraria*, *Germanica*, and *Herba Gerardi*.

To Govern, to command, to rule with Power and Authority.

Government, an Employment which gives a Man power to govern, to command in a Place, in a City or Province. Also the manner of Government, as *Democratical*, *Aristocratical* Government.

Goyavier, a sort of Fruit growing in the *West Indies*.

G. R.

Graan, See *Strigonium*.

Grabat, a little Bed without Curtains.

Grace, a favour done by a Superiour to an Inferiour without having deserv'd it. Opposed to Justice and Rigour, it signifies Pardon, Remission, Composition.

Graceful, added to way of speaking, way of behaviour, way of painting.

Graces, the three Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*, *Aglaia*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thalia*; the Goddesses of Elegance and handsome conversation.

Gracility, (*Lat.*) slenderness.

Gradation, (*Lat.*) an ascending by degrees. In Rhetorick it is the same figure of sentence, which by a *Greek* name is otherwise called *Climax*.

Gradatory (*Lat.*) a place to which we go up by steps; particularly an ascent from the Cloister to the Quire in some Churches.

Gradual, (*Lat.*) by degrees: also substantively taken for that part of the Mass, which uses to be sung between the Epistle and Gospel: Also a certain Book of Offices in the *Roman Church*. Also the *Gradual Psalms*, those 15 Psalms from 118 to 133, gradually sung on the 15 steps of *Solomons Temple*.

Graduate, (*Lat.*) he that hath taken a degree at the University.

Gracia, a famous Country of *Europe*, the Nursery of Learning, and of all the Arts; its chief Regions are *Attica*, *Bæotia*, *Phocis*, *Achaia*, &c.

Graffer,

Graffer, is used in some of the Statutes, for a Notary or Scrivener, from the French word *Greffier*.

To *Graft*; in Husbandry is to place a Cyon upon a Stock, so as the Sap may pass from the Cyon without any impediment.

A *Gray*, (*Melis, Taxus*,) a Beast called a *Brock* or *Badger*.

Grain, a little Body or small parcel of a Body pulverized. Metaphorically we say such a one has not a grain of wit, a grain of sense.

Grains of Paradise, a certain Plant, otherwise called *Cardamomum*.

Grame (old word) sorrow, mishap, or anger.

Gramercy, from the French, *Grandmerci*, i. e. Great thanks; an expression of giving thanks.

Gramineal Crown. See *Crown*.

Grammar, the Art of teaching to decline conjugate, confer, and spell Nouns, Verbs, and other parts of Speech. Also a Book which contains the Rules of Grammar in every Language.

Grammarian, he that teaches Grammar.

Grammatical, (*Greek*) belonging to the Art of Grammar, i. e. the method of attaining to any Language by certain Rules.

Grampus, a sort of Fish somewhat like a Whale, but less.

Granada a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*, having its chief City of the same name.

Granadil, (*Spanish*) a Diminutive of *Granado*, which signifieth a Pomegranate; also a certain Engin like a Pomegranate, which is to be shot out of a Piece of Ordinance.

Granary, (*Lat.*) a place to lay Corn in.

Granate, (*Lat. Granatus*) a sort of precious stone, so called because it is like the stone of a Pomegranate; it is an imperfect kind of red Ruby or Carbuncle, but somewhat darker and less elaborated by nature.

Grand, an Aggravation of great.

Grandevity, (*Lat.*) qu. greatness of Age, Antiquity, Seniority, Elderhip.

Grand Cape, in common Law, is a Writ that lieth, when any real Action is brought, and the Tenant appears not, but maketh default upon the first Summons.

Grand distress, in Common Law, is a Distress taken of all the Lands or Goods that a man hath within the County or Bailiwick.

Grantee of Spain, one that is allowed to be covered in the Kings Presence.

Grandeur, the Grandeur of a Prince betokens Ample Power, and Magnificence. *Grandeur of Soul*, despises Injuries; all the Grandeurs of this World are but Vanity.

Grandezza, or *Grandeur* (*Spanish and French*) Greatness of State, or of Spirit.

Grandiloquence, or *Grandiloquy*, (*Lat.*) Majesty or height of Style.

Grandimonienfers, a Religious Order, erected in the year 1076. by one *Stephen of Avern*.

Grand Sergeanty. See *Sergeanty*.

Grange, from the Latin word *Grana*, a Building which hath Barns, Stables, Stalls, and all other places necessary for Husbandry.

Granicus, a River in *Bithynia*, famous for the great Battle fought neer it, between *Alexander* and *Darius*, wherein above 600000 *Persians* were slain and taken.

Granito, (*Ital.*) a kind of speckled Marble found in divers places of *Italy*.

Grantcester. See *Gron*.

Granulation, (*Lat.*) a reducing of Bodies, especially Metallick and Mineral, into *Granula*, or small Grains, by throwing them into cold water when they are in fusion; it is a word peculiar to Chymistry.

Granule, (*Lat.*) a little grain.

Graphical, (*Greek*) curiously described, or wrought.

Graphometer, a Mathematical Instrument being half a circle divided into 180 Degrees with an Alhidade, Sights, and a Compass in the middle, to measure heights, &c.

Gratia Dei, a Plaister, made of Wax, Rosen, Suet, Turpentine, Mastick, and Olibanum.

Graplings, crooked Irons that hold Ships together; they are called also *Grapnels*.

Grassation, (*Lat.*) a spoiling or laying waste.

To *Grate*, to crumble Bread, or reduce solid Bodies into Powder, by rubbing them upon a Grater, or Utensil made of Tin, with holes in it, and rough on the back-side. Also to fret or gall: Such a Reply grated upon or gall'd him.

Grates, a sort of Iron Lattices, and serving instead of Windows, in Prisons and Popish Cloysters.

Gratie Expectativa, certain Bulls whereby the Pope used to grant out Mandates of Ecclesiastical Livings.

Gratianople. See *Grenoble*.

Gratification (*Lat.*) a rewarding or making amends.

Gratings, small Ledges of saw'd Plank, laid cross one into another like a Port-cullice; which serve for a good defence in a close fight.

Gratiosa, one of the *Azores* Islands. See *Azores*.

Gratis, (*Lat.*) freely, for nothing.

Gratitude, a Vertue whereby we make a Retaliation for a Favour liberally bestow'd.

Gratuitous done for nothing, without any consideration of Interest.

Gratuity (*Lat.*) a free Reward.

Gratulation, (*Lat.*) a rejoicing in anothers behalf; also a thanking.

Grave, serious, majestick, composed in Countenance.

Grave, the Place of Enterment for dead Bodies; taken also for Hell; and Hell reciprocally taken for the Grave.

A *Grave*. See *Greve*.

To *Grave* a Ship, to preserve the Calking by laying over a mixture of white Tallow or Train Oyl, Rosin, or Brimstone.

Graveolencie, (*Lat.*) a smelling rank or strong.

Graver, a small piece of Steel used in Graving, formed Lozange, or Diamond-square; there are different sorts of graving. See *Selegraving*. Also

a Barber Chirurgeons Instrument for the taking Scales off from the Teeth.

Gravidity, (*Lat.*) a being with Child.

Gravity, (*Lat.*) heaviness or weight, being applied to Bodies; also graveness, or soberness in behaviour. The center of Gravity is a Point upon which the Weight of a Body or Ponderosity bears, or is equally poised.

Grunt, in Common Law is a gift in Writing of such a thing as cannot be passed in word only.

Greace, (a term of Hunting) the fat of a Boar, or Hare: The Fat of a Boar hath an addition, and is called *Bevy-greace*.

Greach-breach. See *Grithbreach*.

Great Circles, such as divide the Globe into two equal parts, and are six in Number. The Horizon, Meridian, Equinoctial, Ecliptick, and the two Colures.

Great Circle, (*Sailing*) which directs a Ship the nearest Course between two places in the Arch of a Great Circle.

Greaves, (*French*) Armour for the Legs.

Greave, to greave a Ship, to bring her to lie dry aground, to burn off her old Filth.

Grecian, a Native of Greece,

Grecism, (*Greek*) a speaking after the Idiom of the Greek tongue.

Gree, willingness, from the *French* word *Gre*: also in Heraldry it is used for a step or degree.

Grenadier, a Souldier that carries a Pouch full of Grenados, to throw with the hand.

Green, the colour which Nature has given to Grass, Plants, and Leaves. Green must be first dyed blew, there being no Ingredient in Nature which alone can die a green Colour.

Green-cloth, the name of a Court of Justice that sits in the Counting-house of the Kings Court.

Greenben, a term used in the Forest Laws, signifying every thing that groweth green within the Forest: It is also called *Vert*.

Green-wax, a word used in Statutes, and signifies the Estreats of Issues, Fines, and Amercements, in the Exchequer, and delivered to the Sheriffs under the Seal of the Court, to be levied by them in their several Counties.

Greenwich, (*qu. Green Creek*), a Town in Kent, where in old times there lay at Rode a great Fleet of the Danes, under *Thurkil* their Captain, who put to a cruel death *Ealpbeg*, Archbishop of Canterbury. This place is famous for a Royal Palace built by *Humphrey* Duke of Gloucester, and by him named *Placence*: He also built here upon a high Hill, a pleasant Tower famous in Spanish Fables.

Gresse, a stair, or step, from the *Latin* word *Gressus*.

Gregory, a proper name of a Man, signifying in *Greek* Watchful, answering to the *Latin* *Vigilius*. Of this name there have been fifteen Popes or Bishops of Rome.

Gregorian, a kind of Cap so called, as the Invention of one *Gregory* a Barber. Also *Gregorian* Accompt, a correction of the Kalender by Pope

Gregory the Thirteenth, making the year to consist of Three hundred sixty five days, five hours, forty nine minutes, and twelve seconds. Whereas before, according to the *Julian* Accompt, *i. e.* That which was instituted by the Emperour *Julius Caesar*, it consisted of Three hundred sixty five days and six hours.

Grenoble, (*Gratianopolis*) a Town in France, the chief City of the Lower Delphinate, built doubtless, as the name imports, by the Emperor *Gratianus*.

Gresham College, a fair House in the City of London, once the Habitation of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, who constituted it a College, and indowed it with Revenues for the maintaing of Professors of Divinity, Law, Physick, Astronomy, Geometry, and Musick. The said Sir *Thomas Gresham* built also a stately Fabrick, commonly called the *Royal Exchange*.

Greve or *Grave*, a word of authority among the Low Dutch, signifying as much as Lord or Governor.

Grey, a Colour between white and Black.

Gridyron, a Kitchen Utensil serving to broyl several eatable Things over the Coals.

Griff-graff, (*French*) by hook or by crook.

Griffth. See *Gryffth*.

Griffon, a Bird of Prey like an Eagle.

A *Grig*, a young Eel.

Grilliade, (*French*) a kind of Meat broiled upon a Gridiron.

Grimace, (*French*) a making of wry faces, either through anguish of pain or contempt, and mockery of any one. Also Hypocrisy.

Grimbald or *Grimoald*, a proper name of Men, signifying in the *German* tongue, Power over Anger.

To *Grind*, to reduce into powder between two Stones.

To *Gripe*, to lay hold on rapaciously, with the Fingers crooked like a Claw.

The Ship *Gripes*, that is, turns her head to the Wind more than she should.

A *Griph* (old word) a Riddle.

Grishild (*Germ.*) the proper name of divers Women, signifying Grey-Lady, in *Latin* *Gesia*.

Grisons, a people of *Rhetia*, Neighbours to the *Switzers*, and like them a Common wealth Cantonized into several Confederacies.

A *Grit*, a kind of Fish, otherwise called a *Grample-Fish*. Also *Grits*, Atoms of Sand or Gravel.

Grith-breach or *Gich-breach*, a breach of Peace;

Grith, signifying in the *Saxon* tongue Peace.

Grizzle, between black and grey.

Grobianism, (*French*) slovenly behaviour.

Gromments, in Navigation, are little Rings made fast to the upper side of the Yard, to which the Caskets are fastned.

Gormel or *Gromil*, a kind of Herb, called also *Pearl-plant*.

Gron, a *Saxon* word signifying a Fenny place, whence some derive *Grondcester*, a Town in *Cambridgeshire*.

Groninga, (*Groningen*) one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, under the States General. The chief City whereof is *Groning*, said

to be built by one *Grannius*, descended from the Kings of *Friesland*.

Gronlandia or *Groenlandia*, (*Greenland*) a great Island, in the Northern or *Hyperborean Sea*, always under the Jurisdiction of the Kings of *Norway*; and consequently now under the King of *Denmark*.

Gross, large, foul, notorious, as a gross Error: In gross, summarily, without particulars.

Grottesco, (*Ital.*) a kind of mixt, or confused piece of Painting or Sculpture, Antick work: Hence it is taken for any rude mishapen thing.

Groveling, A Lying prone, or with ones face downward upon the Ground. Also a term in Hunting; the Deer is said to feed *Groveling*, when she feeds upon her belly, being tired with the Chase.

To *Ground a Ship*, to bring her on the Ground to be trimm'd.

Ground-pine, (*Chamaepitys*) a kind of Herb which creeps upon the Ground, and hath resemblance to the Pine-tree.

Groundsel, a certain Herb, called in *Latin Senecio*, because it quickly decays.

Grouppade, (*French*) a term in Horsemanship, being a lofty kind of management, and higher then the ordinary Curvet.

A *Grown*, an Engine to stretch Woollen Cloath with, after it is woven.

To *Grown*, the Foresters say, A Buck Growneth, when he makes a noise at Rutting time.

To *Grumble*, to murmur, to mutter between the Teeth, to signify Displeasure tho' unwilling to declare the Cause.

Grumosity, (*Lat.*) a curdling of any liquid substance into a thick mass or clod.

Gryph. See *Griff*.

Gryffith, an *Old British* name, signifying strong faithed.

G. U.

Guacatane, a kind of *Indian* Pilewort.

Guadalajara, a Town of *Castilia Nova*, a Province of that part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kings.

Guadalquivir, a River of *Andalusia*, in *Spain*; anciently called *Betis*.

Guadiana, another River in *Spain*, now called *Ana*, which runs fourteen miles under Ground: Whence they boast of a Bridge whereon Ten thousand Cattle may feed.

Guaiacum, a certain drying Wood, which is good against the Venereal disease. It is brought out of the *West Indies*, where the disease is said to have been first known.

Guaina, one of the Four Provinces of *Southern America*, upon the *Mar del Nort*; the other three being *Rio de la Plata*, *Brasil*, and *Nova Andalusia*.

Guanches, the ancient Natures of the Canaries, who embalm'd their dead by wrapping them in Goats skins.

Guastald, he that hath the custody of the Kings Mansion-houses. *Castelein* being he, who only hath the custody of Castles and Fortresses.

Guastaliens, a Religious Order of Men and

Women, begun in the year 1537. by the Counts of *Gustalia*.

Guatemala, one of the six Provinces of *Northern America*, upon the *Mar del Nort*, the rest being *Canada*, *Nova Francia*, *Virginia*, *Florida*, and *Nova Hispania*.

A *Gubbin*, (*old word*) a fragment.

Gubernation, (*Lat.*) a governing, or ruling.

Gudgeon, a white River Fish, somewhat like a *Smelt*. The same word is appropriated to a Fool a *Ninnie*, one that is easily trapped.

Gudgeons, Rudder-irons to Ships.

Guelphes and *Gibellines*, two great Factions in *Italy*.

Guenliana, a valiant Lady, the Wife of *Griffin*, Prince of *Wales*; she valiantly assailing *Maurice* of *London*, who invaded those parts, was with her Son *Morgan*, slain in the Battel.

Guerdon, a reward. The Recompence of a good office.

Gugaws. See *Gewgaws*.

Guidage, Money paid for safe conduct, through a strange territory.

Guide, a Conductor in a difficult and unknown way. A director of Youth.

Guidon, a Cornet of a Troop of Horse, that is, either the Colours or Banner it self, or he that carries it.

Guildhal, a place where the Magistrates of any City meet to consult about Trading, Judicial Proceedings, or any other Grand Affair. *Guild*, being a Society Incorporate, from the *Dutch* word *Gueld*, i. e. Money.

Guien, a Province of *Gallia Aquitanica*, the chief City whereof is *Bordeaux*.

Guilford, (*Sax. Geglford*), a Town in *Surry*, the Royal Mansion in times past of the *English-Saxon* Kings, who had seventy five *Hages*, i. e. Houses, wherein remained one hundred seventy five Men. Here *Elfred*, the Son of King *Ethelred*, was most barbarously betrayed by *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*; who contrary to his faithful promise, delivered him into the hands of *Harald* the *Dane*, and by a cruel decimation slew almost all his Men that came with him out of *Normandy*.

Guinethia or *Guineth*, that part of *Wales*, commonly called *South Wales*; it is also called *Venedotia*.

Guiny, a Kingdom of *Africa*, heretofore called *Nigritarum Regio*; the two most noted places whereof are the Castle of *Mina*, built by the *Portugals*, and the Promontory called *Sierra Lione*.

Guipuscoa, one of the Divisions of *Cantabria*, (the other is *Biscaia*) a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*.

Guise, a Mode or Manner.

Guld, a kind of Weed growing among Corn, called in *Latin Maneleta*. Whence came the Law of *Maneleta*, ordained by King *Kenneth* of *Scotland*; which was, that if any one suffered his Land to be overrun with Weeds, he should forfeit an Ox.

Gules, in Heraldrie Red or Vermilion Colour. and signifies Nobleness of Courage, Magnanimity, Charity and Generosity.

Gule of August, the first day of *August*, otherwise

wife called *Lammas-day*, in old Almanacks *S. Peter ad Vincula*; it cometh from the French word *Guel*, i. e. a Throat; because on that day, a certain Maid having a Disease in her Throat, was cured by kissing the Chains that *S. Peter* had been bound with at *Rome*.

Gulf or *Gulph*, (*Profunda Maris*) a strait passage between two Seas: A depth in the Sea which cannot be fathom'd. Metaphorically spoken of things that put men to vast Expences. War is a *Gulph* of Money. He has run himself into a *Gulph* of Misery.

Gullet, the Windpipe. A little Stream, or accidental Running of Water, which deserves not the name so much as of a Rivulet.

Gulosity (*Lat.*) Gluttony.

Guiltwit, an Old Saxon word, signifying an amends for Trespas.

Gunora, a famous Norman Lady, who flourished in *Shropshire* and *Cheshire*, and held the Hamlet of *Lanton* in chief, as of the Honor of *Montgomery*, by the Service of giving to the King a Barbed-headed Arrow, whenever he should come into those parts to hunt in *Cornedon Chace*.

Gunwale, a piece of Timber in a Ship, which reacheth from the Half-deck to the Fore-castle on either side.

Gurgitation, (*Lat.*) an ingulphing or swallowing up.

Gurnard, (*Cuculus*) a kind of Fish so called.

Gusset, an abatement in Heraldry, formed of a Travers Line drawn from the Dexter Chief, and descending perpendicularly to the extream Base parts, or contrariwise.

Gust, in Navigation, is a sudden Wind.

Gusto, (*Ital.*) a right relish, favour, or taste of any thing.

Gutta Rosacea, a preternatural redness in the Nose and Cheek, and sometimes in all the Face.

Gutta Serena, a sort of disease in the eye, wherein there is an appearance of a clear speck or drop, which nevertheless hinders the sight of the eye.

Guttural, (*Lat.*) belonging to the throat.

Guttural Letters, Letters that are pronounced in the Throat.

Guzarate. See *Gedrosia*.

Guzes, in Heraldry, signifieth the ball of the ye.

Guy, a proper name of Men, in *Latin Guido*.

Guy, a certain Rope used in a Ship, to keep any thing from swinging in too fast.

G. Y.

Gy, (*old word*) a Guide.

Gyges, a certain *Lydian*, to whom *Candaules* the King, having shewn his Wife naked, she animated him to kill the King; which he did by the help of a Ring, which made him invisible, and afterwards marrying her, he made himself King.

Gymnasiarch, (*Greek*) the chief Governour of a *Gymnasium*, which is a place for all manner of exercise, both of Mind and Body.

Gymnosophists (*Greek*) a Sect of Philosophers among the *Indians*, who went naked, living in Deserts, and feeding upon Herbs.

Gyndes, a River, (not far from *Euphrates*) which *Cyrus*, besieging *Babylon*, cut into forty six several Channels.

Gynglimos, (*Anat.*) the joyning of a Bone, when the same Bone receiveth another, and is received by another.

Gypsation, (*Lat.*) a Plaistering with Mortar.

Gyration, (*Lat.*) a fetching a compass; from *Gyrus* a great circle.

Gyron, in Heraldry is an Ordinary consisting of two straight lines drawn from several parts of the Escutcheon, and meeting in an acute Angle in the Fess Point of the same.

Gysarme, the same as *Gisarme*.

H. A.

H *Abakkuk*, (*Hebr.*) a Wrestler, a Prophet whom God appointed to carry food to *Daniel*, and whose Book of Prophecies is extant in the sacred Scriptures.

Haberdasher, one that sells a great many several sorts of Wares, as Riband, Gloves, &c. Also a Seller of Hats.

Habeas Corpus, a Writ, which a Man indicted before Justices of the Peace, and laid in Prison, may have out of the *Kings Bench*, to remove himself thither at his own charges.

Haberdepois. See *Averdupois*.

Habergeon, a Diminutive of *Haubert*. See *Haubert*.

Habiliment, Cloathing; also Armor.

Hability, (*Lat.*) an aptness, or capacity.

Habit, (*Lat.*) custom or use. Philosophically defined, it is an adventitious Quality of a thing to do or suffer. Or a constant and absolute Perfection of the Body or Mind in something. Also the attire, or cloathing of the Body. It is also the last of the Ten Predicaments in Logick, and is of Bodies or of those things which are adjoyning to Bodies, as Cloaths, Ornaments, Armour.

Habitable, in a condition to be dwelt in.

Habitation, or *Habitacle*, (*Lat.*) a dwelling, a place of residence.

Habitual, (*Lat.*) growing to an habit, or custom.

Habitude, (*Lat.*) an Entitie by which something is to something. Also the Temperament and Constitution of Human Body.

Hables, (*French*) a Haven or Port.

Hack, an Attribute the *Turks* bestow on God which signifieth Truth; as also *Hackawlaw*, High Truth. Also to hew, to cut in pieces.

Hachec, or *Hach*, (*French*) a certain *French* Dish made of sliced meat.

Hadad, (*Hebr.*) Rejoycing, a King of *Edom*; also *Ishmaels* Son.

Hadarezer, or *Aderezer*, (*Hebr.*) Beautiful help, a King of *Zobah*, who was defeated by *David*, and his Subjects made tributary.

Hadock, (*Asinus*) a kind of Fish called a Cod-fish.

Hadrian, or *Adrian*, the name of a great Roman Emperor, who gave name to *Adrianople* where the Great Turk keeps his Court.

Hamopolis,

Hæmorrhæia, (Greek) spitting of blood coming from the vital parts.

Hæmorrhagæ, (Greek) a violent bursting of blood out of any part of the Body, either by reason of the bursting of the Vessels, or through the thinness of the Blood.

Hæmorrhoides, (Greek) a certain disease called in English the Piles, which proceedeth from an abundance of Melancholy blood; by which the Veins of the Fundament are distended.

Hæmus, a great Mountain dividing *Thessaly* from *Thrace*; at the foot of which, are the Fields of *Tempe*: It was so called from *Hæmus*, the Son of *Boreas*, and *Orythia*.

Hæredæ Abductio, a Writ that lieth for him, who having the Wardship of his Tenant under age, hath him conveyed away from him by another.

Hæresiarcb, the chief Broacher and Maintainer of a Heresie.

Hæresie (Greek) a division in the Church, caused by some erroneous opinion contrary to the Fundamental Points of Religion.

Hæsitatio, (Lat.) a sticking at any thing, a doubting.

Hafnia, (vulg. Copenhagen) the chief City, not only of *Selandia*, but of the whole Kingdom of *Denmark*; being moreover a rich and pleasant Port-town upon the *Baltick Sea*, and also remarkable for the Kings House, the Armory, the Academy, and other stately structures.

† *Haga*, a word used in some old Writs for a House.

Hagar, (Hebr.) a stranger, or chewing the Cud, *Sarahs* Hand-maid, who conceiving by *Abram*, and bringing forth *Ishmael*, despiseth her Mistress and is sent away; From her descended the *Hagaræni*.

Hagard (French) untamed, unruly; also a *Hagard Hawk*, is taken for a wild Hawk.

Haggai, (Hebr.) pleasant, a Prophet of the Jews, whose Book of Prophecies is extant in the sacred Scriptures.

Haggase, (Tomaculum) a kind of Pudding, made of Hogs flesh.

Hagriographer, (Greek,) a Writer of holy things.

Haguenaw, an Imperial Town, in that part of Germany called the Circle of the Rhine, or *Alsatia* A strong place, and serving the King of France, (in whose hands it is) for one of his chief Magazines.

Haie, from the French word *Haye*, a kind of Net to catch Conies; which is commonly pitched under Hedges.

Hail, a word of Salutation, from the Saxon word *Heal*, i. e. health.

Hainault. See *Hannonia*.

Haimbaldatio Catallorum, signifyeth in the Practick of Scotland, a seeking restitution for Goods wrongfully taken away.

Haire, is when a Masculine and Diurnal Planet in the day time appears above the Earth, or a Feminine Nocturnal Planet in the night time under the Earth.

Haketon, a Jacket without Sleeves, Chaucer.

Halberd, a kind of Weapon offensive, well known, called in Spanish *Halabarda*.

Halberstad, a Town in the Dutchy of Brunswick, in the Circle of Lower Saxony.

Halcyon, (Greek) a Bird, called a Kings-fisher, which builds its Nest, and breeds upon the Seashore, about the Winter Solstice, for the space of fourteen days, wherein the Weather useth to be very calm; whence, by a Metaphor, peaceable and quiet times, are called *Halcyon-days*.

To *Hale*, the same as to pull. To over-hale, is when a Rope is haled too stiff, to hale it the contrary way, thereby to make it more slack. To Hale a Ship, is to call to her Company to know whither they are bound. Also to salute a Ship with Trumpets or the like is called *Haling* or *Hailing*.

To Hale up the Brales. See *Brales*.

Haledon, a place in *Nothumberland*, where *Oswald*, King of that County, in a great pitch Field against the British King *Cedwal*, having erected a Cross unto Christ, obtained the Victory and afterwards became a devout Christian. This place was in old times called *Heaven-field*.

Half-merk, or Noble, a piece of Coyn valuing six shillings eight pence.

Half-seal, is taken for the Sealing of Commissions unto Delegates, appointed by an Appeal in Ecclesiastical or Maritime Causes.

Halicarnassus, the chief City of *Caria*, where the famous Tomb of *Mausolus* was built by Queen *Artemisia*.

Halidome, (Saxon) Holy Judgment; whence, By my *Halidome*, used anciently to be a great Oath among Countrey People.

Halieuticks, (Greek) Books treating of the Art of Fishing.

Halifax, signifying in Old English, Holy Hair, a Town in *Yorkshire*, so called from a Maids Head, that had been cut off by a Priest of that place; which being hung upon a Yew-tree, as a holy Matter, was had in great veneration by the people; who gathering of the Sprigs off the Tree, took it for her Hair.

Halinitre, (Goeck) a kind of Mineral, commonly called *Salt-peter*.

Hallage, (French) a Fee due for Cloaths brought for sale to *Blackwel-Hall*; or to the Lord of a Market, for Commodities vended there.

Hallandia, a Province of the Kingdom of *Denmark* conterminous to *Scandia*, one of the chief Peninsulas of that Kingdom.

Halelujah. See *Allelujah*.

Hallibut, a Fish like a *Place*, but much longer.

Hallucinatio, (Lat.) error, or blindness of judgment.

To *Halm*, to shake the Stacks of Corn, from the Ear to the Root.

Halser, a term in Navigation, he that draws the Halser or Cable, wherewith Boats are towed along some Channel.

Halo (Greek) a Circle about the Sun Moon, and others of the Stars, with a seeming Brightness like Rays, being thick Vapours not resolved, but gathered together into that part of the Air about

which the Star is, and so enlightned by its Beams, appears like a bright Ring about the Body of the Sun or Star.

Halonefus, an Island in the *Agean Sea*, which was defended by Women, when all the Men were slain.

To make *Halt* (*French*) to make a stop, a term of War.

Halyards, in Navigation, are those Ropes which serve to hoise all the Yards up, except the Gross-Jack, and the Sprit-Sail Yard which are flung.

Halymote. See *Healgemote*.

Ham, (*Hebr.*) Crafty or heat, one of *Noahs* three Sons, and the Father of *Canaan*, whence descended the *Canaanites*.

Hamadryades, (*Greek*) certain Deities of the Pagans, who as they thought presided over Forests and lived in Hollow Trees.

Haman, (*Hebr.*) making an uproar, the Son of *Hamedatha*, who seeking the Ruin of *Mordecai*, and the Jews, is caught in his own snare, and hanged upon the same Gallows he had prepared for *Mordecai*.

Hamburgum (*Hamburg*) the noblest Emporium and port Town, not only of lower *Saxony*, of which it is the principal City, but even of all *Germany*. Of which see more beneath in *Hanse-Towns*.

Hames, two crooked pieces of Wood, which incompass a Horse-collar.

Hamkin, a kind of Pudding.

Hamling of Dogs. See expeditating.

Hamlet, a little Village depending upon another Village or Parish.

Hammocks, Hanging-beds used in Ships.

Hamor, (*Hebr.*) an Afs, or dirt, the Father of *Sechem*. See *Sechem*.

Hampton-Court, a magnificent Palace belonging to the Kings of *England*, standing in *Middlesex* upon the River *Thames*. It was begun by Cardinal *Wolsey*, and finished by King *Henry* the Eighth.

Hangwit, is to be quit of a Thief hanged without Judgment, or escaped out of your Custody.

Hanjar, a certain kind of Dagger worn by the *Bashaws* Wives; richly beset with Jewels.

Hanaper, the Clerk of the Hanaper is an Officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, and so is the Comptroller. See Clerk of the Hanaper.

Hand, a part of Human Body joyned to the extremity of the Arms, provided by Nature to make him capable of all sorts of Arts and Manufactures. Figuratively, we say our Lives are in the Hand of God. The hand of God appeared visible in such an Act: Such a piece of news is true, I had it from a good Hand.

A *Handspeck*, a Wooden Leaver, used in stead of a Crow of Iron to traverse the Ordnance.

Hankquit (*Saxon*) a Fine laid, either for the escape, or the illegal hanging of a Thief.

Hannah, (*Hebr.*) Gracious or Merciful, the Wife of *Elkanah*, and Mother of *Samuel* the Prophet.

Hannonia, or *Haynault*, a Province of the Low

Countreys; one of those belonging to the King of *Spain*. The chief Towns whereof are *Mons*, *Valenciennes*, and *Camerick*.

Hanselins, upper flops. *Chaucer*.

Hanse-Towns, certain Towns in *Germany*, as *Hamburg*, *Magdenburgh*, *Lubeck*, &c. being the principal Seats of the *Dutch* Merchants. *Hans* signifying in the *Dutch* tongue, A Society or Corporation of Merchants.

Hansel, (*Dutch*) the first Mony that is bestowed with a Tradesman in a Morning.

Hans-en-kelder, a *Dutch* word, signifying Jack in the Cellar; it is commonly taken for a Child in the Mothers Belly.

Hansiatick, Towns, the same as *Hanse-Towns*.

Hanten (old word) to use, or accustom.

Hapbertlet, a kind of Course Coverlet for a Bed.

Haque, a sort of Hand Gun three quarters of a yard long.

Haquebus (*French*) the same as *Harquebus*.

Haracana, or *Herocane*, a violent Whirlwind or Tempest, which hapneth once in nine years.

Harald, or *Herauld*, (*French*) i.e. High-master, is an Officer whose Employment is to denounce War, or proclaim Peace, to judge and examine Gentlemens Arms, to marshal the solemnities at a Princes Coronation, and such like. He had formerly several honourable Employments, Rights and Priviledges.

Haran, (*Hebr.*) Anger, the Father of *Lot*.

Harangue, (*French*) a Speech, or Oration, made in publick. *Harangues*, are also taken in an ill sense, for long, tedious, troublesome Discourses, or for useasonable and unbecoming Reproofs and Reproaches.

Haraphah, (*Hebr.*) a Medicine, a *Philistin*, whose Sons being Gyants, were slain by *David* and his Servants.

To *Harase*, (*French*) to tire out, to weary, to disquiet: A harassed or tired Jade.

Harbinger, from the *Dutch* words, *Her Beng-hen*, i. e. Hither keep; an Officer in a Princes Court, that allotteth those of the Household their Lodgings in time of progress; but vulgarly taken for any one that goeth before, and provideth lodging.

Harbour, a Hart is said to harbor, when it goes to rest.

Hardy, Brave, Valiant, stout, Courageous.

Hare-lip, a Lip cloven like a Hares-lip.

Hare-pipe, a Snare made of a piece of Elder or Cane, to catch a Hare with.

Hares-ears, (*Bupleurum*, *Auricula Leporis*,) an Herb which grows chiefly among Oakenwoods in Stony-grounds.

Hares-foot, (*Lagopus*) an Herb of a binding faculty; and therefore used in the stopping Fluxes and *Gonorrhœas*, and healing of Ruptures.

Hariant, or *Hauriant*; in Heraldry, is, when a fish is represented standing upright.

Hariolation, (*Lat.*) a foot-slaying.

Hariot Service, is when a man holds Land by paying Hariot at the time of his Death. Hariot Custom, is when Hariots have been payd time out

out of mind. *Harlot* is the best Beast the Tenant had at the time of his Death.

Harlem, a City of *South Holland*, where Printing was first invented by *Laurence Jans*, a rich Citizen thereof, about the year 1440. Or as others say, by *John Gottenbergh*.

Harlot, or *Arletta*, Concubine to *Robert Duke* of *Normandy*, and Mother to *William* the Conqueror; in disgrace of whom, all Whores came to be called Harlots.

Harman, a proper Name of Men, signifying in *Dutch*, the General of an Army.

Harmony, a Word proper to Sounds that are made in Harmonical Proportion, which is different from Arithmetical and Geometrical Proportion. Music, or a Mixture of Sounds pleasing to the Ear. A joining of Bones by a plain Line, as may be seen in the Bones of the Nose and Palate.

Harmonious, or *Harmonical*, full of Harmony, i. e. Musical Consent, or Agreement.

Harness, all the Accoutrements of Armour for a heavy armed Horseman; also all manner of Furniture for a Horse.

Harp, a Musical Instrument of a triangular Form, consisting of 78 Strings.

Harpe, the Name of the Fauchion, wherewith *Mercury* slew *Argos*, and *Perseus* *Medusa*.

Harping Irons, certain Irons to strike great Fish withal, being at one end like a Barbed Arrow, and having at the other end a Cord.

Harpings, the Breadth of a Ship at the Bow.

Harpocrates, an Image used in the Ceremonies of *Serapis* and *Isis*, made with one Hand upon his Mouth, and called by the *Egyptians*, *The God of Silence*.

Harpyes, the three Daughters of *Pontus* and *Terra*, *Allo*, *Celano*, and *Ocyete*; they were part Women, and part Birds, having Claws like Vultures.

To *Harrafs*, to weary, to tire out an Enemy with frequent Alarms, to molest and ruin a Country with continual Incurfions.

Harrow, (old word) signifying away, or fye.

† *Haske*, (old word) for Sign, as Fishes *Haske*, the Sign *Pisces*.

Hart, in the Forest Laws, is a Stag of six years old; if, having been hunted by the King or Queen, he escape alive, he is called a *Hart Royal*; and if this Hart be so hunted by the King or Queen, that he is forced out of the Forest, the King causeth Proclamation to be made, That no Person shall hurt, chase, or kill him; then he is termed a *Hart Royal Proclaimed*.

Hart Hall, a place for Students in the University of *Oxford*, built by *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exeter*; together with *Exeter College*, in the time of King *Edward* the Second: Who, in imitation of him, built *Oriel College*, and *St. Mary Hall*.

Harts-tongue, (*Phyllitis*, *Lingua Cervina*) an Herb with long green Leaves like a Tongue, but smooth; it is much commended for any Distemper of the Liver and Spleen, and the Passions of the Heart.

Hartwort, a pretty Plant very wholesome for

Harts or *Stags* to feed on; it is called in *Latin* *Seseli Ethiopicum*.

Harquebuste. See *Arquebuse*.

Hasel, (*Lat.* *Corylus*, or *Avellana Sylvestris*) a Tree well known, whence the Hazel Nuts, which are hard of Digestion, and therefore unwholsom; yet by reason of their Dryness, they are commended to be eaten after Fish, to hinder the ingendering of Flegm.

Hast, Eagerness, Over-diligence, Precipitation.

Hasty, Passionate, given to Choler.

Hatches of a Ship, are Trap-doors to let things down into the Hold; they are also called *Scuttles*.

Hatred, an Effect of the Mind willingly averse to that which upon preceding Imagination seems Evil.

Havana, a Port-Town of the Isle of *Cuba*, the most famous and frequented of all the *West Indies*.

Hauberg, or *Haubert*, (*French*) a Coat of Mail.

Havelock, a certain *Danish* Foundling of the Royal Blood; who, as it is reported, was fostered by one *Grime* a Merchant, and from a Scullen in the King's Kitchen, was for his Valor and Conduct in Military Affairs, promoted to the Marriage of the King's Daughter.

Haven, (*Lat.* *Portus*) the entrance of the Sea within the Land, at the Mouth of some River or Creek, where Ships may ride at Anchor.

Havering, a Town in *Essex*, an ancient retiring place of the Kings of *England*; so called from the fabulous Conceit of a Ring deliver'd by a Pilgrim, as sent from *St. John Baptist* to King *Edward* the Confessor.

Havre de Grace, a noted Town or Port-Town of *Normandy*, by some called *New Haven*. It was built by King *Francis* the First.

Haunt, a term in hunting, the walk of a Deer, or the place of his ordinary passage; in *French* *Enceinte*.

Hauriant. See *Hariant*.

Hauselines, or *Hanselines* (old word) Breeches or Slops.

Hauses, the great round Holes before, under the Beak-Head, through which the Cables pass when the Ship is at Anchor.

Hautboy, a sort of Loud Wind-Instrument.

Hautbergeon, a Coat of Mail.

Haw, a Hedge, from the *French* Word *Hay*: Also an old Word, signifying Black; also a Disease in the Eye.

Haward, or *Hayward*, a Keeper of the common Herd of the Town, who is to look that they neither break, nor crop Hedges.

Hawise, a proper Name of Women. See *Avice*.

Hawkers, a certain deceitful People that go up and down from place to place, buying and selling old Brass and Pewter, which ought to be uttered in open Market. They are now taken for a sort of People, who waiting for the first coming out of News-Books and Pamphlets, run vending them up and down the Streets like Hawks that hunt every where after Prey, whence they seem to be so called.

Hawkweed, (Lat. *Hieracium*) a Field Herb whose Leaves are jagged on the sides, like Dandelion, but they are thicker and darker: It is good for all the diseases of the Eyes, Inflammations S. *Antonie's* Fire, and such like eruptions.

Hawkes, (old word) corners.

Hawten, (old word) insolent.

Hawthorn, (*Oxyacantha*) White Thorn, from *haegdoren*, *haeg* in Dutch signifying White.

Hay, a Town in Brecknockshire, called in British *Trekethle*, i.e. A Town in a Grove of Hazel-trees. It was formerly a very flourishing place, till ruined and depopulated by that Arch-rebel, *Owen Glendower* dwy.

Hayboot, signifieth in common Law, a permission to take Thorns, to make or repair Hedges.

Haydegines (old word) a Country dance, or round.

Haylays, Women-slaves, a word used among the Turks.

Hayn, (old word) hatred.

Hazael, (Hebr.) Seeing God, one whom God appointed *Elisha* to anoint King over Syria, that he might take vengeance of *Israel* for their Idolatry.

Hazard, that which happens without any apparent or necessary Cause: Also Peril, Danger. In the Game of Tennis, when a Ball does not rebound according to custom, so that no Judgment can be made of it.

H. E.

Headborough, the chief of the Frank-pledge, the same as Constable, or Tithing-man; from *Herod* i. e. Head, and *Borbe*, i. e. Pledge. The same as *Borough-head* and *Barholder*.

Head-land, in Navigation is a point of Land that lies farther out at Sea, than others usually do.

Head-lines, in Navigation, are the Ropes that make fast all the Sails to the Yard. *Head-sails*, are those belonging to the Foremast and Bolt-sprit, and keep the Ship from the Wind, or to fall off.

Heafing, (Saxon) a captive.

Heafod, (Saxon) a head.

To *Heal*, to cure a Soar or Wound; to cover warm.

Healgemote, or *Halymote*, a Saxon word signifying a Court Baron, or meeting of the Tenants in one Hall.

To *Hear*, to admit any Sound that Strikes into the Ear; to give Audience; to sit as Judge upon the merits of a Cause: whence we say, such a one is to have a Hearing in Chancery.

Hearse an empty Tomb, erected for the honor of the dead. A Chariot to carry a dead Corps in.

Hearts-ease, or *Pansies*, (Latin *Herba Trinitatis*) an Herb whose flowers are like unto Violets, much commended for a Rupture, as the distilled Water of the Herb and Flowers is for the Falling-sickness.

Heathpoult, (*Tetrao*) a Bird of Game, somewhat like a Pheasant. Otherwise called a *Grouse* or *Heathcock*.

Hebdomade, (Greek) the Number Seven, a Week which consists of Seven Days.

Hebe, the Goddess of Youth.

Hebetude, (Lat.) Bluntness, Dulness.

Hebrews, a Name given to the *Israelites*, because they spake the ancient Hebrew Language, which continued in the Family of *Heber*, after the Division of Tongues.

Hebrides, certain Islands in the *Deucalidonian* Sea, called also *Ebudæ*, and the Western Islands; they are Forty Four in number, but the chief of them are *Levissa*, *Eusta*, *Mula*, and *Ila*.

Hebrus, a River of *Thrace*, where the Head of *Orpheus* was thrown, after his Body had been torn in pieces by the *Bacchides*.

Hecate, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, and the Sister of *Apollo*. Some think her to be the same with *Diana*, or the Moon: also the name of a famous Inchantress of *Thrace*.

Hecatomb, (Greek) a Sacrifice, wherein a Hundred Beasts were offered at one time.

Hecatompolis, an Epithet of the Island of *Crete*, which is said to have had a Hundred Cities in it.

Hecatompyla, the Name of a City of *Egypt*, otherwise called *Egyptian Thebes*.

Heck, the Name of an Engin to take Fish withal; from the Dutch Word *hecken*, i. e. To pick.

Heckled, (old word) wrapped.

Hecktick-Fever, a Fever which is habitual, and which inflames the solid parts of the Body; it comes from the Greek word *Hexis*, a Habit.

Hecla, the Name of a Mountain in *Island*, where there is a terrible Abyss.

Hector, the Son of *Priam* and *Hecuba*; he was accounted the stoutest of all the *Trojans*, slew *Protesilaus*, and *Patroclus*; but was at length slain himself by *Achilles*. The word signifieth, Defender.

Federal-Crown, a Crown of Ivy, from the Latin word *Hedera*.

Heeld, a Term in Navigation, a Ship heelds Star-board, or Lar-board, that is, leans most to that side.

Heer, and *Hace*, (old word) hoarse and harsh.

Hegira, the Epoche, or computation of Time among the Turks.

Heighth, a Vertue in writing or speaking, wherein the Expressions are neither too swelling, nor too creeping, but observing a decent Majesty between both.

Heighth of a Figure, is the perpendicular Line, drawn from the Top to the Base.

Heinsarre, or *Hinsare*, (Saxon) a departing of a Servant from his Master; from *Hein*, a House, and *Fair*, Passage.

Heinuse, a Roe-Buck of the fourth year.

Heir of Blood, in Common Law, is he who succeedeth by right of Blood in any Man's Lands or Tenements in Fee; but Heir of Inheritance, is he that cannot be defeated of his Inheritance upon any Displeasure.

Heirloom, signifieth all Implements of a House; which having belonged to the House for certain Descents, accrew to the Heir with the House itself. Loom, signifying a Frame to weave in.

Helchefaites,

Helchefaites, a Sect of Hereticks, who held it no sin to deny Christ in times of persecution: Their first Teacher was one *Helchefaus*.

Helchysm, the dross and scum of Silver.

To *Hele* (old word) to cover.

Helena, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Læda*; married to *Menlaus*; afterwards being stoln away by *Paris*, and re-demanded of *Priamus* by the *Greeks*, the *Trojans* refused to send her back, which was the occasion of a very great War; and of the destruction of *Troy*. The word signifieth in *Greek*, pitiful.

Heliacal, Rising of a Star, is, when a Star which was at first hid by the Light of the Sun afterwards appears. From the *Greek* word *Helios*, i. e. the Sun.

Helice, a Town of *Achaia*, a Region of the *Peloponnesus* or the *Morea*; also the utmost Northern Constellation called *Ursa Major*, or the Great Bear consisting of twenty seven Stars; whereof the seven in the Tail are called *Plaustrum* or *Charles* his Wain.

Heliconian, belonging to *Helicon*, a Hill of *Pbocis*, sacred to *Apollo*, and the *Muses*.

Helio-centric, Longitude or Aspects, so called as respecting the Sun, the Center of the universe, according to *Copernicus*.

Helioscope, an Instrument wherewithal to observe the Sun.

Helicosophy, a mathematical Art which demonstrates the designing of all spiral Lines in plano, in Cylinder, Cone, Sphere, Conoide, and Spheroides, and their properties appertaining.

Helitorope, (*Greek*) the name of a Flour or Plant commonly called *Turn-sole*, which is said always to follow the course of the Sun. Also a kind precious Stone of a green colour, and streakd with red veins.

Helix, a term in Geometry, being the same in *Greek*, as *Spira* in *Latin*. See *Spiral line*.

Hellebore, the name of a certain Plant, called also *Melampodium*, which is good to purge melancholy humours and vapours that annoy the Brain.

Helenistical, belonging to *Greece*, or the *Greek* Language; from *Hellas*, the ancient name of that Countrey.

Helm, signifieth in Navigation a piece of Wood fastned to the Rudder in a Ship or Boat; also the Helm of State is metaphorically taken for the chief place in the Government of a Nation.

Helmet in stark Stowers, (old word) defended in sharp assaults.

Helluation, (*Lat.*) a playing the Glutton a greedy devouring.

Helsingoburgum, (*Elfenburg*) a very strong Town, with a Castle upon the Sound, in *Scandia*, the chief Peninsule of the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

Helsingora, (*Elseneur*) a very neat built Town, the third in *Selandia*, being also a noted Haven upon the Sound, and one of the chief Emporiums in the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

Helve, (old word) a handle of any thing.

Helvetia, a Countrey invironed by the *Alps*, and the Hill of *Jura*, the Rivers *Rhine*, and *Rhone*;

it is now called *Switzerland*, being divided into several Confederate Cantons, and under the Government of a Commonwealth.

Hematites, the Blood-stone, a sort of Stone, which Guilders make use of in Polishing.

Hematosis, Sanguification, or turning into Blood.

Hemerology, (*Greek*) a Kalender, or Book wherein are registred the passages of every day.

Hemicrany, (*Greek*) a disease in the head, called the *Meagrim*. See *Meagrim*.

Hemi-cycle, (*Greek*) a half-circle.

Hemingston, a Town in *Suffolk*, which one *Baldwin le Pettour* held of the King, *Per Saltum*, *suffletum*, & *Bumbulum seu Pettum*, i. e. By this Tenure, that on every *Christmas* day before the King, he should dance, puff up his Cheeks and fart.

Hemiplegia, (*Greek*) the Palsy on one side only.

Hemisphere, (*Greek*) half the Compass of the Heavens; or so much as is visible above the Horizon.

Hemistic, (*Greek*) half a verse.

Hemuse, a term in Hunting for a Roe Buck of the third year.

Hemlock, a certain Plant, called in *Latin* *Cicuta*, whose juyce being poyson, used to be given to capital offenders.

Henares, a River in *Spain*, near to which stands a Town called *Alcala di Henares*.

Henbane, in *Greek* *Hyoscyamus*, an Herb which is counted rank Poyson.

Henchman, or *Heinsman*, a *German* word signifying a domestick servant. It is taken among us for a Page of Honor.

Hend, (old word) neat, fine, gentle.

Hendecasyllable, (*Greek*) a verse consisting of eleven syllables comprehending these feet, *Dactyle*, *Spondee*, and three *Trochees*, as

Quoquo diffugias pavens Mabili.

It is otherwise called *Phaleucium*.

Hengston-hill, a Hill in *Cornwal*, where the *British Danmonii*, calling the *Danes* to assist them to drive the *English* out of *Devonshire*, were by King *Egbert*, totally defeated and ruined.

Hengwit. See *Hangwit*.

Hengest, the name of him who led the first *Englishmen* into this Isle: The word signifies in the *Saxon* Language *Horseman*.

Heniochus, vide *Auriga*.

Henoch, (*Hebr.*) taught or dedicate, *Cains* Son of whom the City *Henoch* was so called; also the Father of *Methushela*.

Henry, the name of seven Emperors of *Germany*, eight Kings of *England*, four Kings of *France*, four Kings of *Castile*. The word comes from the *German* *Einrick*, i. e. Rich, and powerful; or *Herric*, i. e. Rich Lord; or else is contracted from *Honoricus*.

To *Hent*, (old word) to catch.

Hepatic, (*Greek*) belonging to the Liver.

Hephestian Mountains, certain burning Mountains in *Lycia*.

Heptaedrical

Heptaedrical Figure, or *Heptaedron*, a Geometrical Figure consisting of seven sides.

Heptagonal, (*Greek*) belonging to a Heptagon, or Figure of seven Angles.

Heptarchy, (*Greek*) a seven-fold Government, or Government of Seven Men; as that of the Saxon Kings here in England.

Heraclea, a City in the Turkish Dominion, in that part called *Tractus Byzantinus*; also a City of Pontus in Asia the Less; also *Heracilia*, a City of the Kingdom of Tunis in Africa.

Heracitus, an Ephesian Philosopher, called the Weeping Philosopher, because as oft as he beheld the Calamities and unfortunate Accidents hapning in the World, he still fell a weeping. He is said to have been torn in pieces by Dogs, as he lay sleeping in the Sun covered over with Horfe-dung, which he took as a Remedy against the Dropsie.

Herald. See *Harald*.

Herawdes, (*old word*) Feats of Activity.

Herbage, signifies in Common Law, the Fruit of the Earth, provided by Nature for the Cattle: Also the Liberty that a Man hath to feed his Cattel in another Man's Ground, or in the Forest.

Herbigage, or *Herborow*, (*old word*) Lodging.

Herbalist, or *Herbary*, (*Lat.*) One that hath knowledge in the Nature and Temperaments of Herbs.

Herbenger. See *Harbenger*.

Herb Christopher, a kind of Aconite bearing Berries like Beads: It is to be seen only in the Gardens of them that delight in Rarities.

Herb Paris, (*Triphyllus*, *Herba Paris*) an Herb otherwise called *True Love*, or *One Berry*, the Leaves whereof grow like a True-lovers Knot, with a Berry in the midst: It resisteth Poyson, Pestilence, Fevers; cureth Ulcers, Inflammations, and Imposthumes.

Herb Robert, (*Geranium*) a kind of Cranes-bill with reddish Stalks; it helpeth the Stone, stayeth Blood howsoever flowing; it speedily healeth all green Wounds, and old Ulcers.

Herb Two-pence, (*Nummularia*) an Herb of a moderately cold and dry quality.

Herbert, a Proper Name, signifying in Dutch, Bright Lord.

Herbipolis, now called *Wirtzberg*. An Episcopal See in that part of Germany, called the Circle of Franconia.

Hercinia, a Wood in Germany, of a very large extent, both in length and breadth, and abounding with Wild Beasts.

Herculean, belonging to *Hercules*, the chief of which Name was *Hercules*, the Son of Jupiter and *Alcmene*.

Herculean Labours, such as *Hercules* undertook and perform'd; great and dangerous Achievements.

Hercules's Pillars, two Pillars which *Hercules* is said to have set up, the one at Cadix, the other at Ceuta, as the Bounds of the Western World.

Herculeus Morbus, the Falling-sickness.

Herd of Harts, and all manner of Deer; *Herd* of Swine, when in Companies.

Here de Caesar, a certain Epoch or Account, from which the Saracens and Arabians used to compute their number of years, as we do from the Year of our Lord. It was also used in Spain for a great while. The word signifieth as much as, *The Monarchy of Caesar*.

Hereditary, or *Hæreditary*, (*Lat.*) That which passes from Family to Family, or from Person to Person by Right of a Natural Succession. Hereditary Diseases, are such as the Parents had, and have always seiz'd the Children.

Hereditaments, signifie in Common Law, all such things as descend to a Man and his Heirs by way of Inheritance, and fall not within the compass of an Executor, as Chattels do.

Herdelenge, a Term in Hunting for the dressing of a Roe, which is called the undoing of a Boar.

Hereford, the chief City of *Herefordshire*, anciently called *Tresawith*, from the Beech-trees growing thereabout. It was built, as some say, by King Edward the Elder, in that Tract of the Countrey called of old *Ereinuic* or *Archenfeld*, out of the ruine of the ancient *Ariconium*. The Fame of this City was augmented by the Martyrdom of *Ethelbert*, King of *East England*; who going to woo the Daughter of *Offa*, King of the *Mericians*, was here forelaid and murdered by the procurement of *Quendred*, *Offa's* Wife.

Herésie. See *Hæresie*.

Heresiarch, or *Hæresiarch*, (*Greek*) the principal Author of any Herésie, or Sect.

Hereteg, or *Heretogh*, a Leader of an Army, or a Duke; from the Saxon word *Here*, an Army, and *toga*, to draw out.

Herility, (*Lat.*) Masterly-authority.

Heritage, Inheritance by Lot or Succession.

Herlaxton, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, near which was Ploughed up a Brazen Vessel, wherein a Golden Helmet, beset with precious Stones (which was given as a Present to *Catharine* of Spain, Wife to King Henry the Eighth) was found.

Herman. See *Harman*.

Hermaphrodite, (*Greek*) a word compounded of *Hermes*, i. e. Mercury, and *Aphrodite*, i. e. Venus, and signifieth one of both Sexes, Man and Woman. See the Story of *Hermaphroditus* and *Salmacis*, elegantly described in the Fourth Book of *Ovid's Metamorphosis*.

Hermetical, (*Greek*) belonging to Mercury, or to *Hermes Trismegistus*, the great Egyptian Philosopher, who is thought to have lived not long after Moses. It is now a Chymical Word, and used in these Phrases: *Hermetic Science*, the Art of Chymistry. *Hermetic Seal*, is that matter wherewith Chymists stop up the mouths of their Vessels so close, that the most subtile Spirits cannot exhale forth.

Hermitage, a solitary Place, a Dwelling for Hermites, or Persons that devote themselves to a Religious Solitude.

Hermodiaetils, certain Roots like Fingers, but of what Plant is so uncertain, that they are called *Opprobium Herbarsorum*; they are sometimes used in

in Medicines that purge humors from the Joynts and remoter parts of the Body.

Hermotimus, a Native of *Clazomena*, whose Soul, as the tradition goes, used to leave his Body, and wander up and down, bringing him news of things that were done a great way off, his Body lying in the mean while as it were asleep; but at length his enemies finding his Body, burnt it; so that his Soul had no habitation left to return to.

Hernia, properly the falling of the Intestins, Caule, &c. By the Processes of the *Peritonæum* dilated into the Groyn.

Hernious, (*Lat.*) Bursten-bellied.

Hero, a great and illustrious Personage, who though by Nature mortal, was by the People thought to participate of Immortality. For which Reason they rank'd him in the number of the Gods after his death.

Herod, surnamed *Antipater*, a King of the Jews, created by the Roman Senate; who destroyed the Temple built by *Zorobabel*, and erected another more magnificent in its place.

Herodotus, an Historian of *Halicarnassus*, whose Nine Books of History, entituled each by the name of one of the Nine Muses, are extant.

Heroick, or *Heroical*, (*Greek*) noble, lofty, becoming a *Heroe*; whence *Heroick Poem*, that sort of Poem which sets forth the Deeds in War, and all other noble performances of Kings, Princes, and the greatest of Men.

Heroick Verse, that kind of Verse which by the ancient *Greeks* and *Latins* was solely used in their *Heroick Poems*, without any other mixture. It is also called *Hexameter*, as consisting just of six feet all *Dactyls* and *Spondees*, but without any certain order, only in the fifth place a *Dactyl* (sometimes a *Spondee*) but in the sixth place a *Spondee* alway. Of a *Dactyl* in the fifth place take this example.

Eurus ad Auroram Nabathæaque regna recessit.

Of a *Spondee* in the fifth place this.

Ariæque alpes, & nubifer Apenninus.

Heorine, a Woman of a noble Spirit, and excellent virtues.

A *Heron*, a large and wild water Fowl, with a long Neck and a long Bill, that flies high, and feeds upon Fish.

Herophila, the name of the *Erythræan Sibyl*, who having asked *Tarquin* a very great price for her three Books of Prophecies, and being refused it, she burnt two; and afterwards received as much for that one that was left, as she demanded for all the three.

Hertford, *i. e.* the Ford of Harts, the chief Town of *Hertfordshire*, having a Castle upon the River *Lea*, built, as some say, by King *Edward* the Elder, and augmented by *Gislebert de Clare*, who was Earl of this Town in King *Henry* the Seconds days. *Bede* treating of the Synod that was held here in the year 670. calleth it *Herndford*, *i. e.* *Redford*.

Herthus, a goddess worshipped by the ancient *Saxons*, in the same nature as *Tellus* by the *Latins*.

Hesiodus, an ancient Poet of *Ascra*, of whom it is in dispute, whether *Homer* or he were the ancients; besides what we have extant of him, as his *Opera & dies*, *scutum Herculis* & *Theogonis*, there are mentioned of his writing several other works.

Hesione, the Daughter of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*, whom *Hercules* having freed from a great Whale, gave her in marriage to his friend *Telamon*, after he had ransacked *Troy*; because her Father *Laomedon* performed not his promise to him.

To *Hesitate*, to be uncertain and irresolute, to be at a loss what to say or do.

Hesperian Gardens, places which as the Poets feign'd had Trees that bore Golden Apples, which were kept by an always waking Dragon.

Hesperus, the name given to the Evening Star.

Hesperides, certain Islands in the *Atlantick Ocean*, much celebrated by the ancients both Poets and others; but which and where they were, is hard to determine. Some think they were those ten Islands over against *Cape Verd*, which the Dutch now call *Salz Inseln*, the chief whereof is *S. Jago*, a Colony of the *Portugeses*.

Hests, (*old word*) Commands or Decrees:

Hete, (*old word*) Promised.

Heteroclitics, in Grammar, are those sort of Nouns which are either defective or redundant, at least differ some way or other in their manner of declining from the common sort; as Verbs that so vary, are called *Anomalous*.

Heterodox, (*Greek*) being of another opinion or judgment, than what is generally received.

Heterogeneal, (*Greek*) being of different kind and name.

Heth, (*Hebr.*) Fear or astonied, *Canaan's* Brother, of whom came the *Hittites*.

Heteroscians, (*Greek*) people that live between the Equator and the two Tropicks, in the temperate Zone, who have their Shadows cast on the one side and the other.

Hetruria, a Country of *Italy*, otherwise called *Tuscia*, or *Tuscany*, the People whereof were in ancient times much given to soothsaying; it reacheth from *Macra* to *Tyber*. It is now under a Monarchical Government of a Prince, who is commonly stiled the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*.

To *Hette*, (*old word*) to commit or dedicate *Heveningham*, a Town in *Suffolk*, which gave name and residence to an ancient Family, commonly contracted into *Henningham*.

Hew, (*old word*) colour.

Hewmond (*old word*) shining.

Hexachord, an Interval in Musick, called a Sixth.

Hexaedron, a Geometrical figure consisting of six sides.

Hexagonal, (*Greek*) belonging to a Hexagon, or Geometrical figure having six angles or corners.

Hexameter Verse, (*Greek*) a Verse consisting of six feet; it is otherwise called a *Heroick Verse*, because

because it is used in Heroick Poems. See *Heroick Verse*.

Hexaptote, (Greek) a Noun declined with six Cases.

Hexastick, (Greek) a Stanza, consisting of six Verses.

Hexis, a Habit, or Habitude of Body.

Heydelberg, a City of Germany, in the Territory of the Prince Elector Palatine, so called from the Dutch words *heyde*, i. e. sweet Broom and *Berg*, i. e. a Hill.

Hezekiah, or *Hizkiah*, (Hebr.) a pious King of Judah, who obtained by Prayer, Victory against Sennacherib King of the Assyrians, made great Reformation in the Temple, and had his life prolonged after a sickness unto death.

H. I.

Hibernia, a fair Island lying on the Western part of Britain: It is now called *Ireland*.

Hibride, a Mongrel, or a Creature of a mixt Generation.

Hichel, or *Hatchel*, an Instrument to kemb Hemp, or Flax withal.

Hickway, a certain Bird, otherwise called a Wood-pecker, or Wryneck.

Hidage, a certain Tax, which upon extraordinary occasions used to be paid for every hide of Land.

Hide-bound, a disease in cattle, when the skin cleaveth to their sides. In Agriculture, it is a disease whereunto Trees, in like manner, by the cleaving of the Bark, are subject. And metaphorically, it is applied to a close fitted miserly Fellow.

Hide of Land, (from the Dutch word *heyde*, i. e. A wild Field; also Heath and Broom) signifieth in Law, such a quantity of Land as may be Ploughed with one Plough in a year, which according to some mens accounts, is about a hundred Acres; eight Hides, being a Knights Fee.

Hide and Gain, the same as Gainage.

Hide, a kind of Sanctuary, or hiding place.

Hideous, monstrous terrible to the sight.

Hidroticks, Medicines provoking sweat.

Hiera picra, a purging electuary invented by Galen, the Basis of which is Aloes.

Hierarchy, (Greek) a Spiritual Government; also the holy Order of Angels, which consisteth of nine degrees, Seraphims, Cherubims, Thrones, Dominations, Principalities, Powers, Vertues, Arch-Angels, and Angels.

Hieratick Paper, fine Paper, dedicated to Religious uses.

Hieroglyphicks, certain mysterious Characters or Images, used among the ancient Egyptians, whereby holy Sentences were expressed.

Hierograms, (Greek) sacred Writings.

Hierographer, a Writer of Divine things.

Hierome, or *Hieronymus*, the name of one of the ancient Fathers, the word signifying in Greek Holy Name.

Hieronimians, a certain order of Monks, instituted by S. Jerome. There were also certain Her-

mites so called, whose Order was founded in the year 1365. by one Granel of Florence.

Hierosolyme, the famous City of Judea, vulgarly called *Jerusalem*.

High-crested, (A term in Archery.) See *Shoulder-head*.

High-rigged. (A term in Archery.) See *Shoulder-head*.

Hight, (old word) named.

Higra, the Rage and Fury of the Waves of Severn below Gloucester.

Hilarity, (Lat.) chearfulness, or mirth.

Hilary term. See *Term*.

Hildebert, the proper name of a Man, signifying in Dutch, Famous Lord.

Hilkiah, (Hebr.) The Lords gentleness, the Father of King Eliakim; also the name of several persons in holy Scripture.

To *Himble*, an old Saxon word, signifying to halt or go lame.

Hin, a certain Hebrew measure; containing twelve Sextaries or Logins; each Sextary or Login containing about the quantity of a Roman Pint.

Hine or *Hinde*, is commonly used for a Servant at Husbandry; also *Hinde* is a term in Hunting for a Beast of the Forest the first year.

Hippace, a kind of Cheese made of Mares Milk.

Hipparchus, a Tyrant of Athens, who succeeded Pisistratus; and having deflowred a Virgin, Harmodius and Aristogeiton conspired against him, and slew him.

Hippiades, (Greek) Images representing Women on Horsback.

Hippias, a Philosopher of Elca, the Disciple of Hegesidemus. He held content of mind to be the *Summum Bonum*.

Hippocentaur. See *Centaur*.

Hippocras, a kind of artificial Wine compounded of Sack, and several sorts of Spices.

Hippocrates Bag, a Bag made of white Cotton, like a Sugar Loaf, pointed at Bottom. A term used in Chymistry.

Hippocrates, a famous Phylician of the Island of Coos; he lived one hundred and four years, and was had in great honour by Artaxerxes, King of Persia.

Hippocrene, a Fountain of Bœotia, sacred to the Muses.

Hippodrom, (Greek) a place for Tilting, or Hors-racing.

Hippolytus, the Son of Theseus and Hippolite, torn in pieces by the wild Horses that drew his Chariot, and restored to life by Esculapius.

Hippomachy, (Greek) a fighting on Horsback.

Hippomanes, a famous Poison among the Ancients, being one of the main Ingredients that were put into the Composition of amorous Philters.

Hippomenes, who because he could not abstain from lying with his Wife in the Temple of Cibele, was turned into a Lion, and she into a Lioness.

Hippon, the name of a City of Africa, whereof St. Austin was Bishop.

Hippophæston,

Hippophaston, (Greek) an Herb growing upon the Fullers Thorn, good for the Falling-sickness,

Hipsicratea, the Wife of *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus*, who loved her Husband so much, that she followed him in all Dangers and Extremities.

Hircania, one of the three chief Provinces of the most Easterly part of *Persia*; the other two being *Ariana* and *Drangiana*. This Province is divided into two lesser Regions, *Margiana*, whose principal City is *Antiochia Margiana*, and *Bactria*, whose chiefest Cities are *Bactria* and *Ebusmi*.

Hircine, (Lat.) belonging to a Goat.

Hirculation, (Lat.) a certain Disease in a Vine, which causeth it to bear no fruit.

Hircur, the Left-shoulder of *Auriga*.

Hirsute, (Lat.) rough, bristly, full of hair.

Hispalis, the chief City of *Andalusia*, a Province of that part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*. It is situate upon the River *Bætis*, and is now called *Sevil*.

Hispaniola, or *Little Spain*, as (*Columbus* named it) is, if not the largest, yet the fairest and goodliest of all the *American* Islands, called by the Natives anciently *Hayti*.

Hispania, the Kingdom of *Spain*, anciently divided into *Bætica*, now called *Granada*; *Lusitania*, now *Portugal*; and *Taraceneusis* which contains the Kingdom of *Arragon*, and part of *Castile*.

Hispid, (Lat.) having rough Hairs or Bristles.

History, a Description, or Relation of Things, as they are, or of Actions as they did pass. Apply'd to inanimate things, as a History of Plants, Minerals, Natural Things, &c.

Historiographer, (Greek) a Writer of Histories, a Historian.

Historiology, (Greek) a Historical Discourse.

Histria. See *Istria*.

Histrion, a Player of Farces, a Buffoon.

Histrionical, (Lat.) belonging to a *Histrion*, or Stage-player.

To *Hitch*, in Navigation is to catch hold of any thing with a Rope, or with a Hook.

Hithe, (Sax.) a little Haven to Land Wares out of Boats. Whence *Queen-bithe*, i. e. Queens Port or Haven.

H. L.

Hlaford or *Laford*, (Sax.) a Lord.

Hleafdian or *Leafdian*, (Sax.) a Lady.

H. O.

Hoan, (from the old Saxon word *Hæn*, a stone) a fine Whetstone.

Hob, (old word) a Clown.

Hobby, a kind of Hawk, called in Latin *Alaudarius*; also a little Irish Nag, Lat. *Asturco*.

Hoblers, certain Irish Knights, which used to serve upon Hobbies.

Hock-tide, (Dutch *Hoogh-tijd*, a High time, Latin *Fugalia*) a certain Festival celebrated anciently by the English on the Monday and Tues-

day sevennight after *Easter* week, in Memory of the sudden Death of *Hardycanute*, and with him the Downfall of the Danes.

Hocus-pocus, a made Word, signifying a Jugler a shewer of Tricks by *Legier de main*, or sleight of hand.

Hodoy, (Persian) God, a word often used by the Turks.

A *Hodge-podge*, or *Hotch-pot*, or *Hachee*, or Flesh cut to Pieces, and sodden together with Herbs; also a Law Term, signifying a Commixtion, or putting together of Land, for the better Division of it.

Hodgee, (Persian) a Priest or Holy Man among the Persians.

Hodiernal, (Lat.) belonging to the present Day, or Time.

Hogan Mogan, (Dutch) High and Mighty, a Title generally attributed to the Estates of the United Provinces of the Neatherlands.

Hogenbine, in Common Law is, he that cometh to a House guest-wise, and lieth there the third Night; after which he is accounted one of the Family.

Hogi, Transcribers of Books among the Turks, to whom Printing is forbid.

Hogoo, a Word vulgarly used for a high Savor or Taste; it cometh from the French word *Haut-goust*.

Hogs-head, a Measure of Wine containing the fourth part of a Tun.

A *Hogsteer*, a wild Boar of three years old.

Hoker, (old word) peevishness; and *Hokerly* frowardly,

Hold, (a term in Hunting.) See *Covert*.

Hold off, a Term in Navigation, is when the Seamen heave the Cable at the Capstern, if it be great and stiff, it surges and slips back, unless they keep it close to the Whelps, and then they either hold it fast with Nippers, or bring it to the Jear-Capstern.

Holland, one of the three parts, into which *Lincolnshire* is divided; from which, the Earl of *Holland*, deriveth his Title; the other two are called *Kesteven* and *Lindsey*. Also one of the seven United Provinces of the Neatherlands divided into *North Holland* and *South Holland*.

Holly-tree, called in Latin *Aquifolium*, or *Agri-folium*. A Plant which is green both Winter and Summer, and therefore in great Request about *Chrismas* time, together with Ivy, for the bedecking of Windows.

Holm, (Ilex.) a sort of Oak.

Holocaust, (Greek) a Sacrifice which is wholly consum'd upon the Altar.

Holometer, a Mathematical Instrument for the easie measuring of any thing whatever, invented by *Abel Tull*.

Holfatia, quasi *Holt Saffia*, i. e. Woody Germany. *Holtz*, signifying in Dutch Wood. It is the Countrey of Germany, vulgarly called *Holstein*, being under a Sovereign Duke.

Holyhocks, (*Malva Hortensis*) a kind of Mal-lows with beautiful Flowers of several Colours, both single and double.

Holyrose, (*Cistus*, *Rosa Sylvatica*) a Plant with

Ccc

Leaves

Leaves almost like Sage, but whiter; the Flowers whereof fall presently after they are blown.

Holy Thistle, a very wholesome Root, called in Latin *Carduus Benedictus*.

Homage, that Reverence, Respect, and Submission which is owing to a King, a Master, or a Superior. Likewise the Oath that a Vassal, or Tenant sweareth to his Lord; also a Jury of a Court Baron, consisting of such as owe Homage to the Lord of the Fee.

Homage Ancestrel, where a Man and his Ancestors have held their Land of the Lord by Homage time out of mind.

Hombre, (Spanish a Man) a Spanish Game at Cards, so called, because who ever hath the better in the Game, saith *Jo soy l' hombre*, i. e. I am the Man.

Homer, a famous Greek Poet, called at first *Melesigenes*, because he was born by the River Melete. He writ a Poem concerning the Wars of Troy, which was called *Ilias*; and another of the Travels of *Ulysses*, called *Odysses*.

Homesoken, or *Hamsoken*, an Immunity from an amercement for entering into Houses violently, and without licence. It cometh from the Dutch words, *heym* a House, and *soken* Liberty.

Homicide, (Lat.) Man-slaughter, or Murder.

Homily, (Greek) a Sermon, or Exhortation made to the People, and afterwards printed for the Instruction of Private Families.

Homocentric, having the same or a like Center.

Homœomery, (Greek) a likeness of Parts.

Homœon, (Greek) a Rhetorical Figure wherein some certain similitude of any thing is collected from the parts thereof, as *Ving*.

Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora tenebat.

Homœoptoton, (Greek) a falling out alike, a Rhetorical Figure, or Exornation, wherein divers Clauses end with like Cases; as, *Labor in negotiis, Fortitudo in periculis, Industria in agendo, Celeritas in consiciendo, &c.*

Homœoteleuton, (Greek) ending alike, a figure wherein divers members of a sentence end alike; as, *He is an eloquent man who can invent wittily, remember perfectly, dispose orderly, figure diversly, pronounce aptly, confirm strongly, and conclude directly.*

Homogeneal, or *Homogeneous*, (Greek) being of one and the same Nature and Kind.

Homologal, agreeable or alike to one another.

Homologation, the Publishing of a judicial Act, to make it more valid and strong.

Homology, (Greek) a confessing, or agreeing.

Homonymous, (Greek) things of several Natures, yet having the same Name; a term in Logick. See *Equivocal*.

Honduras, a City of *Gnatimala*, a Province of Northern America.

Honest, He that merits Esteem and Praise for being just and reasonable according to good Manners.

Honesty, purity of Manners.

Honycombed, in the Art of Gunnery, is when a Piece is ill cast, overmuch worn and rugged within.

Honyfuckle, (*Periclymenum Caprifolium*) a kind of Flower, otherwise called a Woodbind.

Honi soit qui mal y pense, (French) the Motto of the Garter, signifying in English, *Blame be to him who thinketh ill*.

Honour, The Testimony of Esteem or Submission which one man pays to another by his Word or by his Actions. Or to speak more generally, Honour is that Esteem which is due to Vertue and Merit.

Honour, in Common Law, is taken for the more noble sort of Seignoury.

Honour-point, in Heraldry, is the upper part of an Escutcheon next to the Chief, it being immediately above the Fesse-point, that is to say, between the Chief and the Fesse-point.

Honourable Amends, (French) and often met with in History, is an infamous Punishment when an Offender is delivered over to the Hangman, who strips him to his Shirt, and after he has put a Rope about his Neck, with a wax Taper in his Hand, leads him to the Court, or before the next Church, where he is bound to beg Pardon of God, the King, and the Court, for the Offence he has committed.

Honorary, (Lat.) done, or conferred upon any one in Token of Honor.

Honorius, the Name of one of the Roman Emperors, the Son of *Theodosius*, the first, who divided the Empire between his two Sons, assigning to *Arcadius* the Eastern Part, to *Theodosius* the Western Part.

Honey-moon, an Expression commonly applied to new married People, who loving violently at first, soon cool in their Affections.

Hooks of a Ship, those forked Timbers which are placed upright on the Keel, both in the Rake and Run of the Ship.

Hoankeawr, (Pers.) a Title of the Grand Signiors; signifying a Man of Blood, or one that causeth Blood, but used for a King.

Hoord, or *Hord*, a Tribe, Clan, or distinct Company among the Tartars.

Hope Castle, a Castle in *Flintshire*, to which King Edward the First retired, when the Welshmen set upon him unawares; it is near *Caerygule Castle*.

Hopbas, a River that flows by *Haliartus*, a City of *Bœotia*, formerly called *Isomantus*.

Hoplochrysm, (Greek) the anointing of Weapons with the Weapon-salve, which is a certain Ointment applied to a Sword or other Weapon, for the curing of any wound made by the said Sword or Weapon.

Hops, (Lat.) *Lupulus*, a sort of Plant which runs up upon Poles, and is chiefly used by Brewers for preserving of Beer, and Dyers for some sort of Tinctures.

Hoqueton, (French) a kind of short Coat without sleeves.

Hora, or the Hours; they were feigned by the Poets to be certain Goddesses, the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Themis*.

Horary, (Lat.) hourly, belonging to the hours.

Horatius Flaccus, a famous Lyrick Poet of *Venusium*, who was in high favor with *Augustus* and *Mecenas*.

Hord, (Lat.) a Cow great with Calf. Also see *Hoord*.

Horismos,

Horismos, (Greek) Definition, a defining of any thing to advantage, yet not against the common opinion. As, *The Labour of Virtue, is the true Exercise of Pleasure.*

Horizontal, (Greek) belonging to the Horizon, i. e. That Circle which divides the upper Hemisphere, or so much of the Heaven as we can see round about us, from the lower Hemisphere, or so much of the Heavens as is hid from our sight, There is the Natural Horizon and the Mathematical Horizon. The first is the Natural Horizon, already describ'd. The second is a great Circle which divides that part of the Heaven which we call above us, from that which is counted under us, precisely into two equal parts; whose Poles are the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, and in which Circle the vertical Points are numbred: Besides that our Days and Nights are measured by it. For while the Sun is above the Horizon it is Day; when under it, Night.

Horizontal Line, any Line drawn parallel to the Horizon on a plain or dial.

Horizontal Projection, a Projection of the Sphere in Arches of Circles, called *Stereographic*, wherein the Sphere is press'd into the plain of the Horizon and the Meridians and Parallels of the Sphere projected thereon.

Hornbeam, (*Carpinus*) a Tree whose Wood is very hard, and fit for Fewel.

A *Hornet* a kind of Insect called in *Latin* *Craebro*, which useth to infest Horses and other Creatures, and is ingendred of the Carcases of dead Horses.

Horngeld, a Tax within the Forest to be paid for horned Beasts; it comes from Horn, and the Dutch word *Gelben*, i. e. To pay.

Horodix, (Greek) a kind of Dial or Instrument to shew how the hours pass away.

Horological, (Greek) belonging to a *Horologe*, i. e. An Hour-glass, Clock, or Dial.

Horologigraphy, the Art of making or treating of Clocks, Dials, and other Instruments to tell the time of the Day.

Horometry, the Art of measuring or dividing Hours, and keeping Account of Time.

Horoscope, (Greek) a diligent marking of hours; also so much of the Firmament as riseth every hour exactly from the East; also that Celestial Figure or Scheme containing the twelve Houses, wherein is set down the Disposition of the Heaven and the Stars at a certain Moment, in order to make Predictions. It is also a Mathematical Instrument, made in form of a planisphere, invented by *John Paduanus*.

Horror, (Lat.) A suddain Passion of the Soul which causes the whole body to tremble; which causes it to be afraid of some hurtful and terrible Object. Also a violent aversion or hatred for certain Things. Whence *Horrible*, that causes a great Dread or Aversion; and sometimes signifieth excessive; such a one has been at a horrible Expende.

Horse de son fee, an exception to avoid an Action for Rent issuing out of certain Land, by him who pretends to be the Lord, or for some Custom or Services. For if he can justify that the Land is

without the compass of his Fee, the Action falls.

Horse, in Navigation is a Rope fastned to the Foremast Shrouds and Spritsail Sheets, to keep the Sheets clear off the Anchor-floors.

Hors-beal, a kind of Herb otherwise called *Elecampane*.

Hors-tail, (Lat.) *Cauda Equina*, or *Equisetum*, a Saturnine Herb, good for healing inward wounds or ulcers.

Hortation, (Lat.) an exhorting, or perswading to any thing.

Hortensia, the Daughter of *Hortensius*; she so pleaded her cause before the *Triumviri*, *M. Antony*, *Octavius*, and *Lepidus*; that the great Tax was taken off, which they had laid upon the people.

Hortolan, a little but delicious Bird, less than a Lark, that feeds upon Millet; and many times bursts it with Fat.

Hortyard, a Garden-yard, haply the same with Orchard.

Hosanna, an Hebrew word, signifying, *Save I beseech thee*, being a solemn acclamation used by the Jews in their Feasts of Tabernacles.

Hospitallers, an Order of Knights, first founded at *Jerusalem*, and called *Hospitallers*, for that they built an Hospital at *Jerusalem*, for the Entertainment of all such as came to visit the Holy Places, and guarded and protected such Pilgrims in their Journeys.

Hostage, (French) a pledge left in War for performance of Covenants.

Hosteler, in *Latin* *Hospes*, or *Hostellarius*; a Keeper of an Hostery or Inn; an Host.

Hostility, (Lat.) hatred or enmity.

Hotch-pot: See *Hodge-podge*.

Hoten, (old word) called.

Hounds, in Navigation, are holes in the Cheeks of the Mast, wherein the Ties run to hoise the Yards.

Hounds tongue, (Greek *Cynoglossum*) an Herb whose Leaves are like the Tongue, and smell like the Piss of an Hound: The Root is used both in Pills and Decoctions, to stay all sharp and thin defluctions of Rheum from the Head into the Eyes or Nose, or upon the Stomach or Lungs.

Houp. See *Lapwing*.

Hour Circle, is part of the furniture of a Globe being a Brazen Circle fitted to the Meridian, whose Center is the Pole of the World, divided into 24 hours which in a Revolution of the Globe are all pointed at with an Index for that purpose fitted on the Axis of the Globe.

Housage, a Fee that a Carrier, or any one pays for setting up any stuff in a house,

House, a Word the Signification of which is commonly known.

House, in Astrology, is the Twelfth Part of the Zodiack, being divided into twelve equal parts.

Hous-bote, Estovers out of the Lords Wood, to uphold a Tenement or House, from House, and the Dutch word *Botc*, a making good. See *Estovers*.

Housleek, or *Sengreen*, (Lat.) *Majus Sedum*, *Sempervivum*, and *Barba Jovis*, an Herb growing

commonly on Walls and House-sides, with broadish thick Leaves pointed at the End; the Juice hereof is good in hot Agues, all hot Inflammations and *S. Antonies* fire. It is also called *Aygreen* answerable to the *Latin Sempervivum*.

Houffes, Coverings for the Cruppers of Horses.

Howel, a *British* surname, signifying Sound or Whole. Some derive it from *Helins*, Sunbright.

The *Howld of a Ship*, the Room between the Keelson and lower Decks.

The *Hownds*, the holes of the Cheeks fastned to the Head of the Masts.

To *Howsel*, to administer the Sacrament to one that lieth on his Death-bed.

House-in, is when a Ship after she is past the Breadth of her Bearing, is brought in narrow to her upper works.

Hozing of the Dogs. See *Expeditating*.

Hoy, (*Celox*) a sort of swift sailing, but high built Vessel.

H. U.

Hubba, the name of a *Danish* Captain who in old times invaded this Island.

Hue and Cry, in Common Law is a Pursuit of one having committed Felony by the Highway, by describing the Party, and giving notice to several Constables from one Town to another.

Hugh, (*Hugo*) the proper name of a Man, signifying Comfort. Of this Name was one ancient King of *France*, surnamed *Capet*.

Hugenots, a Name which used to be given in Derision to those of the reformed Religion in *France*. So called from a Hobgoblin called King *Hugon*, who was said to walk by Night at *Tours*, where the Name was first given 'em, because they used to meet in the Night time, for the Exercise of their Devotion.

Huise, or *Huke*, (*Dutch*) a kind of Mantle worn by the Women in *Holland*.

Hulk, a kind of great and broad Ship.

Hull, a Town in *Yorkshire*, situate upon the River *Hull*, anciently called *Kingston* (q. *Kings-Town*) upon *Hull*. It being built by King *Edward*, the First, and beautified with fair Buildings by *Michael de la Pool*, Earl of *Suffolk*. This Town is very well accomodated for Ships and Merchandise.

Hull, in Navigation, is taken for the Body of a Ship without Masts, Sails, or Yards.

Hulling, is when a Ship at Sea hath taken in all her Sails in calm Weather.

Hullock, in Navigation, a piece of the Mizen or some other Sail, part opened, to keep the Ships head to the Sea.

Hulfred (old word) hidden.

Humanity, (*Lat.*) the Nature and Condition of Man; also, Gentleness, Mildness, Affability, Curtesy, and Urbanity, are the Species of Humanity.

To *Humanize*, to make gentle, tractable, and familiar.

Humane, or Courteous signs, are *Gemini*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Aquarius*.

Humber, a great River (or rather an Arm of the Sea) in *Yorkshire*.

Humbird, a Bird frequent in *New England*, and some other of those parts. It is no bigger than a Hornet, yet hath all the dimensions of a Bird; and for Colour, is as glorious as the Rainbow, and makes a humming Noise like an Humble Bee, whence it is so called.

Humble, submissive, respectful, without Pride or Haughtiness.

Humectatin, (*Lat.*) a moistning. In Chymistry it is a softning of hard Bodies, by the sprinkling of moisture on them. It is otherwise called *Irrigation*.

Humeral Muscle, the Muscle that moves the Arm at the upper End.

Humid, moist, said of Bodies, whose Parts are watry, fluid, and in Motion.

Humidity, Moisture.

Humiliates, a certain Religious Order of Men, so called from *Humiliare Latin*, to humble or bring low; because they led very strict, or mortified lives; they were instituted in the year 1166.

Humility, is a Vertue contrary to Pride and Superbness, which enclines us to Submission, and to carry our selves lowly before our Superiors and those to whom we would give Respect. Moreover it is an inward Vertue that causes us to annihilate our selves before the Grandeurs of God, and to love and bear with Injuries, Affronts, and Persecutions for the Love of God.

Humility, otherwise called *Simplicity*, a sort of Bird in *New England*; the smaller sort whereof, are no bigger than a Kite. It is most properly called the *Simplicity*, because immediately the surviving of them, pitch upon the place where the others were killed before.

Humorist, (*Lat.*) one that is fantastick, or full of humors.

Humor, (*Lat.*) moisture; also a Mans Fanisie, or Disposition. The three general Humors that wash the whole Body, are Blood, the Lympha, and the Nervous juice: Besides which there are several particular Humors, as Chyle, Bilis, Pancreatick Juice, Seed, &c.

Humfrey, or *Humfred*, the proper Name of a Man, signifying in *Dutch*, House-peace.

Hundred, a part of a Shire consisting of Ten Tithings, each Tithing consisting of Ten Households, called in *Latin Decenna*.

Hundreders, Men empannelled of a Jury upon any Controversie of Land, dwelling within the Hundred where the Land lieth.

Hundrelagh, the Hundred-Court, from which all the Officers of the Kings Forest were freed.

Hungaria, the Kingdom of *Hungary*, divided into two parts by the River *Danubius*. It was anciently called *Pannonia*.

Hunnes, a People of *Scythia*, who in the time of the Emperor *Valentinian*, overrun all *Italy*, and *Gallia*; but at last overcome by the Prayers of Pope *Leo*, they retired themselves into *Hungary*.

Hunting

Huntington, the chief Town in *Huntingtonshire*, in the Publick Seal called *Huntersdune*, i. e. The Hill of Hunters, alluding to which Name, *Leland* calls it in *Latin Venantodunum*. Near unto the Bridge is to be seen yet the Plot of a Castle built by King *Edward* the Elder, in the Year 917. and by King *Henry* the Second demolished, to put an end to the Contention which the *Scotishmen* and the *S. Lizes* had so often had about it.

Hurle bats, or *Whirle bats*, a Game or Exercise used among the Ancients, called in *Latin Castus*.

Hurlers, certain great stones in *Cornwal*, which the People thereabouts perswade themselves to have been in times past Men transformed into Stones, for profaning the Sabbath-Day, with hurling of the Ball.

Hurleth, (old word) maketh a noise.

Hurricane, a violent Storm of Wind which happens oft-times in *Jamaica*, and some other parts of the *West Indies*, in the Months of *September* and *October*; which makes very great Havock and Devastation of Trees, Houses, and all that comes in its way.

Hurts, or *Heurts*, certain round Figures in Heraldry, always blew, resembling Hurtle-berries, and born by the Family of the *Baskervills*.

Husares, *Hungarian* Horsemen; so called from the general Cry they make at the first Charge of the Horse, *Husa*.

Husreales, a Name given in ancient times to those that were Gatherers of the *Danish* Tribute.

Husfastene, in some of the Statues is taken for him that holdeth House and Land.

Hustings, a Court of Common Pleas held before the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, and it is the highest Court they have; for that Error and Attaint lies there of a Judgment or false Verdict in the Sheriff's Court.

H. Y.

Hyacinthus, a Youth beloved, and accidentally kill'd by *Apollo*; which Mischance *Apollo* lamenting, turned him into a Flower called a Jacinth, vulgarly, Crow-toes. There is also a Precious Stone called a Hyacinth, or Jacinth, being of a Violet Colour.

Hyades, Seven Stars in the Head of the Bull, that always bring Rain, by the Poets said to be the Daughters of *Atlas*.

Hyaloides, the Vitrous Humour of the Eye, contained within the Nettles and Uveous Parts.

Hybernal, (Lat.) belonging to the Winter-season.

Hybla, a Mountain of *Sicily*, famous for its Bees, and for the abundance of Thyme which grew there.

Hydatides, little watery Bladders in the Liver and Spleen, or some other Bowel, common to Hydropical Persons. Also an increase of Fat about the Eye-lids.

Hydra, a monstrous Serpent bred in the Lake of *Lerna*, feigned to have a hundred Heads, slain, by *Hercules*, and afterwards placed among the Stars. It is one of the Southern Constellations

and consists of twenty five Stars, besides two unformed.

Hydragogy, (Greek) a conveying of Water by Furrows and Trenches, from one place to another. *Hydragogues* are Medicines that are prepared to draw forth the Water from any Hydropical parts by Fermentation and Precipitation.

Hydrargyre, (Greek) A Name which the Chymists give to Mercury.

Hydraulicks, (Greek) an Art which teaches how to convey Water, and the ways to raise it. Also a kind of Organ among the Ancients, into the Pipes of which the fall of Water forced the Wind.

Hydrogonon, (Greek) a Purge good against watery Humours.

Hydrography, (Greek) an Art that teaches the Description and Measure of the Sea or great Waters. The Science that teaches the Art of Sailing.

Hydrokele, a swelling of the outermost skin of the Cods, proceeding from a watery Humour.

Hydromancy, (Greek) a Divination by Waters.

Hydromel, (Greek) a sort of Drink made of Honey, by some called *Metbeglin*.

Hydrophoby, (Greek) a certain Disease caused by Melancholy, which causeth in those that are affected with it, an extream dread of Waters.

Hydropick, (Greek) troubled with the Dropsie. Which is a waterish Distemper occasioned by a Serous Humour getting between the Skin and the Flesh, and causing the part so affected to swell.

Hydroscope, (Greek) a certain Instrument of late Invention, for the discerning of the Watry Volatil Streams in the Air.

Hyemal, (Lat.) bleak, or winterly.

Hyena, or *Hyana*, a Wild Beast, which is said to be Male one Year, and Female another, and to counterfeit Humane Voice.

Hygroscope, (Greek) an Instrument for discovering the Drought or Moisture of the Air.

Hyleg, is that Planet or part of Heaven, whereby being directed by his or its Disgression, we judge of the Life or State of a Person.

Hylegiacal Places, are such as when a Planet happens to be posited therein, it may be said to be *Hyleg*, or fit to have the Government of Life attributed to it. Which Places are reckon'd to be Five. The Ascendant, the Mid-heaven, the 7th, 9th, and 11th House.

Hymen, or *Hymeneus*, Son of *Bacchus* and *Venus*, he was the first that instituted Marriage, and therefore by some called the God of Marriage. He hath that Name from a thin skin (called in *Greek Hymen*) which is within the Secret Parts of a Woman, and is said to be a Note of Virginity.

Hymne, (Greek) a Spiritual Song, or Psalm sung to the Praise of God.

Hyothyroides, (Greek) one of the two Muscles which lift up the Larynx.

Hypallage, (Greek) a certain Figure wherein the order of Words is contrary to the meaning of them in Construction; as, *Dare Classibus Astris*.

Hyperbaton,

Hyperbaton, a Rhetorical Figure, being a transposing of words very different from the Order of Grammatical Construction.

Hyperbole, a curved Figure used in solid Geometry.

Hyperbolical, (Greek) spoken by way of *Hyperbole*, which is a Figure wherein an Expression goes beyond Truth, either by way of Excess or Diminution; as, *Qui candore nives antiret, cursibus auras*. Also a Term in Geometry, being a certain crooked Line proceeding from the cutting of a Cone or Cylinder.

Hyperboreans, a certain Northern People; some say dwelling under the North Pole; others say, they are a People of *Scythia*.

Hypercathartica, (Greek) Purges, that work too violently on the Body.

Hyperdiffyllable, a word consisting of more than two Syllables, as *Hirundo*.

Hyperion, the Son of *Cælus*, and Brother of *Saturn*; thought by some to be the first that found out the Motion of the Stars, and is oft-times mentioned in Poetry for the same with the Sun.

Hypermeter, (Greek) a Verse that hath a Syllable above its ordinary measure.

Hyperphysical, (Greek) supernatural.

Hyperthyron, that which is above the Gate, being a large Table upon Doric Gates in the manner of a Frise.

Hypethre, signifies a Building, whose Inside is exposed to the Rain and open Air. The Ancients so call'd all Temples that had no Roof.

Hypben, (Greek) a little Stroke between two Words or Syllables, as a Note of *Continuation*, and is used, either when two Words are joined together, for the more Conciseness of Expression, as *Self-interest*; or when one part of a Word concludes the former Line, and the other begins the next.

Hypocaust, (Greek) a subterranean Place, wherein there was a Furnace, which served to heat the Baths of the Ancients.

Hypocistis, (Greek) an Excrescence of the Plant *Cistus*, as *Mistleto* grows upon the Oak, the Juice whereof stayeth Fluxes.

Hypocondriacal, (Greek) subject to Melancholy, because under the *Hypocondria*, or sides of the upper part of the Belly, lie the Liver and Spleen, which are the Seat of Melancholy.

Hypochondrium, the upper part of the *Abdomen* under the Cartilages of the Chest.

Hypochyma, a depraved Sight, whereby Gnats, Cobwebs, little Clouds, or the like, seem to swim before the Eyes.

Hypocrisis, (Greek) a feigning or dissembling: a Rhetorical Figure called by *Julius Ruffinianus*, by a Latin name *Pronunciatio*. See *Pronunciatio*.

Hypocritical, (Greek) belonging to a Hypocrite, which properly signifies an Actor, or one that personates others in Comedies, and Tragedies: But generally it is taken for a Dissembler, or one that makes a false shew of Piety or Virtue.

Hypogastrick, (Greek) belonging to the *Hypogastrium*, or outermost part of the *Abdomen*

between the *Hypucondria's* and the Navel.

Hypogeon, (Greek) a great Inflammation of the Eyes with swellings. Also in Astrology the 4th House, or *Imum Cæli*.

Hypoglottian Medicines, (Greek) Medicines that are to lie under the Tongue and melt, to take away the roughness of the Larynx.

Hypomone, (Greek) a Figure in Rhetorick. See *Paradoxon*.

Hypostasis, Subsistence, Personality.

Hypostatical, (Greek) belonging to a *Hypostasis*, or Personal Subsistence, hid in the Mystery of the Incarnation, to signify the Union of the Humane Nature with the Divine.

Hypothenusal Line, a term in Geometry; it is that side of a right angled Triangle, which is subtended, or opposite to the right Angle.

Hypothesis, a Supposition or Sentence laid down and taken for granted for Argument's sake.

Hypothetical, (Greek) belonging to a *Hypothesis*, i. e. Supposition; also a Hypothetical Syllogism in Logick, is that which begins with a Conditional Conjunction; If he be a Man, he is a Creature.

Hypophora, a Rhetorical Figure, being a Branch of the Figure *Prolepsis*. See *Prolepsis*.

Hypotyposis, (Greek) a Figure in Rhetorick, which by a most lively Description represents, as it were, in a Picture set before the Eye, any thing or person; as the Description of a Tempest in *Virgil*, the representation of Luxury in *Spencer's* Description of the Bour of Bliss.

Hypsioglossum, (Greek) the Muscle which draws the Tongue inward, when contracted.

Hyrkania. See *Hircania*.

Hyrse, a kind of Plant, otherwise called Millet.

Hyspaan, a City of *Persia*, formerly called *Hecatompolis*, from its hundred Gates, being a Days Journey in compass.

Hyssope, (Lat. *Hyssopus*) an Herb of *Jupiter*, of temperature hot and dry in the third degree, and of a cleansing quality.

Hysterical, (Greek) belonging to the Womb; whence *Hysterical* Passion is a certain Disease in Women, commonly called Fits of the Mother; occasioned by Vapours violently arising from those parts.

Hysteron Proteron, (Greek) a preposterous manner of speaking or writing, expressing that first which should be last.

Hytenia, a part of *Attica*, formerly called *Tetrapolis*, because it had four chief Cities, *Probalynthus*, *Oenoe*, *Tricorythus*, and *Marathon*.

J. A.

Jacob. See *Jacob*.

To Jabber, a word vulgarly used for to prattle, chat, or talk.

Jabesh, (Hebr. Confusion) the Father of *Shalum*; of him the City *Jabesh Gilead* took its Name.

Jabin, (Hebr.) Understanding; a King of *Hazor*, who was slain by *Joshua*.

Jacatra,

Jacatra, (now called *Batavia Nova*) a City of the Island of *Java Major*, the chief Factory of the *Hollanders* in the *East Indies*.

Jack by the Hedge, an Herb growing by Hedge sides, with a broad Leaf, having the smell of Garlick; for which Reason it is called *Alliaria* in *Latin*. It warmeth the Stomach, and helpeth to digest the Crudities and corrupt Humours that are ingendred therein.

Jackal, (*Lupus Aureus*) a little black shag-haired Beast of the bigness of a Spaniel, which when the Evening comes, hunts for his Prey, and coming on the foot, follows the scent with open Cry: To whom the Lion, whose Usher he is, gives ear, and follows to seize on it, the *Jackal* not touching it till the Lion be satisfied, and then he feeds on the Relicks.

Jacynth, the name of a certain precious Stone of a bluish Colour, also a Flower called *Hyacinthus*. See *Hyacinthus*.

Jacob, (*Hebr.* a Supplanter or Beguiler) the Son of *Isaac*, he purchased the Birth-right of his Brother *Esau* for a Mess of Pottage, and beguiled him of his Fathers Blessing. He had Twelve Sons, who were the Heads of the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

Jacobins, a Name given to the Monks and Nuns of the Order of *St. Dominick*, because their principal Convent stands near *St. James's Gate* in *Paris*.

Jacobites, a sort of Hereticks instituted in the Year 530. by one *Jacobus Syrus*. They used Circumcision, and acknowledged but one Nature in Christ.

Jacob's Staff, a certain Geometrical Instrument for taking Heights and Distances; also a Staff that Pilgrims use to walk with to *St. James* of *Compostella*.

Jaftancy, (*Lat.*) a boasting.

Jaculation, (*Lat.*) a shooting, or darting.

Jael, (*Hebr.* a Doe) the Wife of *Heber*, who kill'd *Sisera*.

Jaen, a Town of *Andalusia*; a Province of that part of *Spain* which was formerly a Kingdom of *Castile*.

Jalop, a Root coming from the *West Indies*, like that of *Bryony*, but somewhat less, of a black Colour on the out-side, having Circles within when it is cut. It purgeth Phlegmatick, Cholerick, Melancholick, but chiefly waterish Humours.

Jallamaka, a famous place in the *Mogul's* Countrey, to which the *Indians* go in Pilgrimage.

Jambes, (*French*) the Side-posts of a Door.

Jambeaux, (*French*) Armor for the Legs.

Jambick, (*Lat.*) the Foot of a Verse, consisting of two Syllables, one short, and one long.

Jambick Verse, a Verse consisting of *Jambick Feet*. Of these there are chiefly two sort, the *Diameter Jambick*, which consists of four Feet only;

O carminum dulces notæ.

And the *Trimeter*, which consists of six *Jambick Feet*, as

Sūs ē ipsā Rōmā vīribūs rūt.

Yet sometimes, especially in odd places, a *Spondee*, *Dactyle*, or *Tribrachus*, comes in instead of an *Jambus*. This Verse is sometimes called *Carmen Archilochium*; from the Poet *Archilochus*.

Jamaica, an Island of *America*, in that Sea called *Mar del Nort*, one of the first discovered places of that part of the World. It was taken from the *Spaniards* by a remnant of the *English* that were repelled from *Hispaniola* in *Cromwell's* time, and is now the most considerable of the *American Plantations*, subject to the Crown of *England*.

James, the proper Name of a Man contracted from *Jacob*, in *Spanish* *Jago*, in *French* *Jaques*. There were of this Name six Kings of *Scotland*, two of *Aragon*, two of *Cyprus*, and two of *Great Britain*.

Jamog-law, an Officer among the *Turks*.

Janizaries, *Turkish* Foot-soldiers, which are of the Guard to the Grand Seignior.

Jane, the Christian Name of divers Women, mollified, as some think, from *Joan*.

Jannock, a kind of Oaten Bread, much used in the North of *England*.

Jansenism, the Opinion of *Cornelius Jansenus*, Bishop of *Ypre* in *Flanders*. He was a great Opposer of the *Jesuits* in most of their Doctrines and Opinions.

Janus, the Name of an ancient King of *Italy*, who entertained *Saturn* (when he was banished out of *Crete* by his Son *Jupiter*) and of him learned Husbandry, and the use of the Vine. He built a City called *Janiculum*, from which all *Italy* was also called *Janicula*. He is pictured with two Faces, and from him the first Month of the Year is called *January*.

Japygia, a Countrey upon the Borders of *Italy*, called also *Calabria*, and *Magna Græcia*. The narrowest entrance of it reacheth from *Tarentum* to *Brundisium*.

Jargon, the same as *Gibberish* or *Pedlers French*.

Jarre of Oil, an earthen Vessel, containing for the most part somewhat above twenty Gallons; yet sometimes much more, sometimes less. Also the Order of Knights of the *Jarre*, was instituted by *Don Garcia*, King of *Navarre*, who riding one day on hunting, and entering into a Cave, saw, as is reported of him, an Altar with the Image of the Virgin *Mary*, and a Pitcher of Lillies; at which sight, being moved with Devotion, he founded this Order.

Jarrook, a kind of Cork.

Jasmin, or *Jesemin*, a certain Tree, with the Flowers whereof *Jesemin Butter* is made.

Jason, the Son of *Aeson*, the King of *Thessaly*; sent by his Uncle *Pelias* to *Colchos*, to fetch the Golden Fleece, which he did, after he had overcome the Dragon and Brazen-footed Bull that were set to guard it.

Jasper, a Stone little differing from an *Agat*, only is somewhat softer, and more easie to be polished.

Java Major, and *Java Minor*, two Islands in the *Indian Ocean*, very much traded to by the *English*

English and Hollanders. The Metropolis of the first is *Bantum*, of the second *Cambaba*.

Javelin, (*French*) a kind of Dart or Half-pike, five Foot and a half long, which the Ancients made use of as well a Foot as a Horseback.

Jaurinum, a very considerable Town of *Lower Hungary*, commonly called *Raab*.

Jazal, a precious Stone of a Blew or Azure Colour.

I. B.

Iberia, the ancient Name of *Spain*.

Ibex, or *Evick*, a kind of Mountainous Goat, in *Greek* called *Ageceros*, in *Latin* *Capricornus*.

Ibis, a certain *Lybian* Bird feeding upon Serpents, formerly worshipped in *Egypt*, which with its long Bill first taught the use of Glifters.

I. C.

Icaria, (now *Nicaria*) one of those *Greek* Islands lying Eastward of *Tenedos*, toward the Coast of *Asia*.

Icarus, the Son of *Dedalus*, who flying too near the Sun with his Waxen Wings, which his Father had made for him, melted them, and fell into the Sea; which from thence was called the *Icarian* Sea.

Iceni, the People anciently inhabiting those Provinces, which are now called *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, and *Huntingtonshire*.

Ichabod, (*Hebr.*) Where is Glory, the Son of *Phineas* Priest, and Brother to *Ahijah*.

Ich Dien, a Motto or Device, heretofore belonging to the Arms of the Princes of *Wales*, from the time of *Edward* the Black Prince; who observing it on the Shield of *John*, King of *Bohemia*, serving under the King of *France* at the Battle of *Cressie*, where he was slain, made use of it himself, in token of subjection to his Father King *Edward* the Third, under whom he served in that War against *France*. It signifies in the *Old Anglo-Saxon* Tongue, as much as, *I serve*.

Ichneumon, (*Greek*) otherwise called an Indian Rat, is a Creature that breeds in *Egypt*, about the bigness of a Cat, ador'd by the *Egyptians* as being an Enemy to the Crocodile, whose Eggs he breaks, and sometimes kills, by eating out his Bowels.

Ichthyography, (*Greek*) a Description, or Platform of the Foundation or Ground-work of a House, or any other Building.

Ichthyocolla, (*Greek*) a kind of Glew made of the Skin of Fishes, commonly called Isonglass; it is much used in Lasks, and Running of the Reins; it filleth up, dries, and mollifieth a little; it is rightly mixed with Glutinative Salves, and others that take away Spots, and Wrinkles from the Face.

Ichthyology, (*Greek*) a Description of Fishes.

Ichthyophagi, a certain People, who feed altogether upon Fish, which they catch with Nets, made of the Bark of a Palm-tree, and build their Houses with the Bones of Fish.

Icleped, (*old word*) called or named.

Icon, (*Greek*) a Cut, Picture, or Resemblance of a Beast or Plant, expressing the Form thereof; also a Rhetorical Figure mentioned by *Julius Rufinianus*.

Icond, (*old word*) learned.

Iconoclastes, (*Greek*) a Breaker or Demolisher of Images; a Sirname attributed to several of the *Greek* Emperors, who were zealous against the worshipping of Images in Churches; from *Icon* an Image, and *Clazein* to break.

Iconography, (*Greek*) a Description by Cuts, &c. In Architecture, it is the Platform or Model of a House.

Icorven, (*old word*) cut, or carved.

Icosaedron, a solid Figure contained under twenty equal or equilateral Triangles. And it is one of the five sort of Regular Bodies, so call'd, because all the Planes wherein they are contained are equal, equilateral, and equiangular.

Icteric, (*Greek*) troubled with the overflowing of the Gall; a Disease vulgarly called the Jaunders, or the Jaundice; from the *French* word *Faulne*, i. e. Yellow, because it maketh the Skin to appear of a yellow colour.

I. D.

Ida, a Mountain of *Troas*, where *Paris* gave Judgment for *Venus*, about the Golden Apple, against *Juno* and *Pallas*; whence *Venus* is called the *Idalian* Queen.

Idea, (*Lat.*) is the first Cogitation of Human Mind; more generally, the Representation which is formed in the Mind of something that has formerly passed through the Senses.

Identic, that which is the same.

Identity, (*Lat.*) a made Term, much used in Logick, and signifying, as it were, the sameness of any thing.

Ides of a Month, among the *Romans* were eight days in every Month reckoned backward, from the end of the *Calends*, to the beginning of the *Nones*; as, in *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, from the fifteenth to the eighth, in other Months from the thirteenth to the sixth. It comes from the old *Latin* word *Iduo*, to divide, because they, as it were, divided the Month into two parts.

Idiom, (*Greek*) the peculiar Phrase of any Language.

Idiopathy, (*Greek*) a peculiar Passion. In Physick, a primary Disease, which neither depends on, nor proceeds from any other.

Idiot, a Fool, a Changeling, one that has no Wit.

Idiotism, a Property of Speech belonging to any Language.

Idiotical, (*Greek*) private, also belonging to an Idiot, i. e. one born of so weak an Understanding, that the King by his Prerogative hath the Government and Disposal of his Lands and Substance; and to that purpose a Writ *De Idiota Inquirendo*, is to be directed to the Sheriff, to examine the Party suspected of *Idiocy* or *Idiotism*.

Idiosyncrasie, (*Greek*) the proper, or natural temper of any thing.

Idol,

Idol, a Creature, or the Workmanship of an Artificer representing any Creature, and ador'd as a Divinity.

Idolatry, (*Greek*) the worshipping of false Gods but most properly an offering of Divine Honours to any Idols, Pictures, or Images.

Idomeneus, the Son of *Deucalion*, Grand-child of *Minos*, King of *Creet*: Who returning from the Wars of *Troy*, and going about to offer up his Son, who was the first that met him upon Land, was driven out of the Kingdom by his Subjects.

Idumæa, one of the four parts into which *Syria* properly so called, is divided; the other three being *Comagena*, *Seleucia*, and *Cælosyria*. The chief Cities of *Idumæa*, are *Gaza*, *Ascalon*, and *Azotus*.

Idyl, (*Greek*) a kind of Eclogue, or Pastoral Poem such as was written by *Theocritus*, *Moschus*, and others.

J. E.

Jearecapstern, an Engin used in great Ships to hoise the Yards and Sails withal.

Fear rope, a piece of a Hauser made fast to the Main-yard, used in great Ships.

Febbe Ackchese, the Grand Signiors Pocket Money, which he gives away by whole handfuls, to his Mutes and Buffoons that make him sport.

Jebus, (*Hebr.* The fire of the Lord) the ancient name of the City of *Jerusalem*, from *Jebui*, the Son of *Canaan*, from whom came the *Jebusites*.

Jeconiah, (*Hebr.* Stability of the Lord) a King of *Judah*, Son of *Jehoiakim*, who was taken prisoner and carried among the rest of the Captives to *Babylon*.

Jeerct, a kind of Running Base on Hors-back, darting Launces one at another, practised among the *Turks*.

Jeat. See *Geat*.

Jehoabas, (*Hebr.* The Lord seeing) a King of *Judah*, and Son of King *Josiah*; he was deposed, and carried captive into *Egypt*.

Jehoash. See *Joash*.

Jehoiakim. See *Joakim*.

Jehoram. See *Joram*.

Jehoshaphat, (*Hebr.* The Judgment of the Lord) a vertuous King of *Judah*; the Son of King *Asa*.

Jehu, (*Hebr.* Being) a Captain who was made King of *Israel* by *Elisha*, to destroy the House of *Ahab*; also the Name of a Prophet, who prophesied against King *Boacha*.

Jejune Gut, the second of the small Guts, so called, because it is frequently empty.

Jejunity, (*Lat.*) hungryness; also barrenness, shallowness of Judgment or Stile.

Jennets, Horses of *Barbary* and *Spain*.

Jenticulation, (*Lat.*) a breaking ones fast.

Jeofail, in Common Law, is when a pleading or Issue, is so badly pleaded, or joyned, that it will be error if they proceed. It is contracted from the *French* words *l'ay failli*, i. e. I have failed.

Jeopardy, (*French*) Danger or Hazard, it comes from the *French* words, *jeu*, i. e. play, and *perde*, i. e. loss.

Jeremiah. See *Irmiah*.

Jeroboam, (*Hebr.* Fighting against,) the Son of *Nebat*. He rebelling against *Solomon* draws away Ten Tribes of *Israel* by Idolatry, and makes himself King; also the Son of *Joash*, a wicked King of *Israel*.

Jersey. See *Garnsey*.

Jerusalem Artichokes, a Plant so called, but more truly *Battatas* or *Potato's* of *Canada*, because they came from *Canada*, not from *Jerusalem*, and are a kind of *Potato*, formerly of great account, but now despicable.

Jesses, in *Faulconry*, are short straps of Leather fastned to the Hawks Legs, and so to the Varvels.

Jesuati, an order of Monks, so called from their having the name of *Jesus* often in their Mouths; they were begun at *Sena*, or *Siena*, a City of *Italy*, now belonging to the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, in the year 1365. By *Francis Vincent*, and *John Columbanus*, and are termed also *Apostolici*.

Jesuites, those of the Society of *Jesus*, a certain Religious Order instituted by *S. Ignatius Loyola*; they had to the three Vows of Chastity, Poverty, and Obedience, the Vow of Mission annexed, which bound them to go whithersoever the *Roman Bishop* should send them, for the propagation of the Faith, and to execute whatsoever he should command them.

Jesus Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built not long since by *Hugh Price* Doctor of the Laws.

Jet, (*old word*) a device. Also a spouting forth of Waters.

Jethro, (*Hebr.*) excelling, the Father in Law of *Moses*, who came to him in the Wilderness, with his Wife and Children.

Jetson or *Jetsam*, that which being cast over board in the time of Shipwrack, is found lying on the shore, and so belongs to the Lord, as *Flotson* is that which is espied floating on the Sea; and *Lagam*.

Jeweller, a Merchant that deals in pretious Stones, or an Artist that cuts and sets 'em.

Jewise, reward by revenge; also a Gibbet. See *Chaucers* Expositor.

Jews-ears, a kind of Mushroom, or Excrecence about the Root of the Elder-tree.

Jews-stone, a kind of Stone called a *Marche-site*.

I. F.

Ifere, (*old word*) together.

Ifreton, (*old word*) devoured.

I. G.

Ignaro, (*Ital.*) a foolish ignorant Fellow.

To Ignifie, (*Lat.*) to set on fire, to cause to burn.

Ignipotent, (Lat.) powerful in Fire.
Ignis fatuus, (Lat.) a kind of slight exhalation set on fire in the night time, which oft-times causeth Men to wander out of their way. It is metaphorically taken for some trivial humor or Fancy, wherewith Men of shallow understandings are apt to be seduced.

† *Ignivomous*, (Lat.) Fire-spitting, or vomiting out flames of Fire; an Epithet proper to *Aetna*, and some other Mountains of the like Nature.

Ignoble, (Lat.) of an obscure birth, or of a base spirit.

Ignominy, Infamy, Disgrace, Affront, and Shame to which a man is exposed in publick.

Ignominious, (Lat.) dishonourable, full of shame or reproach.

Ignoramus, is a word used by the Grand Inquest empanelled in the Inquisition of Causes, Criminal and Publick, when they mislike their Evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the Presentment: Which word being written upon the Bill, all farther inquiry upon the party, is stopped. It is also taken substantively for a foolish and ignorant person.

Ignorance, want of Knowledge, contempt of Learning.

† *Ignoscible*, (Lat.) fit to be pardoned, or forgiven.

IHS, a certain Character whereby hath anciently been expressed *Jesus*, the proper name of our Saviour; the middle Letter *H*, being taken for a Greek *E*. But more likely the three initial Letters of these words, *Jesus*, *Hominum Salvator*, i. e. *Jesus* the Saviour of Man, have been commonly used for brevities sake.

I. K.

Ikenild-street, one of the four famous ways that the Romans anciently made in *England*. It taketh its name from the *Iceni*, (so the people inhabiting *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeshire*, were called:) the other three ways were termed *Foss*, *Ermin-street*, and *Watlingstreet*,

I. L.

Ilcester, contracted from *Iveleester*, a Town in *Somersetshire*; it was assaulted by *Robert Mowbray*, when the Nobles of *England* conspired against King *William Rufus*, to set his Brother *Robert Duke of Normandy*, in the Royal Throne.

Iberida, the second Town of *Estramadura*, a Province of that of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*.

Iliades, (Greek) the title of a famous ancient Poem, writ by *Homer* concerning the destruction of *Troy*, which was formerly called *Ilium*.

Iliacal, (Greek) belonging to the *Ilia*, or small guts.

Iliac Passion, a certain dangerous disease, caused by the Wind getting into those Guts; called also *Volulus*, when the upper part of any Intestine is involved in the other; and so on the contrary.

Iliac Vessels, the double forked Vessels of the Trunks of the Great Artery, and the great Vein of the Abdomen, about the Place where the Bladder and the Womb are situated.

Iliac Muscle, one of those that bend the Thigh.

Illaborate, (Lat.) unlaboured or done without pains.

† *Illacrymable*, (Lat.) incapable of Weeping.

Illaqueation, (Lat.) an intangling or insnaring.

Illation, (Lat.) a conclusion or inference.

Illegitimate, (Lat.) Bastard, or of a base Birth unlawfully begotten.

Illepid, (Lat.) dull, and unpleasant in conversation.

Il liberal, (Lat.) niggardly, without Generosity.

Illicite, (Lat.) unwarrantable or unlawful.

Il liquation, (Lat.) the mingling of Earthly Bodies with Metalline, so as both retain their own substance.

Illiterate, (Lat.) unlearned.

Illumination, (Lat.) the same; also a laying colours upon Maps or printed Pictures; so as to give the greater light, as it were, and beauty to them.

Illusion, (Lat.) an Artifice to make that appear which is not.

Illusory, deceitful.

Illustration, (Lat.) a making clear, or setting forth.

Illustrious, (Lat.) Noble, Famous, Renowned, Exalted above others by Merit, by Vertue, by Nobility, by Excellence.

Illyricum, a Country of *Europe*, so called from *Illyricus*, the Son of *Polyphemus*; it contains under it four grand Provinces, *Sclavonia*, *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and *Dalmatia*.

I. M.

Image, an Artificial Resemblance, either in Painting, or Sculpture.

Imaginarie, that which is not real, nor effective, but only in Vision, or in Thought.

Imagery, (French) Painted, or carved work of Images.

Imagination, (Lat.) a Power which is attributed to one of the parts of the Soul to conceive things, and to form such an Idea thereof, as that the Judgment may rely upon it, and preserve the Memory of it. It is also sometimes taken for Fancy, Vision, Chimera, Feigning, or Fancying; also the Faculty it self, likewise called Fancy.

Imaus, a great Mountain, dividing *Scythia* into two parts, whereof one part is called *Scythia* within *Imaus*, and the other *Scythia* without *Imaus*.

Imbargo, (Spanish) a word used among Merchants, signifying an Arrest or Stop of Ships or Merchandise, upon any occasion.

To *Imbark*, (Ital.) to go aboard a Ship.

Imbecillity, (Lat.) weakness.

† *Imbellick*, (Lat.) unwarlike, cowardly.

To *Imbellish*, (French) to adorn, to beautify.

Imbibement,

Imbibement, a Drinking in. The Imbibement of Principles, the sucking or drinking in of Principles in our Infancy.

Imbibition, (*Lat.*) a greedy receiving, or drinking any liquid substance, a word proper to Chymistry.

Imborduring, a Term in Heraldry, when the Field, and circumference of the Field, are both of one Metal, Colour, or Fur.

Imbossed Work, from the Dutch word *Imbossieren*, to carve, or grave, is work made with bunches or knobs in Stone or Marble.

Imbossment, the manner of that Work.

Imbrication, (*Lat.*) a making square, or bending like a Gutter-tile; also a Covering with Tile, from *Imbrex* a Gutter-tile.

Imbrocado, (*Spanish*) Cloth of Gold or Silver.

Imbroyle, (*French*) to put into a Combustion; to set together by the Ears.

Imbuition, (*Lat.*) a thorow Moistning; also a Seasoning; also a Straining. Whence cometh our word *Embrue*.

Imitation, (*Lat.*) a Following or doing like another. An Act by which we doe according to a Pattern. The Copy of an Original.

Imitatives, in Grammar, those sort of Verbs which express any kind of Imitation; as *Patrisfare*, to take after the Father, or imitate his Actions, Humor, or Fashion.

Immaculate, (*Lat.*) unspotted, undefiled.

Immanity, (*Lat.*) savageness, wildness, cruelty; also such a hugeness, as renders a thing unmanageable.

Immaturity, (*Lat.*) unripeness.

Immediate, (*Lat.*) next, and presently following.

Immedicable, (*Lat.*) unhealable, incurable.

Immemorial, said of the Continuance of a Thing of which we know not the Beginning.

Immensify, (*Lat.*) Immeasurable Bigness, hugeness, exceeding Largeness, vast beyond Imagination.

Immensurability, (*Lat.*) a being incapable to be measured.

Immersion, (*Lat.*) a Dipping, Ducking, or plunging in. The Preparation of a Medicament, by steeping it in Water, to take away some Quality or ill Taste. The putting Metals or Minerals, into some Corrosive, that they may be reduced to a Calx.

Imminent, (*Lat.*) ready to fall, hanging over.

Imminent Danger, threatening, approaching Danger.

† *Imminution*, (*Lat.*) a diminishing, or lessening.

Immission, (*Lat.*) a putting in, a planting into.

Immobility, (*Lat.*) unmoveableness, a being not to be removed. An unaptness to be removed, or transported from one place to another.

Immoderate, (*Lat.*) observing no measure, intemperate beyond excess.

Immodest, wanton, impudent, lascivious, malapert, sawsy, unmannerly.

Immolation, (*Lat.*) an offering up to God, a sacrificing.

Immorigerous, (*Lat.*) rude, uncivil, disobedient.

Immortal, not having any Principle of Corruption in it self. Abusively said of things that last longer than People would have them; such a Woman has an immortal Clack.

Immortality, (*Lat.*) a living for ever, everlastingness.

To *Immortalize*, (*Lat.*) to make immortal.

Immunity, (*Lat.*) exemption from any Office, Freedom, Privilege.

To *Immure*, (*Lat.*) to inclose, to shut up between two Walls.

Immutability, (*Lat.*) constancy; the Quality of not being subject to change.

Imola, (*Forum Cornelii*) a Town of Romania, a Province of Italia Cispadana, and lying upon the River Santernus.

† *Impacted*, (*Lat.*) driven in.

To *Impair*, to diminish, make worse, to fall into a low Condition.

To *Impale*, (*Ital.*) to spit upon a stake, a Punishment used in the time of Nero; also to fence about with pales. And sometimes a term used in Heraldry.

Imparissyllabical, (*Lat.*) not consisting of a like number of Syllables in every Case in a Noun, or in every Tense or Person in a Verb; as, *Oriens*, *Orientis*; *Muto*, *Mutatis*, *Mutabam*. It is a word peculiar to Grammar.

Imparity, or *Imparility*, (*Lat.*) inequality, unevenness.

Imparlancc. See *Emparlance*.

Impassible, (*Lat.*) not moved with any affection; but more especially, cold in the Passion of Love.

Impatience, the restlessness of him that suffers, or is in expectation.

To *Impe*, a term in Faulconry, signifieth to insert a Feather into the Wing of a Hawk, instead of one which was broken. It comes from the Saxon word *Imp*, or *Himp*, i. e. To graff or inoculate; and is Metaphorically taken for to fill up any vacancies. It is taken also for a kind of grafting used by Gardners.

Impeach, or *Appeach*, (*French*) to hinder; also to accuse one guilty of the same crime, whereof he which impeacheth, is accused.

Impeachment of Waste, in Common Law is a Restraint for committing of Waste upon Lands or Tenements.

† *Impeccability*, (*Lat.*) an impossibility of Sinning or Offending; it is a term proper to School-Divinity.

Impediment, (*Lat.*) a hindering.

To *Impel*, (*Lat.*) to thrust on.

Impendent, (*Lat.*) hanging over head; also ready to fall upon.

Impenetrable, (*Lat.*) impierceable, not to be pierced, not to be espied into, as the Mysteries of Faith, and Secrets of Providence.

Impenitence, a Hardness of Heart which causes a Man to persevere in Sin, and hinders him from Repenting.

Impenitent, (*Lat.*) who never repents, or is sorry for his Faults.

Imperative Mood, in Grammar is that Mood which implieth a commanding.

Imperceptible, (Lat.) That falls not easily under the action of our Senses.

Imperfect, or *Preter-Imperfect Tense*. See *Tense*.

Imperfection, the want of something that is requisite or suitable to the Nature of the Thing.

Imperial, (Lat.) belonging to an Emperor, i. e. A Commander, or Emperor.

Imperious, (Lat.) given to domineer, or insult, of a commanding Spirit.

† *Imperforable*, (Lat.) not to be bored thorow.

Impersonal, (Lat.) Verb Impersonal in Grammar, is that sort of Verb which throughout all Moods and Tenses is expressed only in the third person Singular.

Impertinence, (Lat.) any Answer or word not done or said to the purpose.

† *Impervestigable*, (Lat.) not to be found out by strict inquiry or search.

Impervious, (Lat.) through which there is no passage.

Impetigo, the Itch, of which there are several sorts.

To *Impetrate*, (Lat.) to obtain by earnest request or intreaty. Simply, to obtain any Favour, Gift, Priviledge, or Benefice.

Impetuous, violent, rapid in Motion.

Impetuosity, (Lat.) a driving forward with great force and violence.

Impiety, (Lat.) The Act of a Libertine who mocks at God, blasphemes him, and prophanes his sacred Worship.

† *Impignoration*, (Lat.) a putting to pawn.

† To *Impinge*, (Lat.) to run against anything; also to drive fast into, as a Nail into a Board. Whence the Participle *Impacted*, above mentioned.

† *Impinguation*, (Lat.) a fatning, or making fat.

Implacable, (Lat.) not to be reconciled, not to be appeased.

Implanting, a setting, or fixing into.

To *Implead*, in Common Law, is to sue, or commence a suit.

Implement, (Lat.) signifies every thing necessary about a House, or belonging to a Trade. Also a person made use of to carry on an ill business, is called an Implement.

Implication, (Lat.) a folding or wrapping within, an intangling; also a necessary consequence. And in this last sense, we use the word to *Imply*, which is hence derived; also how it is used in Rhetorick, See *Plocce*.

Implicite, (Lat.) folded or intangled together. Whence *implicite Faith*, is taken in a translate sense, for such a belief as is altogether upheld by the Judgment, and Authority of a great Company agreeing together. Also tacitly understood.

Imploration, (Lat.) an humble Petitioning, a desiring any thing with great submission.

To *Implore*, earnestly to beg with Tears and Prayers, for Succor and Assistance in time of necessity.

Impolite, (Lat.) rough and unpolished.

Imporcation, (Lat.) a making a balk, or ridge in the ploughing of Land.

Imporous, (Lat.) having no Pores, a word proper only to Philosophy.

Importance, (French) moment, weight, consequence, a carrying in it some great matter.

Important, of great value, vast Consequence, Weight and Moment.

Importunate, (Lat.) troublesome, or wearying with too often or unseasonable requests.

Imposition, (Lat.) an imposing, or laying a strict injunction; the laying of a Tax, also the same as *Impost*.

Imposititious names, (Lat.) names given, or as it were, set on.

Impositor, (Lat.) one that imposeth in a Printing-house; it is he who imposeth the Pages into a Form for the Press; and is indeed no other than the Compositor.

Impossibility, (Lat.) that which cannot be done.

Impost, (French) a Tribute or Tax, but more especially we use it for the Tax received by the Prince for such Merchandizes as are brought into any Haven from other Nations; whereas Custom is for Wares shipped out of the Land.

Impostor, (Lat.) a feller of false Wares; also any kind of deceiver or juggler.

Impostume, a word commonly, but corruptly, used for *Apothem* (Greek;) which is a gathering together of evil humors into any one part of the Body.

Impotency, (Lat.) an unableness or want of strength: it is many times taken for an unaptness to generation.

Impoundage, a confining, or putting into a Pound.

Impregnation, (Lat.) a making fruitful, a filling, or causing to swell. In Chymistry it is when any dry body hath drunk in so much moisture, that it will admit no more. Or rather when one thing is filled with another; as when Tartar is said to be impregnated with an Emetic Vertue by Antimony.

Imprecation, (Lat.) a cursing or calling down some mischief upon anothers head.

Impregnable, (Lat.) not to be won, or taken by Force.

Imprese, the same as devise.

Impression, (Lat.) an imprinting, stamping, or making a mark. Applied to the Mind; so good Examples are said to make deep Impressions in the Mind.

Imprest Money, is Money paid to Souldiers beforehand.

Imprimery, a Printing House.

† *Imprimings*, beginnings; from the Latin *Imprimis*, i. e. first of all, a word used in the Beginnings of Inventories, or Catalogues of Goods.

Imprisonment, the Restraint of a Mans Liberty, whether in the open Field, or in the Stocks or Cage in the Streets, in a Mans own House, or in the Common Jail.

Improbation (Lat.) a disallowing or not approving.

Improbability,

Improbability, (*Lat.*) a matter which cannot be proved, an unlikeliness.

Improbability, (*Lat.*) Dishonesty, Wickedness.

Impropriation, (*Lat.*) otherwise called Appropriation, when any Body Corporate, or Private Person, has a Right, and converts the Profit of an Ecclesiastical Living to his or their own Use, only maintaining a Vicar to serve the Cure.

Improper, a Word that does not agree with a thing, nor expresses it sufficiently, is said to be improper. A Style becomes obscure, when it makes use of improper Words.

Impropriety of Speech, is where the Speaker or Writer does not make use of a proper and significant Word.

Improvvidence, (*Lat.*) carelessness or forgetfulness to provide, want of Foresight.

Improvement, an advancing of Profits, a thriving; a benefiting in any kind of Profession.

Imprudence, (*Lat.*) want of Precaution, Deliberation, and Foresight of the Consequences of a thing.

Impudence, (*Lat.*) Over-boldness, Shamelessness, want of Modesty, Civility, and Respect.

To impugn, to contest a Doctrine or Opinion, to endeavour to destroy it by Argument.

Impuissance, (*French*) want of Strength or Means to succeed in an Affair. Inability for Generation.

Impulse, we say, by the Impulse of the Spirit, that is, by the Instigation of the Spirit.

Impulsion, (*Lat.*) a driving forward, a thrusting on; also a constraining.

Impunity, (*Lat.*) a going unpunished, an exemption from Punishment.

Impurity, (*Lat.*) Uncleanliness.

To impute, to accuse a Man of a Fault which another has committed, upon a bare Suspicion.

Imputation, (*Lat.*) a laying to ones Charge.

Imrobor Bashaw, chief Master of the Grand Seigneur's Horse; and hath also the Charge of all his Camels, Mules, and all his Cattel. The true word is *Emeer-Ahor*, which signifieth, Lord of the Stable.

Innum Cæli, the fourth House in the Figure of the Heaven, called also *Fovea*, or the Ditch, and Angle of the Earth.

I. N.

Inaccessible, (*Lat.*) not to be come at.

Inadvertency, (*Lat.*) a not sufficiently observing, a want of heed or care.

Inaffability, (*Lat.*) Discourtesie, unpleasantness in Conversation.

Inaffectation, (*Lat.*) Carelessness, freeness from Vain-glory.

Inalienable, that cannot be alienated or transferr'd to another by Law.

Inamorato, (*Ital.*) a Lover.

† *Inaniloquution*, (*Lat.*) an idle or vain-speaking.

Inanimate, (*Lat.*) having no Life, without a Soul.

Inanition, the Condition of an empty Stomach that wants Nourishment. Some Flatuosi-

ties come from Repletion, others from Inanition.

Inanity, (*Lat.*) emptiness, or a being void of Air, or any other body.

† *Inappetency*, (*Lat.*) want of Appetite.

† *Inargentation*, (*Lat.*) a silvering over, a covering with Silver.

Inaudible, (*Lat.*) not to be heard.

Inauguration, (*Lat.*) The Ceremony perform'd at the Coronation of an Emperour or Sovereign Monarch, or the Consecration of a Prelate.

Inaurated, (*Lat.*) covered with Gold, gilded over.

Inauspicious, (*Lat.*) unlucky, ill-boding.

Inbotom and *Outbotom*, in ancient times was the Office of him that was to allow free liberty of Ingress and Egress to those that travelled between the two Realms of England and Scotland. This Office belonged in King Henry the Third's time to Patrick Earl of Dunbar.

Incantation, (*Lat.*) an enchanting, or charming.

Incapacity, (*Lat.*) The not having Qualities or Parts sufficient and necessary to be in a Condition to do or receive a thing.

Incarceration, (*Lat.*) a putting in Prison.

Incarnadin Colour, (*French*) a Flesh-Colour, or the Colour of a Damask-Rose.

Incaruate, we say such a one is a Devil incarnate, that is a meer Devil in the Flesh.

Incarnation, (*Lat.*) a making Flesh to grow, or being made of Flesh.

Incarnation, in Chymistry signifies the Purification of Gold by the means of Silver and *Aqua-fortis*.

Incendiary, (*Lat.*) one that puts things into a Flame or Combustion, or sower of Division or Strife.

To incense, (*Lat.*) to inflame, or stir up unto Anger.

Incensory, (*French*) a Censing-pan, or Church-Vessel, wherein they use to burn Incense, being a kind of rich Perfume or Gum, distilling from a Tree of the same Name; and is also called Frankincense.

Incentive, (*Lat.*) a stirring up or provocation, a Motive.

Incentor, (*Lat.*) the same as *Incendiary*; also *Incentor*, *Accentor*, and *Succentor*, are three sorts of Singers in parts. *Accentor*, he that sings the highest. *Incentor*, he that sings the middle part. And *Succentor*, he that sings the lower part.

Inception, (*Lat.*) a beginning or undertaking of any Business. Whence *Inceptor*, he that hath newly taken his Degree in the University.

Incessant, (*Lat.*) continual, without ceasing.

Incestuous, (*Lat.*) unchast, committing Incest, which is an untying of the Virgin-Zone or Cestus; but it is commonly taken for a defiling one, that is near in Blood and Kindred.

To Inchant, to make use of Magic, or any Diabolical Art, to work some Wonder that stops the Course of Nature.

Inchoation, (*Lat.*) a beginning of any Work.

Inchoatives,

Inchoatives, in Grammar are those sort of Verbs which express a gradual Proceeding in any Action, as *Calesco*, to grow hot, or begin to be hot. The place where two Lines or Rays meet, or light one upon another.

Incident, (*Lat.*) hapning to, or falling out occasionally : It is also substantively taken in Common Law, for a thing necessarily depending upon another, as more principal ; as a Court-Baron is so incident to a Mannor, that it cannot be separated.

Incineration, (*Lat.*) a reducing to Ashes, or Cinders. In Chymistry, 'tis the reducing of Vegetals to Ashes by a violent Fire.

Incision, (*Lat.*) a cutting deep into any thing, a making a Gash. In Chirurgery it is taken for a making an entrance into the Skin or Flesh with an Incision-knife to open any Tumor, or widen the Orifice of any Wound.

Incisure, (*Lat.*) the Cut, or Gash it self.

Incitation, (*Lat.*) a stirring up, or provoking.

Incivility, Rudeness in Words and Behaviour.

Inclemency, (*Lat.*) Rigor, Sharpness, a being without Pity or Compassion.

Inclination, (*Lat.*) a bending, or leaning toward, a natural Disposition to any thing. It is also taken in an Amorous Sense, for the Good Will of the Person courted, to one more than another. The Inclination of a Planet is its Motion toward such or such a Point of the Heaven.

Inclusion, (*Lat.*) an inclosing, a shutting in ; also in Rhetorick it is a Figure of Speech, which is otherwise called *Epanadiplosis*, which see in its proper place.

Inclusive, (*Lat.*) within such a Term or Number by way of Restriction.

Incogitancy, (*Lat.*) a not thinking, or minding, rashness, inconsiderateness.

Incognito, said of Great Persons, that come to any place without desiring to be taken notice of.

Incolumity, (*Lat.*) a being free from Danger, Safeness.

Incombustible, that cannot be burnt or consumed by Fire.

Incommensurable, (*Lat.*) holding not the same Proportion, or not to be measured with another thing. Incommensurable Quantities, such as have no *Aliquot* parts, or any common Measure that may measure them ; as is the Diameter of a Square, and the side of the same Square. For tho' each of those Lines have infinite *Aliquot* Parts, as the Half, the Third, &c. yet not any Part of the one can possibly measure the other.

To *Incommode*, (*Lat.*) to cause an inconvenience, prejudice, or hurt.

Incommodious, (*Lat.*) unprofitable, unfit, or inconvenient, troublesome, offensive.

Incommunicable, (*Lat.*) not to be made common, or imparted to another.

In-compact, (*Lat.*) not close fastned, or joined together.

Incomparable, (*Lat.*) without compare, not to be compared with, excelling even to wonder.

Incompatible, (*Lat.*) That cannot abide with another without destroying it. Said of the Hu-

mours of two Persons that can never agree together ; not agreeing one with another, nor enduring to be joined together.

Incompensable, (*Lat.*) incapable of being recompensed.

Incompetent, a Judge that has not a Power to judge, or a Party that is not in a Capacity to act.

Impossible Proposition, in Logick, is that which affirms what another denies.

Incomprehensible, (*Lat.*) not to be taken hold of, not to be conceived by the Mind.

Inconceivable, which the Mind of Man cannot imagine or comprehend.

Inconciunnity, (*Lat.*) ungracefulness, a being ill-disposed, or placed out of Order.

Incongealable, (*Lat.*) not to be congealed or frozen.

Incongruity, (*Lat.*) a Disagreeableness, an Unfitness. Figuratively said of Faults committed against Civility, against Decency, and the received Customs of the World.

Inconnexion, (*Lat.*) a not holding together : In Rhetorick it is the same as the Figure *Asynteton*.

Inconsideration, (*Lat.*) Rashness, Unadvisedness.

Inconsolable, (*Lat.*) not to be cheared, or comforted.

Inconstancy, (*Lat.*) Unstableness, Fickleness, want of Resolution.

Incontinency, (*Lat.*) a not abstaining from unlawful Desires. A Vice opposite to Temperance.

Incording, or *Bursting*, a Disease in Horses, which hapneth when the Rim that incloseth the Guts is broken ; so that they fall into the Cod of the Horse, which is apparent, and may be felt.

Incorporation, (*Lat.*) a Union or joining of one Body or Substance with another. In Chymistry, it is the mixture of a dry and moist Body together, so as to make a uniform Mass together.

Incorporeal, (*Lat.*) being bodiless, or without a Body, said of Spiritual Beings.

Incorrigible, (*Lat.*) obstinate, past Correction.

Incorruptible, (*Lat.*) never consuming or decaying, free from Corruption.

Incrassation, (*Lat.*) a thickning, a making gross.

Increas'd Number. A Planet is said to be so, when by his proper Motions he exceeds his mean Motion.

Increate, (*Lat.*) not made, uncreated.

Incredible, (*Lat.*) not to be believed, surpassing Belief. Hyperbolically said of any thing excessive, prodigious, or that can hardly be expressed in Words.

Increment, (*Lat.*) an increasing or growing big. *Incrementum* in Rhetorick, is a Figure wherein a Speech ascends by degrees from the lowest to the highest ; as, *Neither Silver, Gold, nor Precious Stones may be compared to her Virtues*.

Incessant, resembling the Moon not come to the Full ; a term in Heraldry.

Incrustation, (*Lat.*) a making or becoming hard on the outside like a Crust ; a rough casting, or pargetting.

Incubation,

Incubation, (Lat.) a lying down, a sitting over, or brooding.

Incubus (Lat.) a certain Disease called the *Night-Mare*, which is caused by the ascending of raw Humours up into the Brain, and obstructing the Animal Spirits; it oppresseth the People in their Sleep, and causeth them to imagine that some great Weight is lying upon them. There is also mention made in some Stories of certain Spirits, that having taken upon them Humane Shapes, have mixed in carnal Copulation with Mortal Persons: the Male Spirit is called *Incubus*, the Female *Succuba*.

Inculcation, (Lat.) an often repeating and insisting upon the same thing, that it may the more deeply be imprinted in ones Mind.

Inculpable, (Lat.) unproveable, not to be blamed.

Incumbent, (Lat.) lying, or leaning upon; also it is substantively taken for him that is preferred to any Spiritual Living, and is in possession of it.

Incumbrance, an Obstacle, Hindrance, a stopping up of the Way.

Incurable, (Lat.) not to be cured of any Disease or Malady. Applicable to the Diseases of the Mind.

To *Incur*, (Lat.) to run upon, or into. To fall under the Disgrace of a Superior, under the Penalties of the Law, or publick Reproach.

Incurfion, (Lat.) a running into, a hitting against; also an Inroad of Soldiers into an Enemies Countrey.

Incurvation, (Lat.) a crooking or bending.

Incussion, (Lat.) a violent shaking, or dashing against any thing.

Indagation, (Lat.) a diligent Searching.

Inde, (French) a certain Mineral wherewith they use to Paint, or Die of a blew Colour; called also *Indico*, because it is brought out of *India*. See *Indico*.

Indecent, (Lat.) unbecoming, unfitting.

Indeclinable, (Lat.) not to be declined, or shunned; also in Grammar, that Noun is said to be indeclinable, which varies not the Cases.

Indecorum, (Lat.) an Unseemliness, an unhandfom Carriage.

Indefatigable, (Lat.) not to be wearied or tired.

Indefinite, (Lat.) not limited, undefined, undetermined.

Indelible, (Lat.) not to be cancelled, raced, or blotted out.

Indemnity, (Lat.) a being sav'd harmless from Damage, Loss or Danger.

Indented, resembling the Teeth of a Saw. A Bordure indented is a Bearing in Heraldry.

Indenture, a Writing containing some Contract between two or more, (from the French Word *Endenter*;) it being indented, or jagged on the top.

Independency, (Lat.) a not depending upon another, absoluteness of ones self. But it is commonly taken for that Profession or Sect of Men, who manage all things belonging to Church-Discipline within their own Congregations, and al-

low not a Dependence on a National Church.

Indeprecable, (Lat.) not to be perswaded or intreated.

Indeterminate, (Lat.) not determined, or decided, but left indifferent.

Index, (Lat.) a Token or Mark, to shew, or direct; the Table of a Book. Also in Logarithmical Arithmetick, *Index* is that which represents the distance of the first Figure of any whole Number from Unity.

India, a famous and vast Countrey lying very far towards the East, and extreemly abounding in Riches. It is denominated from the River *Indus*, and the principal Division of it is into *India intra Gangem*, vulgarly *Indostan*; and *India extra Gangem*, vulgarly *Mange*, under the Dominion of the *Great Mogul*: And this part of the World is generally called *India Orientalis*, or the *East Indies*, to distinguish it from *America*, or the new discovered World, called *India Occidentalis*, or the *West Indies*.

Indian Mouse, a little Beast called in Greek *Ichnumon*, which creeping in at the Mouths of Crocodiles, eats up their Intrails, and kills them.

Indication, (Lat.) a shewing or making manifest; also a Term in Physick, signifying the right way which prescribeth what is to be done in relation to the restoring of Health.

Indicative Mood, in Grammar is that Mood which barely affirms and no more. See *Mood*.

Indicator, one of the Muscles extending the Fore-Finger.

Indicavit, the name of a Writ, by which the Patron of a Church may remove a Suit commenced against his Clerk, from the Court Christian, to the King's Court.

Indico, a Shrub growing in the *Mogul's* Countrey, having a small Leaf like *Sena*, and Branches of a Woody Substance like Broom, which being cut and artificially laboured, is made up and dried upon the Sand, and is one sort of blew colouring material used by Painters.

Indiction, (Lat.) a certain Computation of Time, which came in place of the Olympiads: Every Indiction is the space of Fifteen Years, by which Compute all Publick Writings were dated at *Rome*; it signifieth also a Tribute or Tax.

Indifference, (Lat.) a careless, general, and unconcerned Affection. As it is taken in *Romances*, or amorous Discourses.

Indigence, (Lat.) Need, Penury, or Want.

Indigenous, (Lat.) an Indweller, or Native of any Countrey.

Indigestion, (Lat.) Crudity, want of Digestion, or Concoction in the Stomach.

Indigitation, (Lat.) a pointing at, or shewing with the Finger.

Indignation, (Lat.) a being angry with.

Indignity, (Lat.) Unworthiness, unworthy dealing.

Indirect, said of a thing done by ill Practice, or under-hand Dealing, or by foul means, contrary to Law and Custom.

Indiscretion, (Lat.) want of Discretion or Prudence, the Act of a Fool, the being governed by Passion,

Passion, without considering what a Man acts or says.

Indiscriminate, (Lat.) where no Separation or Difference is made.

Indispensable, that is, of Absolute Necessity, that admits of no Excuse.

Indisposition, the Alteration of Health.

Indissoluble, (Lat.) not to be dissolved, untied, or taken asunder.

Indistinct, (Lat.) confus'd, obscure, not to be distinguished or separated.

Individual, (Lat.) not to be divided or separated. An Individual, or *Individuum* in Philosophy is taken for a small Particle, or Body; so minute, that it cannot be divided, and is by some called an Atome. Also in Logick it signifies that which cannot be divided into more of the same name, or nature, and is by some called *Singulare*.

Indivisible, (Lat.) not to be divided. A Term in Speculative Geometry, which shews the thing cannot be divided.

Indivisum, (Lat.) in Common-Law, is that which two hold in common, without partition, or dividing.

Indocility, or *Indocibility*, (Lat.) an unaptness to be taught, or learn.

Indoctrination, (Lat.) an instructing or teaching.

Indolency, (Lat.) a being insensible of Pain.

Indorsed, Fish in Heraldry are said to be born indorsed, when they are born with their Backs each to other.

Indorsement, in Common Law, is a Condition written upon the other side of the Obligation or Conveyance; from the Italian word *Endossare*.

Indostan. See *India*.

Indubitable, not to be questioned, past all Dispute.

Inducement, (French) a Persuasion, or drawing on, a Motive to a thing.

Induciary, (Lat.) belonging to a League, or Truce.

Induction, (Lat.) a leading into, a drawing on or inticing; also in Logick, it is taken for a kind of Argumentation, or Imperfect Syllogism; wherein the Species is collected out of the Individuals, the Genus out of the Species, and the Whole out of the Parts.

Indulgence, (Lat.) a Gentleness in forbearing, a favouring, a pardoning: Also a Remission of the Punishment due to Sin, granted by the Favour and Authority of the Church of Rome, and which exempts from Purgatory.

Indult, a favour granted by the Popes Bulls to any Society or Corporation, or to any Person by a particular Priviledge, to do or obtain something contrary to the Ordination of the Canon Law.

Indult of Kings, is a Power granted them by the Pope to nominate to Consistorial Benefices, whether by Treaty and Agreement, or by particular Priviledge.

Induration, (Lat.) a making hard.

Industry, (Lat.) Pains, Labor, Diligence.

Inebriation, (Lat.) a making drunk.

Ineched, (old word) put in.

Ineffable, (Lat.) unspeakable, not to be uttered, expressed or comprehended.

† *Inenarrable*, (Lat.) not to be declared, or related.

Ineptitude, (Lat.) Unaptness; also Fondness, Vainness.

Inequality, (Lat.) Unequalness, Unevenness.

Inescation, (Lat.) a deceiving, as it were, a drawing on with a Bait.

Inescutcheon, a Term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary formed of a three-fold Line, representing the Shape of the Escutcheon.

Inestimable, or *inestimable*, (Lat.) which cannot be rated, of too high a price to be valued.

Inevitable, (Lat.) not to be shunned, or avoided, which no Foresight can put by.

Inexcusable, that will admit of no Excuse.

Inexhaustible, (Lat.) not to be drawn out or emptied.

Inexorable, (Lat.) not to be perswaded or intreated, or pacify'd.

Inexperience, the Insufficiency of a Person for want of Practice.

Inexpiable, (Lat.) not to be purged, or cleansed from Sin, never to be satisfied for.

Inexpleble, (Lat.) not to be filled.

Inexplicable, (Lat.) not to be unfolded or explained.

Inexpugnable, (Lat.) not to be taken, or won by force.

Inextinguishable, (Lat.) not to be put out or quenched.

Inextirpable, (Lat.) not to be rooted out, whose Stock or Lineage can never be utterly destroyed.

Inextricable, (Lat.) not to be wound off or disintangled.

Inexsuperable, (Lat.) not to be overcome, or surpassed.

Infallibility, assured Certainty in all manner of Knowledge, not to be attributed to any but God and the Universal Church.

Infallible, (Lat.) not to be deceived, never failing.

Infamy, (Lat.) Reproach, or ill Report.

Infancy, (Lat.) the first Age of Man, which is from the first Year till the seventh.

Infamous, (Lat.) not to be spoken, monstrously wicked and hainous.

Infangtheft, a word used in the Practick of Scotland, signifying a Liberty to sit and decide upon any Theft committed within a Man's own Jurisdiction, by his own Servant. *Outfangtheft*, being the like Liberty, when a Theft is committed by a Stranger.

Infantes, and *Infantas* of Spain, all the Sons and Daughters of the King of Spain are so called by way of Eminence; except the eldest, who are called *Principe* and *Princesa*.

Infantry, (Lat.) the Foot-Soldiery of an Army.

Infanticide, (Lat.) Infant-killing, a murdering of Children or Infants.

Infatuation

Infatuation, (Lat.) a besotting, a making foolish.

Infauft, or *Infaustous*, (Lat.) unlucky, unfortunate.

To *Infest*, to communicate to another Corruption, Poison or Pestilence. Figuratively we say, Such a one is infected with the Venom of False Doctrine.

Infelicity, (Lat.) Unhappiness.

To *Infeof*, a Law-Term, to grant in Fee.

Inferial, (Lat.) belonging to Funerals.

Inferior, (Lat.) lower, of a meaner Degree.

Inferior Planets, are those which are placed below the Globe of the Sun.

Infernal, (Lat.) belonging to the Deep, or Hell. Infernal Stone, is a Caustic, so call'd by the Surgeons.

To *Infer*, (Lat.) to bring in, to conclude from something gone before.

Infertil, (Lat.) barren, unfruitful.

Infestation, (Lat.) a troubling, molesting, or disturbing.

† *Infestive*, (Lat.) without sport, joy, or solemnity.

Infibulation, (Lat.) a buttoning, or buckling in.

Infidelity, (Lat.) Unfaithfulness, a failing in the performance of a Man's Word or Oath. We also call those Infidels, who profess not the True Religion.

Infinite, that is not to be comprehended either by Limit or Number; that has neither Beginning nor End.

Infinitive, (Lat.) having no End or Measure: The Infinitive Mood in Grammar, is that Mood which hath neither Number, or Person, as other Moods have.

Infirmity, an Hospital, a Spittle for Sick Folks, a place in a Convent where they put those that are sick.

Infirmity, (Lat.) Weakness, Indisposedness.

To *Infix*, (Lat.) to fasten in.

Inflam'd, a Man is said to inflam'd with Love, with Zeal, with Anger.

Inflammation, (Lat.) an inflaming, a swelling or burning with Heat. A Tumor of the Blood in the Flesh and Muscles, causing Heat, Redness, Beating and Pain.

Inflate, (Lat.) swelling, or puffed up with Wind; hence, an inflate Expression, is an Expression swelling with big Words, but to little purpose.

Inflexible, (Lat.) not to be bowed or bended, and by a Metaphor obstinate, not to be persuaded, cruel, obdurate.

Infliction, (Lat.) a laying a Punishment upon.

Influence, (Lat.) the effect of the Heat and Light of the Celestial Bodies, to which Astrologers attribute all the Events that happen upon Earth. Also the Power which an Inferiour has over a Superiour.

Influx, (Lat.) a flowing in.

Infecundity, (Lat.) Unfruitfulness, Barrenness.

Information, (Lat.) an informing, telling, or making known. Information for the King, is that which for a common Person is called a Declaration, and is not always done by the King or his Attorney, but by some other Person that sues

as well for the King as for himself, upon the Breach of some Penal Law or Statue.

Informatus non sum, a formal Answer, made by an Attorney, that is commanded by the Court to say what he thinks good in Defence of his Client, whereby he is deemed to leave his Client undefended, and so Judgment passeth for the Adverse Party.

Informed Stars, such of the Fixed Stars as are not rang'd under any Constellation or Form.

Informers, certain Officers belonging to the King's-Bench, who complain of those that offend against any Penal Statutes; they are also called *Promoters*, and by the *Civilians*, *Delatores*.

Infortunes, *Saturn* and *Mars* are so call'd, because of their malevolent Natures, and unfortunate Influences.

Infrangible, (Lat.) not to be broken or discouraged.

Infriction or *Infrication*, (Lat.) a rubbing, or chafing in.

To *Infringe*, (Lat.) to break to pieces; also to violate or break a Law, Custom or Privilege.

Infucation, (Lat.) a laying on of Drugs or artificial Colours upon the Face.

Infuscation, (Lat.) a making dark or dusky.

Infusion, (Lat.) a pouring in; it is used in Physick, for a steeping of Roots or Leaves, or any kind of Medicine, in some liquid Substance for a certain time, till the chiefest of their Virtue be drawn out.

Ingemination, (Lat.) a doubling; also, a repeating of the same Word again.

Ingeniculation, (Lat.) a bending of the Knee, a kneeling.

Ingenuity, (Lat.) Ingeniousness, Wittiness; Sincerity, Frankness of Speech or Dealing; a natural Openness and Sincerity always to acknowledge the Truth. Among the *Romans* a Person born of Free Parents was called ingenuous.

Ingle. See *Catamite*.

Inglorious, (Lat.) without Glory, obscure.

Ingot, a little Wedge, or mass of Gold, from the French Word *Lingot*, because it something resembleth a Tongue.

Ingrailed, from the Latin *Ingrerior*, a Term in Heraldry; as a Bordure Ingrailed, is when the Line of which the Bordure is made, crooks inward toward the Field.

Ingrate, (Lat.) displeasing, not accepted; also unthankful for the Benefits he has received, or for the good Offices that have been done him.

Ingredient, (Lat.) is taken in Physick for one of the Simples, put into a compounded Medicine.

Ingree, (old word) in good part.

Ingress, an entrance upon, or going into: In Astrology 'tis chiefly us'd for the Sun's entering the first Scruple of the Four Cardinal Signs, especially *Aries*, which they account the Annual Revolution of the World.

Ingression, (Lat.) an entering or walking into; also a beginning.

Ingressu, (Lat.) a Writ of Entry, whereby a Man seeketh Entry into Lands or Tenements.

Ingrosser, in Common Law signifies one that buys up Corn growing, or dead Victuals, to sell again.

Ingurgitation, (Lat.) a greedy swallowing or gluttonous devouring, as it were a cramming into a bottomless Pit.

Inhabitable, (Lat.) not to be dwelt in, or inhabited. But the Preposition *in* hath not the same force in the word *Inhabitant*. This signifying a Dweller, or one that lives in this or that place.

Inhesion, or *Inbasion*, (Lat.) a sticking close, or cleaving unto.

Inheritance, in Common Law is a Perpetuity of Lands and Tenements, to a Man and his Heirs.

Inhibition, (Lat.) a forbidding; in Common Law it is taken for a Writ, forbidding a Judge to proceed further in the Cause depending before him; but Inhibition is a Writ issuing out of a higher Court-Christian to an Inferiour; whereas Prohibition issues out of the Kings, to a Court-Christian, or to an inferiour Temporal Court.

Inbonestation, (Lat.) a shaming, or disgracing, a making dishonest.

Inhospitality or *Inhospitality*, (Lat.) a not affording Entertainment, a Churlishness to Strangers; also an unsuitness for Entertainment.

Inhumanity, (Lat.) Cruelty, Barbarousness; as it were a putting off, and deverting one's self of Humane Nature.

Inhumation, (Lat.) a burying, or putting into the Ground; also a Term in Chymistry, the setting of two Pots (the Mouth of the uppermost being well luted, and his bottom full of Pin-holes) fast into the Ground, and then covering them both with Earth, and having a Circular Fire, made for distillatory Transudation.

Injection, (Lat.) a casting in; it signifieth in Physick, particularly, a conveying of any liquid Substance into any part of the Body, by Glyster or Syringe, or the like.

Inimitable, (Lat.) not to be followed, or imitated.

Iniquity, (Lat.) want of Equity, Corruption, Injustice.

Iniswen, the White Island, a Name which in ancient times was attributed to this Island of Britain.

Initiated, admitted into any Order or Faculty.

Initiation, (Lat.) an entrance, or admittance into any Faculty or Art.

Injucundity, (Lat.) Unpleasantness.

Injunction, (Lat.) an injoining, or commandment, as it were a joining or fastening a Command upon any one; as also a Decree out of Chancery, to give Possession to the Plaintiff for want of appearance in the Defendant, or to stay a Proceeding in a Court, upon suggestion made, that the Rigor of the Law is against Equity.

Injurious, (Lat.) wrongful, as it were against Right and Law.

Inke, (among Faulconers) the Neck, or that part from the Head to the Body of any Bird which the Hawk preys upon.

An Inkling of a matter, a small Rumor, a Hint, or whisper'd Intimation.

Inlagary, in Common Law is a restitution or

restoring of one Outlawed; to the benefit or estate of a Subject. The word *Inlawgh* signifying in the Saxon Tongue; one that is in *Franco Plegio*, that is, under a certain Law, and in *Decennio*, for till a Man be ten years of Age he is not accounted under Law.

Inlay. See *Marquetry*.

Inleas'd or *Enleas'd*, (French *Enlasse*) caught in a snare, intangled.

Inmates, in Common Law, those that are admitted for their Money, to dwell joyntly with another Man in his house, passing in and out by one Door and not being able to maintain themselves.

Inmate, naturally inbred.

Innavigable, (Lat.) not to be sailed in, unpassable for any Ship or Boat.

Inns of Chancery, Eight Houses appointed for young Students in the Elements of Law; namely, *Thavies Inn*, anciently the Mansion House of J. Thavy, Armeror of London. 2. *Furnivals Inn*, once the Mansion of Sir R. Furnival, afterwards of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury. 3. *Bernards Inn*, once belonging to Mackworth, Dean of the Cathedral of Lincoln, and in the holding of Lionel Bernard. 4. *Staple Inn*, once belonging to the English Merchants of the Staple. 5. *Cliffords Inn*, once the dwelling House of Malcom de Hersey, afterwards of the Cliffords, Earls of Cumberland, of whom it is now Rented. 6. *Clements Inn*, once a Messuage belonging to the Parish Church of S. Clement Danes. 7. *New Inn*, once the dwelling House of Sir J. Tyncaulx, it hath been also called our *Ladies Inn*. 8. *Lions Inn*, once a dwelling House and known by the name of the *Black Lion*.

Inns of Court, Four Houses or Colleges for the Entertainment of Students of the Law; namely, the Two Temples, Inner, and Middle, which were anciently the Habitations of the Templars, or Knights of Jerusalem, (to which was added, the Outward Temple, which was called *Essex House*.) *Lincolns Inn*, built by Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, for his own dwelling House. And *Grays Inn*, anciently the Mannor House of Baron Gray, in the time of Edward the third.

Innocence, the Purity of the Soul not defiled with Sin. The Condition of an Honest Man who lives conformably to the True Religion, and does no body wrong. Also the being clear from any Crime of which a man is accused.

Innocents day, the Twenty eighth of December, wherein a particular Church Service is performed in Commemoration of the Innocent Children slain by Herod. It is called *Childermas-day*.

Innocuous, (Lat.) doing no hurt, harmless.

Innovation, (Lat.) a making new; also a bringing in of new Customs or Opinions.

Innoxious, (Lat.) safe, dangerless, wherein there is no hurt.

Innuendo, a Law Term, used in Pleadings, to declare a thing or person, that was mentioned before obscurely.

Innumerable, (Lat.) not to be numbred.

Innutrition, (Lat.) a nourishing inwardly.

Inobservable,

Inobservable, (Lat.) not to be observed, unworthy of observation.

Inoculation, (Lat.) a grafting, or inserting, a Bud or Kernel into the Bud of another Tree.

Inodoration, (Lat.) a making to smell, a perfuming.

Inopinate, (Lat.) not thought of, or expected.

Inorganical, (Lat.) wanting Organs, or Instruments of Motion or Operation.

Inquietude, (Lat.) restlessness, want of repose or quiet of mind.

Inquiline, (Lat.) a Native, he that dwelleth where he was born.

Inquination, (Lat.) a making foul, a polluting, or defiling.

Inquirendo, an Authority given to a person, to inquire into something to the Kings advantage.

Inquisition, (Lat.) a searching into, or inquiring after. Also the name of a Grand Council, instituted by *Ferdinand*, the Catholick King of *Spain*, who having subdued the Empire of the *Moors* in that Kingdom, ordered, That no *Moors* should be suffered to stay in *Spain*, but such as should be Baptized. And for inquiry into those Matters, this Council was erected, and called the Sacred Council of the Inquisition, where the Archbishop of *Toledo*, or the Archbishop of *Sevil* was President, assisted by twelve other Counsellors. Some make *S. Dominick* to have been the first Author of it; but by whomsoever it was first instituted, and though the original occasion of it hath long since ceased, yet the Power of it is still continued, or rather is increased; and with sufficient Severity exercised, not against the *Moors* now, but against Christians, under the notion of Hereticks.

Inrolement, a Registring or Recording any lawful Act in the Rolls of *Chancery*.

Insanity, (Lat.) Unsoundness of Body or Mind.

Insatiable, not to be satisfied with Meat or Drink: Figuratively attributed to the Desires of Men, Insatiable Thirst of Gain, insatiable Ambition.

Insicous, or *Insicent*, (Lat.) unknowing, ignorant.

Inscribed Bodies, the five regular Bodies. See *Body*.

Inscription, (Lat.) a Title, Name, Character, or Narration written or ingraven over any thing.

Inscrutable, (Lat.) not to be found out by searching, hidden, mysterious.

An *Insect*, the smallest sort of Animal, as the Fly, Bee or Ant; some think them to be so called, because they have a kind of division, or section, between the Head and Belly.

Infection, (Lat.) a railing against, as it were a following and prosecuting with evil Language, The figure *Chtenasmus*, in Rhetorick is by *Julius Ruffianus*, called *Infection*.

Infection, (Lat.) a cutting into.

Insensate, (Lat.) mad, foolish, void of sense.

Insensible, (Lat.) not to be perceived; also, not having any sense; also the same as impossible, in an amorous sense.

Insertion, (Lat.) an ingrafting, a planting into.

Inficcation, (Lat.) a drying.

Insidiation, (Lat.) a laying Ambush, a waiting to insnare.

Insimulation, (Lat.) an accusing.

Insinuation, (Lat.) a winding ones self in by little and little, a getting into Favor by Degrees; as it were a gliding into the Bosom.

Insipid, (Lat.) having no Taste or Relish, unfavoury; said of a Treatise or Poem, that is flat and without Wit, that has not a Grain of Salt in it.

Insipience, (Lat.) Foolishness, want of Knowledge or Discretion.

To *Insist*, (Lat.) to stay upon, to urge, to demand with Earnestness, not to desist from a Pretension.

Insition, (Lat.) a putting into, a grafting.

Insolation, (Lat.) a laying in the Sun, a bleaching. In Chymistry it is taken for a Digestion of any Medecinal Ingredients by laying them in the Sun.

Insolency, (Lat.) Pride, Arrogancy, as it were an unwonted Behaviour, or doing contrary to common Custom; want of Respect, Impudence.

Inspection, (Lat.) a looking narrowly into.

To *Inspire*, to put into the Soul supernatural Knowledge and Motions which cause it to act after an extraordinary Manner.

Inspiration, (Lat.) an inspiration, or breathing into. An alternate diatation of the Chest, whereby the Nitrous Air is communicated to the Blood, to attend it by the Wind-pipe, and its vesicular parts. In Divinity 'tis said to be that Celestial Grace which enlightens the Soul, and fills it with extraordinary and supernatural Gifts and Motions.

Insuffation, (Lat.) a thickning, a making thick.

Instability, (Lat.) unsteadfastness, inconstancy.

Installation, the putting a Person into the Possession of an Honour, Employment, or Benefice.

Instance, earnest suit or solicitation. A new Objection in School disputes to destroy the Solution which the Respondent has made to the first Argument.

Instant, a term in Logick, and also in Law, signifying neither time, nor part of time, to which yet the parts of time are conjoyned; so small a particle of time that it cannot be actually divided.

Instauration, (Lat.) a renewing or repairing.

Instigation, (Lat.) a private stirring a pricking on, a provoking any one to undertake a business.

To *Instill*, to let fall any Liquor Drop by Drop; and figuratively, to infuse false Opinions and Notions so that they may glide insensibly into the Mind.

Instillation, (Lat.) an instilling, or causing to drop by little and little.

Instinct, (Lat.) the sagacity of Creatures to guide and govern themselves, and to seek what is proper for them, and which supplies the defect of understanding. Also a certain secret Motion which causes a Man to act naturally and without Reason.

To *Institute*, to erect, decree, establish, appoint.

Institutes, (Lat.) Ordinances, Precepts, or Command-

Commandments, and particularly certain Books of the Civil Law, collected by *Justinian*.

Institution, (Lat.) a Precept, Ordinance, Decree; an Establishment, a setting up.

Insubria, a Country of Italy, anciently called *Gallia Cisalpina*, now *Lumbardy*; from the *Lumbards*, a People of *Pannonia*, which conquered it. The chiefest part of it is now the Dutchy of *Milan*, whereof the City of *Milan* is the *Metropolis*.

Insular, (Lat.) belonging to an Island, or Island like.

Insulsty, (Lat.) Unfavoriness, Unpleasantness; also Folly, bluntness of wit.

To *Insult*, to afflict one that is already afflicted. to reproach him with his Misery, to rejoyce over it.

Insuperable, (Lat.) not to be vanquished.

Insupportable, (Lat.) not to be born with, or indured.

Insurmountable, that cannot be overcome by Labour and Industry.

Insurrection, (Lat.) a rising against, a popular Tumult.

Intactible, (Lat.) not to be touched.

Intakers, a sort of Thieves heretofore frequent on the *Scotish Borders*, and so called, as the Receivers of such Pillage as their *Accomplices* who were called *Outparters*, used to bring them in.

Intangible, (Lat.) the same as *Intactible*.

Integer, whole, entire, compleat. In Arithmetick, a whole Number.

Integral, whole: In Arithmetrick, integral numbers are opposed to Fractions.

Integration, (Lat.) a making whole or restoring.

Integrity, (Lat.) great Vertue, Uprightness, a Severity that will not be corrupted by Favour, or Money.

Integument, (Lat.) a Covering, a Garment to cover with.

Intellect, that Faculty of the Soul which is usually called the Understanding. The *Active* Understanding, is that which produces Intelligible Species. The *Passive* Intellect, is that which comprehends them, and makes a Judgment of them.

Intellectual, (Lat.) that which is incorporeal, and purely spiritual; so Angels are called Intellectual Substances.

Intelligence, (Lat.) Knowledge, Understanding, Wisdom; the Union and Amity between two or more Persons that rightly understand one another. Also the Correspondence that Statesmen and Merchants hold in Foreign Courts and Countreys, It is also taken for a spiritual Being.

Intelligible, capable of being apprehended, or conceived by the Understanding.

Intemperance, (Lat.) inordinateness of Life, a want of Temperance to contain a mans desires and lusts. A Vice that destroys Sobriety, Chastity, and Moderation.

Intempestivity, (Lat.) unseasonableness, a doing a thing out of due season, and order.

Intendant, One that has the Inspection, Conduct and Direction of certain Affairs.

Intense, (Lat.) stretched to the utmost, contrary to remiss, as intensely cold, *i. e.* cold in a high degree; remissly cold, *i. e.* cold in a low degree.

Intent or Intentive, (Lat.) seriously bent upon a business.

Intention, (Lat.) the End proposed in any action, the Determination of the Will in a certain Thing. In Rhetorick it is the repetition of the same word in a contrary sense, as

Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem.

Intercalary day, the odd Day inserted in the Leap-year, whereby the sixth of the Calends of March, which is the 24th of February with us, was reckoned twice.

Intercalation, (Lat.) an inserting, or putting between; it is particularly applyed to the putting in of a day into the Month of February, in *Bissextile*, or Leap-year.

To *Intercede*, to pray for one, to make use of his power or Favour to procure one a Kindness, or some Advantage.

Intercedent, (Lat.) falling between, as an Intercedent or Intercedential day, an extraordinary Critical day, which being caused by the violence of the disease, falls between the ordinary Critical days.

Intercession, (Lat.) a praying or mediating in the behalf of another, as it were a stepping between to keep off Harm, or Danger.

Intercessor, one that intercedes for another.

Intercision, (Lat.) a cutting between, or in the midst.

Interclusion, (Lat.) a shutting between, or a stopping up the Passage between one thing and another.

Intercolumniation, (Lat.) the distance between two Columns, or Pillars; also some kind of work placed between them. It is a term used in Architecture.

Intercostal, (Lat.) being between the Ribs, as those Veins and Muscles which run along in those parts, are called in Anatomy, the *Intercostal* Veins and Muscles, on either side twenty two; eleven External, and as many internal.

Intercurrent, (Lat.) running or passing between Whence the Substantive *Intercourse* is commonly used.

Intercutaneous, (Lat.) being between the Skin and the Flesh.

Interdict or Interdiction, (Lat.) a forbidding or debarring one the use of any thing. In Common and Canon Law, Interdiction is particularly taken for an Ecclesiastical Censure, prohibiting the use of Divine Rites to the person condemned. Also such persons whom all men are forbidden to receive into their houses, are said to be interdicted of Fire and Water.

Interdutt, (Lat.) a leading between; also a space left between full periods, in Writing or Printing.

Interest, a Verb Impersonal in Latin signifieth, it concerns or belongs unto; but we commonly use it substantively for a Concernment, Right, or Apper-

Appertainment. Also Usury, the Use of Money lent, being, as it were, the right of him that lends.

Interfector, an interficient or destroying Planet, and which is placed in the Eighth House (in a Nativity) either Five Degrees before the Cusp of the House, or Twenty Five after. Secondly, the Lord of the Eighth House. Thirdly, the Planet that is joyned to the Lord of the Eighth House. Fourthly, the Planet that disposeth of the Lord of the Eighth House when he is not therein.

To **Interfeer**, (*French*) to hit one Leg against another; also to exchange Blows. Also Metaphorically, when two things hit or fall foul one upon another, they are said to **Interfeer**.

Interfluent, (*Lat.*) flowing between.

Intergatories, or **Interrogatories**, in Common Law are Questions demanded of Witnesses brought in.

Interjacent, (*Lat.*) lying between.

Interjection, (*Lat.*) a casting between: It is commonly used for one of the Eight undeclinable Parts of Speech in Grammar, expressing some sudden Passion of the Mind, under an imperfect Voice; also a Figure in Rhetorick and Grammar, being the same with *Parenthesis*, and otherwise called **Interruption**. See *Parenthesis*.

Interim, an Adverb signifying in *Latin*, in the mean while; but we commonly use it Substantively for the time passing between. The means which *Charles V.* proposed for the Pacification of *Germany* till a better Composure, gave occasion to a writing entitled the **Interim**.

Interior, (*Lat.*) inward, being on the inside.

Interlined, written between the Lines. **Interlineary Bible**, when one Line of *Latin* is printed between two Lines of the *Hebrew*.

Interloquution, (*Lat.*) a speaking or discoursing between.

Interlopers, in Common Law are those that without legal Authority, intercept the Trade of a Company; as it were *Interleapers*.

Interlucation, (*Lat.*) a letting in of Light between, by the cutting away of Boughs; a Term in Gardening.

Interlude, (*Lat.*) a kind of Stage-Play; that which is sung, or represented between the several Acts.

Interlunary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Interlunium*, or space between the old and new Moon.

Intermeation, (*Lat.*) a passing between.

Intermedian, or **Intermeate**, (*Lat.*) being in the middle, or lying between. The joining together the Bones of the Fingers.

Intermeteth, (*old word*) medleth.

Intermewing (among *Falconers*) is from the first Exchange of the Hawks Coat till she turn white, and is so called from the first *Mewing*.

Intermication, (*Lat.*) a shining between, or in the midst.

Intermission, (*Lat.*) a putting between; also, a deferring, or leaving off for a while.

Intermissions, a Term in Architecture, the Spaces between the Wall and the Pillars, or between Pillars and Pillars.

Intermitting Pulse, is that which the Fit holds up a while, and then beats again; which is a sign of extream sickness.

Intermixture, (*Lat.*) a mingling between or amongst.

Intermural space, (*Lat.*) a space between two Walls.

Internal, (*Lat.*) inward.

Internuntio, an Agent for the Court of *Rome* in the Courts of Foreign Princes, when there is no express *Nuncio* in the same.

Interpellation, (*Lat.*) an interrupting or disturbing.

Interplication, (*Lat.*) a folding between.

Interpolation, (*Lat.*) a fixing or inserting between.

To **Interpose**, to put himself between two Parties, in order to reconcile their differences.

Interposition, (*Lat.*) an interposing or putting between.

Interpretation, (*Lat.*) an expounding or explaining, a Translation, a Commentary.

Interpreter, he that causes the Words, Sentiments and Writings of others to be understood, when they are not otherwise intelligible.

Interpunction, (*Lat.*) a distinguishing by mark Points or Pricks between.

Interregn, in *Latin* *Interregnum*, the space between the Death of one Prince or Ruler, and the Succession, or Election of another. Whence *Interrex*, he that ruleth, or beareth sway, during that space.

Interrogation, (*Lat.*) an asking or demanding a question.

Interrogatives, in Grammar are certain Particles, which are made use of in the asking of a question.

Interrogatories. See *Intergatories*.

Interruption, (*Lat.*) a troubling, or disturbing any one in the midst of a business. The cutting off another short in the middle of his Discourse, and hinder him from going on.

Intercription, (*Lat.*) an interlining, a writing between two Lines.

Intersecants, in Heraldry are pertransient Lines which cross one another.

Intersection, (*Lat.*) a cutting in the midst. The Point where two Lines or two Circles cut each other.

Interfersion, (*Lat.*) a grafting, or putting in between.

Interfonant, (*Lat.*) sounding between, or in the midst.

Interfersion, (*Lat.*) a sprinkling, or scattering between.

Interpiration, (*Lat.*) a breathing between.

Interstitium, said of the Intervals of Time which are regulated and mark'd out by the Laws.

Intertexture, (*Lat.*) a weaving between.

Interval, (*Lat.*) a Distance or Space, either of place or time. Said also of Numbers and Proportions, as well in Music as Arithmetick.

To **Intervene**, to come between, to strike into a business, in order to make an Agreement.

To *Intervert*, (Lat.) to turn upside down ; also to beguile, or deceitfully to take away a thing committed to any ones trust.

Interview, a Meeting of State appointed between Princes or other great Persons, for the taking a View of each other.

Intervigilation, (Lat.) a watching between whiles.

Intestable, (Lat.) incapable by the Law to make any Will, or to be taken for a Witness.

Intestate, (Lat.) not having made any Testament or Will.

Intestinum Jejunum, the empty Gut.

Intestinum Cæcum, the blind Gut.

Intestinum Rectum, the Arse Gut.

Intestinum Duodenum, the Gut next to the Stomach.

Intestina Gracilia, the little Guts.

Intestina Terræ, Earth-Worms.

Intestine, (Lat.) inward, lying within the In-trails. Whence *Intestine War*, a War within the Bowels, as if it were, of a Countrey or Kingdom, between two Parties of the same Countrey.

Inthronization, (Lat.) a placing upon a Throne or Seat of Majesty.

Intimation, (Lat.) a signifying, or secret declaring.

To *Intimidate*, to menace, to put a Man in fear.

Intimidation, an affrighting or threatening.

Intire, (Lat.) whole or sound, sole, absolute, from which there is nothing cut off.

Intitulation, (Lat.) an intituling, an adding a Title to any thing.

Intolerable, (Lat.) not to be born, or indured.

Insonation, (Lat.) the giving the Tune or Key by the Chanter to the rest of the Quire.

Intoxication, (Lat.) a poysoning, or envenoming. Also a fuddling or making drunk.

Intractable, (Lat.) not to be managed ; wild, savage.

Intrado, (Spanish) an entrance into a place.

Intraneous, (Lat.) inward.

Intrepid, undaunted, fearless of Danger and Death.

Intricacy, or *Intrigue*, (Latin and French) an intangledness, incumbrance, or winding like a Labyrinth.

Intrigue, the highest Point of Plot and Intricacy in a Dramatick Piece or Romance, which raises the Expectation of the Spectators or Reader. Said of a Cabal of People, who by their Advice and Address make it their business to entangle and incumber an Affair, and reap Advantage by it.

Intrinsic Value, intrinsic Vertue, the inward and real Value and Vertue of a Man.

Intrinsic, (Lat.) inward or secret, occult.

Introduction, (Lat.) a leading in ; also a beginning, or Preface to any Discourse.

Intrgression, (Lat.) a going in.

Intrussion, (Lat.) a sending inward.

Introspection or *Introspection*, (Lat.) a looking narrowly into the inside of a business.

Intrusion, (Lat.) a wrongful, or unmannerly thrusting in. The taking Possession of a Benefice,

or Exercise of any Employment, without having any lawful Title to it. A thrusting a Man's self into Company where he is not welcome.

Intuition, (Lat.) a clear seeing into, a distinct beholding. Whence *Intuitive*, said of certain sight or knowledge of a thing.

Intumescence, (Lat.) a swelling or rising up into a Heap.

Intumulation, (Lat.) a throwing a Heap upon, a burying.

Invalid, (Lat.) of no force, strength, or value, wounded, maimed, sickly.

Invalidity, Nullity of an Act or Contract, Defect of Formality.

Invariable, firm, resolute, constant.

Invasion, (Lat.) an assailing, or setting upon another's Right or Dominion.

Invecked, from the Latin *Invehere* ; a Term in Blazon, as a Bordure Invecked, is when the Line of which the Bordure is made, inverts its Points not toward the Field, but into its self.

Invective, (Lat.) railing, sharp, bitter in Expressions ; as it were violently carried on against any one. Us'd also substantively, for a violent Declamation against any Person or Thing.

Inveigle, to allure, or entice ; from the Dutch Word *Aanlangen*, i. e. To cast alluring Eyes.

To *Envelope*. See *Envelope*.

Invention, (Lat.) a finding out, a producing something new by the strength of a Man's Brain ; also the first part of Logick, which supplies Terms and Arguments for well disputing.

Inventory, (Lat.) a certain Writing, wherein is contained a Catalogue, or reckoning up of the Goods and Chattels of a Deceased Party, which are to be prized or valued by sufficient Men, and exhibited to the Ordinary.

Inversion, (Lat.) a turning the inside out, a changing the Order of things or words ; in Rhetorick it is a certain Figure whereby the Speaker makes that to be for him, which was alledged against him ; as,

Neque enim si occidissim sepelissim.

To *Invest*, (Lat.) to give Possession, which used to be done by delivering the Tenant a Rod, and administering him an Oath ; also to instal with any Honor or Dignity. Also to surround a Town in order to a Siege.

Investigation, (Lat.) a making diligent Search or Enquiry.

Investiture, (Lat.) the right of putting a Feif into possession.

Inveterate, (Lat.) grown old, rooted, and settled by long Custom.

To *Invigorate*, (Lat.) to inspire Vigor, Life, and Spirit.

Invincible, (Lat.) not to be conquered or overcome : Said of moral things, as Invincible Ignorance.

Inviolable, (Lat.) not to be violated or broken.

To *Inviron*, (French) to encompass.

Invisible, (Lat.) not to be seen or discerned, not within the reach of the Eye, lost from the Sight.

Invitatio

Invitation, (Lat.) a Ceremony used to desire Persons to meet at any Solemnity or Festival, to bid to a Feast or Ceremony.

Inumbration, (Lat.) a casting a Shadow upon.

Inunction, (Lat.) an anointing thorowly.

Inundation, (Lat.) an overflowing with Water.

Invocation, (Lat.) an invoking, or calling upon. The Action of adoring God, and calling him to our Succour; applied also to false Gods, Demons and Saints.

Invoice, a particular of the Value, Custom, and Charges of any Goods sent by a Merchant in another Man's Ship, and consign'd to a Factor or Correspondent in another Country.

To *Involve*, (Lat.) to wrap, or fold in; to intangle, or overwhelm.

Involuntary, (Lat.) unwilling.

Inurbanity, (Lat.) Incivility, want of Courtesy or Affability, clownish Behaviour.

To *Inure* or *Enure*, to accustom; also in Common Law, it signifieth to take effect, or be available.

Inutility, (Lat.) Unprofitableness.

Invulnerable, (Lat.) not to be wounded.

I. O.

Io, the Daughter of *Inachus*, King of the *Argives*, who being beloved of *Jupiter*, was transformed into a Cow, that she might not be known of *Juno*; afterward married to *Osiris*, called *Isis*, and adored as the chief Goddess of the *Egyptians* with Pompous Sacrifices and Religious Rites. The Fiction of her being turned into a Cow, is said to have been originally grounded upon her being got with Child by a *Phœnician* Mariner, with whom she fled into *Egypt*, from her Father's Wrath, in a Ship whose Stern bore the Effigies of a Bull.

Joab, (Hebr.) Father-hood, *David's* Sisters Son, and the Captain General of his Army.

Joakim, or *Jeboiakim*, an *Hebrew* Proper Name, signifying, Preparation of the Lord; a Name given to *Eliakim*, *Josiah's* Son, who rebelling against *Nebuchadnezzar* was taken Prisoner.

Joan, a proper Name of Women, answerable to that of *John* in Men; It was the Name of several great Queens, as those of *Aragon* and *Naples*.

Joannitiques, a certain Order of Monks that wear the Figure of a Chalice upon their Breasts.

Joash, or *Jeboash*, (Hebr.) The Fire of the Lord; a King of *Judah*, preserved by *Jebosheba* from being destroyed by *Athaliah*.

Job, (Hebr.) Sighing or sorrowing; a Person mentioned in Holy Scripture for an exact Pattern of Patience. His History at large see in the Book of *Job*.

Joblin, (French) a Sot or Gull.

Joclet or *Yoclet*, in some parts of *Kent*, a little Farm, requiring but a small Yoak of Oxen to Till it.

Joculatory, or *Jocous*, (Lat.) jesting, sportive, done or spoken in jest.

Jocund, (in Latin *Jucundus*) chearful, pleasant, or joyful.

John, a Proper Name, signifying in *Hebrew*, Gracious. There have been divers great Kings,

and other famous Men of this Name; as, One King of *England*, one of *Scotland*, one of *France*, two of *Aragon*, two of *Castile*, four of *Portugal*, two of *Navarre*, two of *Hungary*, one of *Sueden*, one of *Denmark*; twenty three Popes of *Rome*; also *Johannes Hircanus*, a famous Captain of the *Jews*, who conquered *Samaria*, *Idumea*, and a great part of *Syria*. *Johannes Acutus*, or *Hackwood*, an *Englishman*, who performed several great Martial Exploits in *Italy*, under the Dukes of *Milan*. *Johannes Guttenberg*, a *German*, who added to the *Art of Printing*. This Name was anciently pronounced *Juon*.

S. Johns Wort, (*Hypericum*, *Perforata*, *Fuga Demonum*) a Herb of a very dry and astringent Quality, the Oyl whereof is well known for its healing Virtue when applied to Wounds and Ulcers.

Joynder, in Common Law is the joining of two Persons in a Suit against a third.

Joining Issue, a Term in Common Law, the referring a point of a matter depending in Suit, to the trial of the Jury.

Joynt-Tenants, in Common Law are those that hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, or without Partition.

Joynture, a Term in Law, being a Covenant whereby a Husband assureth unto his Wife in respect of Marriage, Lands, or Tenements, for term of her Life, or otherwise.

Jonas, (Hebr. a Dove) a Jewish Prophet, who being sent to *Nineveh* to Preach to those of that City, in his return was cast over-board, swallowed by a Whale, and remained three Days in the Belly of that Fish.

Jonathan, another *Hebrew* Name, signifying the Gift of God. The most eminent Men in Holy Scripture of this Name were, first, *Jonathan*, the Son of King *Saul*, a most faithful and constant Friend to *David*; he fell unfortunately with his Father in a Battle against the *Philistines*. Next *Jonathan* the *Macchabean*, a valiant Captain of the *Jews*, and the Brother of *Judas Macchabeus*.

Joncade, (French) a certain kind of Spoon-meat.

Ionia, a Countrey of *Asia* the Less, having Twelve great Cities, whereof *Miletus* and *Epheusus* were the chief. The Inhabitants of this Countrey descended anciently from the *Greeks*. Whence their Language was called the *Ionick Dialect*.

Ionick Order in Architecture, had its Original in *Ionia*, a Province of *Asia*; distinguish'd from the other Orders by *Volutes*, which are the Ornament particularly belonging to it, and because the Body of the Pillar is usually channel'd.

Io Pæan. See *Pæan*.

Joram, or *Jehoram*, (Hebr. The height of the Lord) a King of *Judah*, and Son of King *Jebo-shaphat*; also a wicked King of *Israel*, and Son of King *Abah*.

Jordan, (Hebr.) the River of Judgment, a River which parts *Gallilee* from *Judea*, and is so named from its two Spring-Heads, *Jor*, and *Dan*.

Joscelin, the proper Name of a Man, in *Latin* *Jusculus*; being a Diminutive from *Jost*, in *Latin* *Justus*.

Iustus or *Iodocus*; the chief of this Name was *Joscelin* of *Lovain*, Son to *Godfrey*, Duke of *Brabant*.

Joseph, (*Hebr.* Increase,) the Eleventh Son of the Patriarch *Jacob*, he became eminent under *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*, and gave a Residence there to his Father, and all his Brethren.

Josias, (*Hebr.* The Fire of the Lord) the Son of *Zephaniah*; also a King of *Judah*, who succeeded his Father *Amnon*, and destroyed the Idolatry of *Jeroboam*.

Joshuah, (*Hebr.* The Lord, Saviour) the Son of *Nun*, who after the Death of *Moses* governed the People of *Israel*, and was Captain of their Armies; also the same as *Jesus*, the Name of the true *Messiah*, and Saviour of the World.

Jot, a little, or very small matter; from the Greek Letter *Iota*.

Iotacism, (*Greek*) a running much upon the Letter *Iota*, or *I*; also a bad pronunciation of the same Letter.

Fouketh, a Term in *Falconry*; they say the Hawk *Fouketh*, and not sleepeth.

Journal, (*French*) a Book of every Days Passages; also so much Land as may be Ploughed in a Day by one Team of Oxen.

Journchoppers, Regraters of Yarn.

Journey, (*French*) as much Ground as a Man may travel in a Day.

Joyce, the Proper Name of a Woman, in *Latin* *Jocosa*, i. e. merry, pleasant.

Joy, an Emotion of the Soul, which causes a Dilatation of the Heart, and a sensible Pleasure at the Sight or Enjoyment of some Blessing or Benefit.

Joy of the Planets, are when they are in those Houses, where they are most powerful and strong, as *Saturn* joyeth in *Scorpio*, *Jupiter* in the 11th House, *Mars* in the 6th, &c.

I. P.

Iphianassa, *Iphinoe*, and *Lisippe*, the Daughters of *Proetus*, King of *Argos*; who for despising the Goddess *Juno*, were transformed into Cows.

Iphiclus, the Son of *Amphitryo* by *Alcmena*; he was born at the same time with *Hercules*, who was begot by *Jupiter*.

Iphicrates, a Captain of the *Athenians*, famous for many great Victories; also a noble *Athenian* Sculptor.

Iphigenia, the Daughter of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*; adjudged to be Sacrificed to *Diana*, incensed against *Agamemnon* for killing one of her Harts; but when all things were in a readiness for the Sacrifice, *Diana* accepted of a Hart.

Iphimedia, the Wife of *Aloeus*, who being ravished by *Neptune*, brought forth Twins, *Othus* and *Ephialtes*, who grew every Month Nine Fingers in tallness, till they came to be of a very vast Stature.

Iphis, a young Man of great Beauty, who fell in love with *Anaxarete*. See *Anaxarete*. *Iphis* is also the Name of a *Cretan* Virgin, the Daughter of *Lygdus* and *Theletusa*; she was by her Mother's Prayers to the Goddess *Isis* changed into a Man,

lest *Lygdus* finding himself deceived, should be incensed; for he going to travel, and giving a strict Charge to *Theletusa*, whom he left with Child, That if she brought forth a Female Child, she should put her out from her, he was made to believe that it was a Boy: And as soon as his supposed Son came of Age, he provided him a Wife named *Iantbe*; for whom, as it hapned, *Iphis* proved a real Husband.

Ipswich, the chief Town of *Suffolk*, it was sacked by the *Danes* in the Year 991. This Town is famous for the Birth of Cardinal *Wolsey*, who was a Butchers Son of this place, and who began to build here a very magnificent Colledge; here is yet to be seen the Ruins of the old Town which was called *Gipwich*, from *Gipsa*, an ancient King, or great Captain in those Parts.

I. R.

Iracundous, (*Lat.*) of an angry Disposition, inclinable to Anger.

Irafcible, (*Lat.*) capable of Anger. *Irafcible* Faculty, is that Faculty of the Soul from whence Anger and Passion is stirred up, and kindled in Men.

Irchinfield or *Archenfield*, that part of *Herefordshire*, where the City of *Hereford* now standeth, and where the old Town of *Ariconium* stood in ancient times.

Ire, a Word not much in use, signifying Anger.

Iris, the Daughter of *Thaumas*, feigned by the Poets to have been the Messenger of the Gods. There is a kind of Watry Meteor so called in *Greek*, appearing in the Clouds, of divers Colours, which we call the *Rainbow*. It signifies also a precious Stone that is hexagonal.

Irmusal or *Ermisul*, a certain God worshiped by the ancient *Britains*, and thought to be the same with *Mercury*.

Ironical, (*Greek*) spoken in Mockery, or by that Rhetorical Figure called *Irony*, which is a Figure made use of by Orators to make a shew of praising their Adversaries, and at the same time to deride and condemn them; as, *He was no notorious Malefactor, but he had been twice in the Pillory*. This Figure is by *Ruffianus* called by a *Latin* Name *Irrisio* or *Dissimulatio*.

Ironfick, a Term in Navigation, is when the Bolts, Spikes, or Nails of a Ship, are so eaten with Rust, that they stand hollow in the Planks, and make her leak.

Iroquois, a People of that part of Northern *America*, which is called *Canada*.

Irradiation, (*Lat.*) an enlightning or casting Beams upon.

Irrational, (*Lat.*) unreasonable. *Irrational* Lines, such as are incommensurable to a Rational Line, supposed in Length and Power, and not in Length only. So Figures incommensurable to the Rational Square, may be called *Irrationals*, or *Surds*. In like manner the Reason that is between Quantities incommensurable, is call'd *Irrational Reason*.

Irreconcilable, at extream odds, whose Hatred is not to be appeased or mitigated.

Irrecoverable,

Irrecoverable, never to be redeemed, past recovery, never to be repaired.

Irrefragable, (*Lat.*) undeniable, not to be confuted.

Irregularity, (*Lat.*) Disorderliness, as it were a Being without Rule; also an Incapacity of taking Holy Orders, as being maimed, or very deformed, base-born, or guilty of any heinous Crime; a Term in Canon Law.

Irreligious, (*Lat.*) having no Religion, or Piety towards God.

Irremeable, (*Lat.*) through which there is no passing back, or returning.

Irremediable, (*Lat.*) not to be remedied, or helped.

Irremissible, (*Lat.*) not to be remitted, or pardoned.

Irremunerable, (*Lat.*) not to be rewarded.

Irreparable, (*Lat.*) not to be restored, or repaired.

Irreprehensible, (*Lat.*) not to be reprehended, or blamed.

Irreplegiabie, that may not, or ought not by Law to be replevied, or set at large upon Sureties.

Irresolute, (*Lat.*) inconstant, doubting, wavering, uncertain what course to take.

Irreprocheable, against whom nothing can be alledged, to whose Charge nothing can be laid.

Irreverent, wanting Respect and Veneration for Sacred Things and Holy Persons.

Irrevocable, (*Lat.*) no to be called back.

Irrigation, (*Lat.*) a watering of Gardens and Meadows out of some neighbouring River. In Chymistry it is the same with *Humectation*.

Irrision, (*Lat.*) a laughing at, a scoffing, or flouting. See *Ironia*.

Irritation, (*Lat.*) a provoking or stirring up to Wrath.

Irroration, (*Lat.*) a bedewing, or besprinkling.

Irruption, (*Lat.*) a breaking violently into an Enemies Countrey to commit Spoil and Ravage.

I. S.

Isaac, (*Hebr.*) Laughter, as *Gelasius* in *Greek*; the Son of the Patriarch *Abraham*, and Father of *Jacob*, of whom came the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

Isaca, or *Isca*, a River in *England*, vulgarly called *Ex*, from whence the City *Exon* or *Exeter* (*Isca Danmoniorum*) is denominated; and whence an eminent Poet of this Nation was called *Josephus Iscanus*.

Isagogical, (*Greek*) belonging to *Isagogue*, i. e. an Introduction or beginning.

Isagon, a Figure consisting of equal Angles.

Isca Silurum, the Name of a Town in *Monmouthshire*, commonly called *Caerleon*.

Iscariot, the Sirname of *Judas*, that betrayed our Saviour, from the *Hebrew* *Isch Carioth*.

Ischiatick, (*Greek* from *Ischias* the Hip) troubled with a Pain in the Hip, which pain is commonly called the *Sciatica*, or Hip-gout.

Ischnotes, (*Greek*) a Grammatical Vice in speak-

ing, being a pronouncing of words with a mincing and slender tone.

Ischuria, (*Greek*) a stoppage, or difficulty of the Urine.

Ishmael, (*Hebr.* God hath heard,) the Son of the Patriarch *Abraham*, by his Bond-woman *Hagar*. Whence *Ishmaelite*, one descended from *Ishmael*.

Isicle, a tap of Ice, a drop of Water frozen.

Isinglass, a kind of Fish-glue, brought from *Island* and those parts, us'd in Medicines, and by some in the Adulteration of Wines; in which last Use it is prohibited by Law.

Isis, the River *Ouse* in *Wiltshire*, which meeting with *Thames*, is called *Thamisis*.

Islip, a Town in *Oxfordshire*, anciently called *Gistlip*, famous for being the Birth-place of King *Edward the Confessor*.

Isocrates, an *Athenian* Orator, one of the ten Emulators of *Demosthenes*, chiefly famous for his Panegyrick, recited at the *Olympian Games*, by which he stirred up the *Greeks* against *Asia*.

Isonomy, (*Greek*) an equality in distribution.

Isoceles Triangle, (in *Geometry*) is that which hath two equal sides, and two equal opposite Angles.

Isoperimeters, Figures that have equal Circumferences or Contents.

Isota de Nugarolis, a Virgin of *Verona*, the Daughter of *Antonius de Nugarolis*; she was very famous for Philosophy, Philology, and Poetry.

Ispe, (old word) dispatched.

Israel, (*Hebr.* Prevailing in the Lord) a name given to the Patriarch *Jacob*, whence his Posterity were called the Children of *Israel*.

Issachar, (*Hebr.* Wages) the Son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

Issue, in *Common Law*, signifieth either Children begotten between a Man and his Wife; or the Profits of Lands, or the Profits growing from a Fine, or a matter depending in Suit; whereupon the Parties joyn.

Isthme, (*Greek*) a narrow neck of Land lying between two Seas. The most famous *Isthmus* is that of *Greece* whereupon *Corinth* stands; from thence were denominated the *Isthmian Games*, instituted by *Theseus*, in honor of *Neptune*.

Istria, a Country of *Italy*, joynning to *Illyricum*.

Isurium Brigantum, the name of an ancient City in *Torkshire*, so called from the River *Ure*, running by it. It was many Ages since razed to the Ground, but out of the Ruines of it was built a Town, now called *Ealdburgh*, or *Aldborow*.

I. T.

Italia, or *Italy*, one of the most famous Countreys of *Europe*, so called from *Italus*, otherwise called *Atlas*, an ancient King thereof, who had two Daughters, *Electra*, whom he married to *Comboblasco*, King of the *Fanigenæ*; and *Roma*, whom he made Queen of the *Aborigines*. She is said to have laid the Foundation of the City
F f f Rome.

Rome, which was afterwards finished by *Romulus*. Others derive *Italy* from the Greek word *Italos*, an Ox, because that Countrey abounded with Oxen. It was anciently called *Hesperia*, from *Hesperus* the Brother of *Atlas*.

Italiana, a kind of Mercers Stuff.

Iteration, (Lat.) a saying, or doing the same thing over again, a repeating.

Ithaca, an Island in the *Ionian* Sea, where *Ulysses* was born; it is full of Goats, but no Hare can live there.

Itinerant, (Lat.) Journing. Whence *Justices Itinerant*, or in *Eyre*, which in *French* are called *Justices Itinants*, are those which journey from one place to another, to hear and determine Causes. See *Justices in Eyre*.

Itinerary, (Lat.) belonging to a Journey; also substantially used for a Calendar of Miles, or a Note-book, wherein Travellers set down the Particulars of what they have seen and observed.

Itys, the Son of *Tereus*, the King of *Thrace*, by *Progne*, the Daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*; he was slain by his Mother, and set before *Tereus*, to eat at a Banquet, because he had deflowred her Sister *Philomel*. He was changed into a Pheasant.

J. U.

Jub, (old word) a Bottle.

Juba, a King of *Mauritania*, and a constant Friend to *Pompey's* Party; he overthrew *Curio*, and all his Forces, sent into *Africa* by *Cesar*. When *Pompey* was overcome, he joined his Forces with *Scipio*, and died fighting with *Petorius*.

Jubal, (Hebr. Fading, or a Trumpet) the Son of *Lamech*, and the Inventor of the Harp and Organ.

Jubarb, q. *Barba jovis*, because of its perpetual greenness; a kind of Plant, otherwise called *Housteek*.

Jubeb or *Fujubes*, (Arab. *Zufalzes*) a kind of Pruen growing in *Italy*, used much in Physic, and sold by Apothecaries.

Jubilation, (Lat.) a solemn rejoicing, a shouting for joy.

A Year of Jubile, a great Festival, or time of rejoicing, celebrated every Fiftieth Year by the Jews, in remembrance of their Deliverance from *Egypt*. It came at length to be solemnized among the Christians, being first instituted by Pope *Boniface* the Eighth, in the Year 1300. who ordained it to be kept every hundred Years; but afterwards it came to be celebrated every fiftieth year, and at length every twenty fifth. It comes from the Hebrew word *Jobel*, rejoicing.

Yucatan or *Yucatan*, one of the Seven Provinces of *Nova Hispania*, a large Region of *Mexican* or *Northern America*; the other Six being *Mexico*, *Acapulco*, *Panuco*, *Mecboacan*, *Guaxaca*, and *Tasasco*.

Jucundity, (Lat.) Pleasantness.

Judah, or *Jebudab*, (Hebr.) Confession, the eldest Son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

Judæa, a Countrey of *Syria* in *Asia* the Greater, bordering Eastward upon the Dead Sea; it is also called *Chananæa*, and the Land of Promise. The

most flourishing Cities of this Countrey, were *Jerusalem*, *Jericho*, *Toppa*, *Hebron*, *Bethania*, and *Bethlehem*, where our Saviour was born.

Judaism, (Lat.) the Faith or Religion of the Jews.

To *Judaize*, to hold something of the Religion, Superstition, and Ceremonies of the Jews.

Judas his Tree, (*Arbor Judæ*) a Tree with broad Leaves, somewhat like those of the *Apricot*, growing in the Hedges of *Spain* and *Italy*.

Judgment, (*Judicium*) the second part of *Logic*, which Disposes of Arguments for Disputation.

To *Judge*, to exercise a Man's Judgment in discerning Good from Evil, Truth from Falshood; to foresee, to conjecture, to pronounce Sentence in a Civil or Criminal Cause.

Judgment, the Faculty of the Soul which discerns good from Evil, Truth from Falshood. The Decisions which are pronounced by the Authority of Kings, either from their own Lips, or the Mouths of their Officers by them entrusted to administer Justice to their People. The Judgments of God are the Punishments which he inflicts upon Nations, Families and Private Persons for their Sins and Transgressions.

Judicatory, (Lat.) a place of Judgment, or hearing of Causes.

Judicial or *Judiciary*, (Lat.) belonging to a Cause, Trial, or Judgment.

Judicious, prudent, advised, endowed with good Sense.

Judith, (Hebr. Praising) the Daughter of *Morari*. She delivered *Bethulia* by cutting off the Head of *Olofernes*.

Ivetot, a Town of *Lower Normandy* in *France*, which hath in former times been governed by a Titular King: Whence a Man of a great Title, and a small Inheritance, is in Derision called a King of *Ivetot*.

Ivie, a creeping Plant that clasps about Trees, and fastens upon Walls, not able to support it self. It was formerly consecrated to *Bacchus*, being said to have a cooling Quality that represses the Fumes of Wine.

Jugular or *Jugulary*, (Lat.) belonging to the Throat; whence the *Jugular Veins* are those Veins which ascend along the sides of the Neck, to the bottom of the Head.

Jugulation, (Lat.) a cutting the Throat of any one, a killing.

Jugurth, by Usurpation King of the *Numidians*, who maintained a long War against the *Romans*, of which *Sallust* writes the History.

Fujubes. See *Jubeb*.

To *Juke*, to Pearch, or Roost as a Hawk.

Julep, a kind of Physical Medicine, to open the inward parts, and prepare for purgation, being a Decoction mingled with Syrups, or sweetened with Sugar.

Julia, (vulg. *Fuliers*) one of the three Principalities of that part of *Germany*, called the Circle of *Westphalia*, the other two being *Clivia*, or *Cleue*, and *Berga*. The chief Cities of *Juliers*, are

are *Gulick*, and *Duren* of *Clivia*, *Wesel*, *Emmerick*, and *Cleve*.

Julian, Surnamed the Apostate, because that being brought up in the Christian Religion, he fell back to Heathenism. He was the Son of *Constantius*, and by his Valour came to be made Roman Emperour.

Julian Accompt. See *Gregorian Accompt.*

Julio, a kind of Italian Coyn made by Pope *Julius*, valuing about Sixpence of our Money.

Julio-briga, (now *Logronno*) a Town of the Province of *Castilia* in *Spain*.

Julius Cæsar, the first of the Roman Emperors; he subdued *France*, *Spain*, *Britain*, the *Low Countries*, and the greatest part of *Germany*; afterwards he entred into a Civil War with *Pompey*, whom he utterly defeated at the Battle of *Pharsalia*, and his two Sons, *Cneius* and *Sextus Pompeius*, in *Spain*; and having reigned three years in *Rome*, as absolute Emperour, he was at length slain in the Senate-House, by *Brutus* and *Cassius*. The word signifieth in *Greek*, Soft-haired.

Fullaber, a certain Hillock in *Kent*, so called from one *Fullaber*, a Gyant; or, as some say, a Witch, who was here interred: But *Camden* rather thinks it so named from *Laberius Durus*, a Captain of *Julius Cæsar*'s, who was here slain.

July, the Name of the Fifth Month from *March*, which was heretofore accounted the First Month of the Year. It was so named from *Julius Cæsar*, being in former time called *Quintilis*.

Fumbals, a sort of Sugared Paste, wreathed into Knots; and generally sold by Confectioners.

Juncture, (*Lat.*) a joining together; also a Joynt; also *Juncture* of Time, the very nick or moment of time.

June, the Fourth Month of the Year from *March* the first. Some say it was so called from *Junio*, as it were *Junonian* Month. Others from *Junius Brutus*, who began his Consulship in that Month. It is called in *Greek* *Hecatombæon*, from the Hecatombs or Sacrifices of a Hundred Oxen, which used to be offered to *Jupiter* in this Month.

Juniper, (*Lat.* *Juniperus*) a Shrub, whose Wood being burnt casteth a good Savour; its Berries and Gum are profitable in Physick; its Coals raked up in Embers will keep Fire Twelve Months.

Junke, in Navigation, is any piece of an old Cable.

Junkets, (*Bellaria*) Cakes and Sweet-meats wherewith Gentlemen entertain one another, and Young Men their Sweet-hearts. Some think so called from *Juncus*, a Bulrush, because they used to be carried about in Baskets made of Rushes; they are vulgarly taken for any sorts of delicious Fare, wherewith People use to feast, and make merry.

Junio, the Daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, and both Wife and Sister to *Jupiter*, to whom she brought forth *Vulcan* and *Mars*, and a Daughter called *Hebe*, whom she conceived by eating of Green Lettice.

Junoes Tears (*Verbena*) a kind of Plant, otherwise called *Vervain*.

Junto, or *Junta*, (*Span.*) a meeting together of Men to sit in Council.

Ivory, (*French*) the Elephant's Tooth, being the finest and whitest kind of Bone; of which, Boxes, and several sorts of things are made. From the *Latin*, *Ebur*.

Jupiter, one of the Seven Planets, placed above *Mars*, and next to *Saturn*; and he is counted the greater Fortune, being of a benign temperate Nature, and makes his Revolution in about 72 Years and 312 Days, having the Sun for his Center. This Planet was so called from *Jupiter*, the Sun of *Saturn*, and chief Deity of the *Heathens*. *Jupiter* among the Chymists signifies Tin; and in Heraldry *Jupiter* answers to Azure and Saphir.

Jupiter's Distaff, a kind of Clary with a Yellow Flower; it is otherwise called *Mullein*, and in *Latin*, *Candelaria*, *Candela Regia*, or *Thapsus Barbatus*.

Jura, (*vulg.* *Four*) a great Ridge of Mountains which separate from *Savoy* and *Switzerland*.

Furats, (*French*) certain Officers, otherwise called *Eschevins* or *Sheriffs*; more particularly at *Bordeaux*, and other Cities of *Gascoigne*.

Furden, or *Fourdon*, a kind of Urinal, or Chamberpot.

Furidical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Execution of Right, Law, or Justice.

Fury, (*in Lat.* *Furati*) signifieth in Common Law, a Company consisting of Twenty Four or Twelve Men empanelled, and sworn to deliver a Truth, upon such Evidence as shall be delivered them, touching the matter in question; there being three sorts of Trials, either by *Affize* or *Jury*, by *Battle*, or by *Parliament*. In every General *Affize*, there is both a *Grand-Jury*, consisting of Twenty Four substantial Men, chosen indifferently out of the whole County; and others called *Petit-Juries*, consisting of Twelve, to whom are referred such things concerning Life and Death, as the *Grand-Jury* have approved of.

Furiconsult, (*Lat.*) a Lawyer, a Person to be consulted with in any Case of Law.

Furisdiction, (*Lat.*) Authority to make or execute Law. Also it is used for any kind of Power or Authority; or the Verge of such Authority.

Furisprudence, (*Lat.*) Knowledge or Skill in the Laws.

Furn, or *Fourn Choppers*, the *Regraters*, or *Changers* of Yarn.

Furor, one of the Twelve Men in a Jury.

Fury-Mast, is one made at Sea, in case of necessity, by fastening several pieces together.

Fussel, a minuted from *Fus*, signifying a Dish made of several Meats minced together.

Fustean Corps, a Garment that reaches down to the Knees, sits close to the Body, and shews the Shape and Proportion of it.

Fustes, (*French*) Tiltings, or Combats on Horseback, with Spears and Launces.

Justice, one of the four Cardinal Vertues, and may be defin'd, a firm and constant Will to render to every one what is their due. Also that

Emanation of Sovereign Power which is communicated to Magistrates, that they may render to every Body what is their own.

Justice, or *Justicer*, (*Justiciarius*) an Officer deputed by the King or Commonwealth, to act by way of Judgment.

Justice of the Kings-Bench, is the Capital, or Chief Justice of *England*. He is a Lord by his Office, which is most especially to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, that is, such as concern Offences committed against the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King; as Treasons, Mayhems, and the like.

Justice of Common Pleas, is he who hears and determines all Causes at the Common Law, that is, all Civil Causes between common Persons, as well Personal, as Real. He is also a Lord by his Office.

Justice of the Forest, or *Justice in Eyre of the Forest*, is he that hath the hearing, and determining of all Offences within the Kings Forest, committed against Venison or Vert; and is also a Lord by his Office.

Justices of Assizes, such as were wont by special Commission to be sent into this or that County, to take Assizes for the Ease of the Subjects.

Justices of Oyer and Terminer, are Justices deputed upon some special and extraordinary occasions, to hear and determine Causes.

Justices in Eyre, those that were wont to be sent with Commission into divers Counties, to hear such Causes as were termed the Pleas of the Crown, and were for the Ease of the Subjects, who must have come to the *Kings-Bench*, if the Cause were too high for the County-Court; from the *French* Word *Eyre*, a Journey.

Justices of Goal Delivery, are such as are sent with Commission to hear and determine all Causes appertaining to such, as for any Offence are cast into Goal.

Justices of Nisi Prius, the same now a days with Justices of Assizes.

Justices of Tryal Baston, or *Tryalbaston*, were certain Justices appointed by *Edward* the First, to make Inquisition through the Realm upon all Officers, as Majors, Sheriffs, Escheators, &c. touching Extortion, Briberies, Intrusion into other Men's Lands; and Barrators that used to take Money for beating of Men; and they had Power either to punish by Death, or to exact a Ransom. This Term comes from two *French* words, *Treille*, an Arbor or Form; and *Baston*, a Staff or Pole, to note, that the Justices employed in this Commission had Authority to proceed without any solemn Judgment Seat, but wheresoever they could apprehend the Malefactors.

Justices of Peace, are such as are appointed by the King's Commission, to attend the Peace in the County where they dwell, whereof such, whose Commission begins *Quorum vos unum esse volumus*, are called Justices of the *Quorum*.

Justiciary, one that administers Justice.

Justicies, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the Dispatch of Justice in some especial Cause, wherewith of his own Authority he cannot deal in his County-Court.

Justinians, a certain Religious Order instituted in the Year 1412. in the Abby of S. *Justine* at *Padua*, by one *Lewis Balus*, a *Venetian*.

To *Justifie*, to absolve, to clear and acquit from an Accusation. To prove the Truth of a Matter of Fact, or the Justice of a Demand.

Justification, (*Lat*) a clearing, justifying, or making good; in Common Law, it is a shewing a good Reason why a Man did such a thing, as he is called to Answer. In Divinity it is that Grace which renders a Man worthy of Eternal Glory.

Justinianus, a Name by which two of the *Roman* Emperors were called. The first was famous for causing the Civil Law to be reduced into the Pandects, and the Code; whence Students of the Civil Law are called *Justinianists*; the second for the great Wars he had with the *Saracens* and *Bulgarians*.

Justinopolis, a City of *Istria*, built upon the Seaside by the Emperour *Justine*; it is now called *Caba d'Istria*.

Justinus, an elegant *Roman* Historian, whose Epitome of the *Romans*, out of *Trogus Pompeius*, is extant, and in general Esteem.

Justus, a Historian of *Tiberias*, who wrote a History of the Jewish Affairs.

Jutia or *Jutlandia*, one of the two chief *Peninsulæ* which make up the Kingdom of *Denmark*, the other being *Scandia*. This *Jutland* was in ancient times called the *Cimbria Chersonesus*.

Jutties of Houses, are certain parts of a Building, which jut or stand out farther than the rest.

Juturna, the Daughter of *Daunus*, and Sister of *Turnus*, King of the *Rutuli*; she was by *Jupiter*, in recompense of the loss of her Maidenhead, immortalized, and made Nymph of the River *Numicus*.

Juvenility, (*Lat.*) youthfulness, lustiness, or vigor.

Juventas, the Goddess of Youth, the same with *Hebe*.

Juverna, an ancient Name of *Ireland*.

I. W.

Iwimpled, (*old word*) muffled.

I. X.

Ixion, the Son of *Pblegyas*, he having slain his Son-in-law *Erioneus*, after he had long wandered up and down, and could not be absolved either by Gods or Men; at length *Jupiter* pitying him, took him up into Heaven, and expiated him: But he after his purgation remaining among the Gods, fell in love with *Juno*, and solicited her to Unchastity; which she making known to *Jove*, he formed a Cloud in the shape of *Juno*, and *Ixion* thinking it to have been the Goddess, begat a Race of Centaurs. And being soon after sent down to the Earth, he boasted every where that he lay with *Juno*; for which being struck down to Hell with a Thunderbolt, he was condemned to be always rouled on a Wheel.

K. A.

K *Ab* or *Cab*, an *Hebrew* Measure, containing three Pints of our Measure.

Kacotyche, or *Evil Fortune*, the Sixth House of a Figure, sometimes so call'd from its bad Signification, as Diseases, &c. and being the most abject part of the Heavens.

Kalends. See *Calends*.

Kali, or *Glaswort*, an Herb, of whose Ashes Crystal Glasses are made.

Kamminiecz or *Camminiec*, the chief Town of *Podolia*, a Province of *Russia Lituanica*, belonging to the King of *Poland*; from whom, some few Years ago this Town was taken by the *Turk*, though at the expence of a sufficient number of their Men.

Karena, the twentieth part of a Drop, a Term used in Chymistry.

Karobe or *Carobe*, a kind of Fruit; also an Herb called *S. John Bread*. Also a very small Weight used by Goldsmiths, being the twenty fourth part of a Grain.

Katharine. See *Catharine*.

S. Katharines Flower, by some called *Bishops-wort*, (*Lat. Nigella*) an Herb of great Virtue against the *Asthma*, Shortness of Breath and Rheums.

Katharists. See *Catharists*.

Katzen-silver, a sort of Stone which is said to be invincible by Fire or Water.

K. E.

Keckle, (in Navigation) to turn a small Rope about the Cable or Bolt-rope, when we fear the galling of the Cable in the Hawse.

To *Kedge*, to set up the Forefail or Foretopfail and Missen, and set a Ship to drive with the Tide, when in a narrow River we would bring her up or down, the Wind being contrary to the Tide.

Kedgers, are small Anchors, us'd in calm Weather in a slow Stream.

Keel, the lowest and first Timber laid in a Ship, the bottom of a Ship: Also a Vessel to cool new Beer or Ale in.

Keelage, a Custom paid at *Hartlepool* in *Durham* for every Ship coming into that Port.

Keelson, another long Tree like the Keel, which lying within as the other without, must be fast bound together with strong Iron Bolts through the Timbers and all.

Keen or *Kene*, (*old word*) sharp.

Keeper of the Great Seal of England, is he under whose Hands pass all Charters, Commissions, and Grants from the King, strengthened by the Great or Broad Seal; without which, they are of no effect. He is a Lord by his Office, and one of the King's Privy Council.

Keeper of the Privy Seal, is also a Lord by his Office, and one of the Privy Council; under his Hands pass all Charters signed by the King, before they come to the Broad Seal.

Keeper of the Forest, is he who hath the Principal Government of all things belonging to the

Forest. He is also called Chief Warden of the Forest.

To *Kele*, (*old word*) to cool.

Kemelings, (*old word*) a Brewers Vessel.

Within Ken, within sight or view; a Term in Navigation, and comes from the *Saxon* word *Ken*, i. e. To know or discover.

Kenchester, a Town in *Herefordshire*, built, as some think, out of the Ruins of *Old Ariconium*.

Kenelm or *Kenelm*, the proper name of a Man, signifying in *Saxon*, Defence of his Kindred. The chief of this Name was the Fourteenth King of the *Mercians*, who was murdered at the Instigation of his Sister *Quendrid*, by *Askbert* his Teacher.

Kenneleth, (applied to a Fox) when he is in his whole. A Term in Hunting.

Kenotaph, an empty Tub.

Kenred, (*Sax.*) a proper name of Men, signifying Bold Counsellor, answerable to the *Greek* *Thrasylulus*. The two most noted in History of this Name, were the Sixteenth King of the *Northumbrians*, and the Eighth of the *Mercians*.

Kenric, (*Sax.*) another proper name, signifying Bold Commander, answerable to the *Greek* *Crataarchus*. The greatest in our History of this name, was the second King of the *South Saxons*.

Kenwulph or *Cenulph*, (*Sax.* Bold Helper) the name of the Fifteenth King of the *South Saxons*.

Kerchief, (*French*) a kind of Linnen Dress; which the Women use to wear upon their Heads.

Kerck or *Kirk*, (*old word*) a Church.

Kermes, the Grain of the Scarlet Oak, being the chief Ingredient of that Confection; thence commonly call'd *Alkermes*.

Kern, an *old British* word, signifying a Horn.

Kern, a kind of light-armed Foot-Soldier, a Rogue among the *Irish*. We use it also for an ordinary Countrey Farmer. Also to *Kern*, signifieth to powder or salt.

To *Kernel*, (*Kernellare*) an *old word*, signifying to imbattle, or fortifie a House.

Kerry, a County in *Ireland*, in the Province of *Munster*.

Kers, the same as *Cresses*.

Kersie, (*French* *Carissee*) a kind of Cloth or Stuff much used.

Kesar, a Word which the *Britains* used instead of *Cæsar*; and is taken in the same Sense at this Day, when they say, King or *Kesar*.

Kesteven. See *Holland*.

Ketch, (*Cavicula Oneraria*) a kind of small Ship, a Vessel of small Burthen; some think it derived from the *French* word *Cacque*, a Barrel or Hogshead, because a Ship of the smallest rate may be said to be but like a Barrel, in respect of one of the biggest rate.

Key of a River or Haven, a place where Ships ride, and are as it were locked in.

Keyage, a Duty paid for the maintenance of a Common Key or Wharf.

Keynard, (*old word*) a Micher, a Truant.

K. I.

Kibrit, the same as *Abrick*.

Kichel,

Kichel, (old word) a kind of Cake, the same which is called in *Latin Libum*.

Kiddle, a Damm or Wear in a River.

Kidnappers, those that make a Trade of decoying and spiriting away young Children to ship them for Foreign Plantations.

Kilderkin, (in Dutch *Kinderkin*) a kind of Liquid Measure, containing 2 Firkins, or 18 Gallons.

Kiles, (from the Dutch word *Kegel* an *Isicle*) certain Pins to play withal, commonly called Nine-Pins.

Kildare, } two Counties of Ireland, in the
Kilkenny, } Province of Leinster.

Kinburgh, (Sax.) strength and defence of Kindred; a proper name of Women.

King, (from the Dutch word *Koning*, i. e. to know) because he ought to be the most knowing of Men. He is defined in Law to be the *Capitulis Justiciarius Regni*, the principal Conservator of Peace within his Dominions.

Kings of Harolds, or *Kings of Arms*, are among us three, intituled, *Garter*, *Norroy*, and *Clarencieux*, whereof *Garter* is the principal, and is the same with *Pater Patratus* among the Romans. See in *Harald*.

King's-Bench, the Court or Judgment-Seat, where the King was wont to sit in his own Person, and therefore it was movable with the Court, or King's Household, and was called *Curia Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regia*.

Kingspear, (*Asphodelus Luteus*) a Flower good against the Poyson of Asps.

King's Silver, that Money which is due to the King in the Court of *Common Pleas*, in respect of a Licence there granted to any Man for passing of a Fine.

Clerk of the Kings Silver, is an Officer of the *Common Pleas*, unto whom every Fine is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*, and by whom the effect of the Writ of Covenant is entred into a Paper-Book.

Kingstone upon Thames, a Town in Surrey; so called, because *Athelstane*, *Edwin*, and *Etheldred*, were here crowned Kings in the open Market-place.

Kintal, a Weight commonly of one Hundred Pounds more or less, according to the Usage of sundry Nations.

Kirat, an *Arabian* word, signifying the weight of three Grains.

K. N.

Knap of Ground, a little rising Hillock. Perhaps from the Greek word *κνῆς*, a Woody Cliff of a Hill.

To *Knap*, (a term in Hunting) being the same as Browse.

Knapweed, (Lat.) *Jacea Nigra*, an Herb somewhat like *Scabious*, but that its Leaves break not with strings, as the Leaves of *Scabious* do, neither bears it a like Flower: It stayeth Fluxes, Distillations, and Bleeding.

Knave, (Sax. *Canapa*) signifieth originally a Lacquey, or Waiting-man; and cometh originally from the Hebrew word *Gnavadh*, to serve.

Knave Line, a Rope in a Ship that hath one end

fastened to the Cross-trees, and so comes down by the Ties to the Ramshead.

Knees, in the Art Botanick, are those Partitions, which in some kinds of Plants are like Knees or Joynts: In Navigation are certain crooked pieces of Timber used in Ships to fasten the Beams into the sides; so called, because they are bowed like Knees.

Knottles, are two Rope-yards twisted together, with a Knot at each end to seize a Block, a Rope, or the like.

Knivels, are small pieces of Wood nailed to the inside of the Ship to belay the Sheets and Racks unto.

Knight, *Fore-knight*, and *Main-knight*, are two short pieces of Wood, commonly carv'd with the Head of a Man upon 'em, wherein are four Shivers apiece, three for the Hulyards, and one for the Toprope to run in.

Knights, (Sax. *Cnights*) hath been taken originally for a Soldier or Horseman in War; those that were wont to accompany, and wait upon the Emperor in the Wars, were called *Dutch Knechts* i. e. Servitors, or lusty young Men. It is also taken for a Client or Vassal, but more especially one that holds his Land by serving his Lord on Horseback. It is now grown to be a title of great Dignity and Honour. Of Knighthoods there are many sorts, but the most usual in these Nations are these.

Knights Batchelor, the lowest, but ancientest Order of Knighthood, and cometh from the Germans; among whom it was an ancient Custom, That as soon as the State judged any of their young Men fit to manage Arms and Weapons, and allowed him sufficient for Martial Exercises, then in the very Assembly and Council, either one of the Princes, or the Father or some of the Kinsfolk of the young Man did furnish him with a Shield and a Javelin; as the Romans did the *Toga Virilis*, *Virile-Gown*, to those whom they thought capable of publick employment; and theneforth from a part of a private house, he was accounted a Member of the Commonwealth. It was also an ancient Ceremony, to honour Men with the Girdle of Knighthood, which he who received, was solemnly to go to Church; and, offering his Sword upon the Altar, to Vow himself to the Service of God; afterwards, it came to be usual for Kings to send their Sons to the Neighbour Princes to receive Knighthood at their Hands: Then it was also, that besides the Sword and Girdle, Gilt-Spurs were also added for more Ornament; whence in *Latin* they are called *Equites Aurati*. The word *Batchelors*, some derive from the French *Baschevaliers*, as it were, Knights of the lowest degree; others from *Batailler*, to battle, or fight: They are also simply, and without any addition, called *Knights*.

Knight Banneret, from the Dutch word *Bannerher*, Lord or Master of the *Bacner*, is a Knight made in the Field, with the Ceremonies of cutting the Point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner, and is allowed to display his Arms in the Kings Army. This Dignity was given at first by the Kings of England and France, to such Gentlemen

Gentlemen as valiantly carried themselves in two Royal Battles, or to such as had ten Vassals, and means to maintain a Troop of Horse at their own Charges. Some say the first Original of it was from *Edward the Third*.

Knight Baronet, a combination of Title, in regard the Baronetship is generally accompanied with that of Knighthood; but the Dignity of *Baronet*, is a late distinct Order erected by King *James*, who for certain Disbursements towards the Plantation in *Ulster*, created divers into this Dignity, and made it Hereditary by his Letters Patents to be seen in the Rolls. And these *Baronets* were to have precedency in all Writings, Sessions and Salutations, before all *Knights of the Bath*, and *Knights Batchelors*, and *Bannerets*, except those created under the Kings Standard in an Army-Royal, the King being personally present. And the King was not to create any Person into that Degree of *Baronet* within the Kingdom of *England*, above the number of two hundred.

Knight of the Bath, an Order of Knights created within the Lists of the *Bath*, and girded with a Sword in the Ceremonies of their Creation. These *Knights* were wont to be created with a great many Religious Solemnities, which usually belong to Hermits, and other holy Orders.

Knights of the Carpet, are another sort of *Knights* made out of the Field, and are so called, because in receiving their Order, they commonly kneel upon a *Carpet*.

Knights of the Garter, or of *S. George*, an Order of Knighthood, instituted by King *Edward the Third*. Some say upon occasion of good Success in a Skirmish, wherein the King's Garter was used for a Token; others affirm, that the King, after his great Successes abroad and at home, dancing one Night with the Queen, and other Ladies, took up a Garter that happened to fall from one of them; whereat some of the Lords smiling, the King said, That ere long he would make that Garter to be of high Reputation; and shortly after he erected this Order of the *Blew Garter*, which consists of Twenty Six Martial Nobles, whereof the King of *England* used to be the Chief, and the rest be either of the Realm, or Princes of other Countreys. There are also depending upon this Order Twenty six poor Knights, who have no other Sustenance but the allowance of this Order, and are also called *Poor Knights of Windsor*, with the Chappel of *S. George*. The Officers belonging to this Order, are, the *Prelate of the Garter*, which Office belongeth to the Bishop of *Winchester*, the *Chancellor of the Garter*, the *Register of the Garter*, who was always Dean of *Windsor*, the *Principal King of Arms*, called *Garter*, and the *Usher of the Garter*; which Office belonged to the *Usher of the Princes Chamber*, called the *Black Rod*.

Knights of the Order of S. John of Jerusalem, an Order of Knighthood erected in the year One thousand one hundred and twenty, and had their first Foundation and Abode in *Jerusalem*; afterwards they had their Residence at *Rhodes*, whence they were expelled by *Solyman*, and ever since their chief Seat hath been at *Malta*, where they

have done great Exploits against the *Turk*. There was one General Prior that had the Government of the whole Order in *England* and *Scotland*; but toward the end of *Henry the Eighth's* Reign, they were suppressed in *England* for adhering to the Pope.

Knights of the Temple, or *Knights Templars*, an Order of Knighthood, erected by Pope *Gelasius*, about the year of our Lord One thousand one hundred and seventeen. These *Knights* in the beginning, dwelling not far from the Sepulchre of Christ, entertained Christian Strangers and Pilgrims charitably, and in their Armour led them through the *Holy Land*, to view such things as there were to be seen, and to defend them from the Infidels; but because at last they abounded in many Vices, and many of them fell away from Christianity to the *Sarazens*, the whole Order was suppressed by Pope *Clement the Fifth*, and their Substance given to the *Knights of Rhodes*, and other Religious Orders.

Knights of the Shire, Two *Knights*, or other Gentlemen of worth, that are chosen by the Freeholders of every County that can dispend Forty Shillings per Annum, and be resident in the Shire: Formerly none but *Knights* were chosen to that Office (*Milites gladio cincti*, for so runneth the Tenor of the Writ) when every one that had a *Knights Fee*, was constrained to be a *Knight*; but now Custom alloweth that *Esquires* may be chosen, so that they be resident in the County.

Knight Marshal, an Officer of the Kings House, who hath the Jurisdiction and Cognifance of any Transgression; as also of all Contracts made within the King's House and Verge.

Foreign Orders of Knighthood, are these following, besides the *Templers*, and those of *Jerusalem*, before mentioned.

Knights of Calatrava in Spain, an Order created by *Alonso*, the ninth King of *Spain*, conferred upon certain *Cavalleroes* who went in Devotion to succor *Calatrava* against the *Moors*. Their Badge was a Red Cross on the left side of the Breast.

Knights of the Jar. See *Jar*.

Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, an Order of Knighthood instituted by *S. Hellen*, a *British* Lady, and confirmed by the Pope, after that she had visited *Jerusalem*, and found the Cross of our Saviour.

Knights Teutonic, called *Marians*, a mixed Order of Hospitallers and *Templers*, upon whom the Emperor *Frederick the Second*, bestowed *Prussia*, Anno 1226. with this Proviso, That they should subdue the Infidels, which they did accordingly. They had at first three Masters, one in *Germany*, the second in *Liefland*, and the third in *Prussia*. But at the last the Elector of *Brandenburgh* was sole Master of their Order.

Knights of Rhodes (now of *Malta*) sprung from the Hospitallers, after they were forced out of the *Holy Land*; and having held that Island two hundred Years, were driven out thence also by *Solyman*; then the Emperour *Charles the Fifth* gave them *Malta*, An. 1529. paying a Falcon annually for a Heriot, which is now yearly paid to the King of *Spain*.

Knights

Knights of the Order of S. Maurice and Lazaro, an Order instituted An. 1119. and the Duke of Savoy was confirmed their Grand Master by the Pope.

Knights of the Annunciada, an Order of Knighthood erected in memory of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin. It is an Order of Savoy, whereof there are fourteen in number, who wear a Collar of Gold, with the Virgins Medal, and these Letters engraven within the Links of the Collar, F. E. R. T. viz. Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit, relating to Amadeus the Great, who took Rhodes.

Knights of S. Jago, or S. James, an Order in Spain instituted under Pope Alexander the Third, they observe S. Austin's Rules. Their Great Master is next to the King in State, and hath One hundred and fifty thousand Crowns for his yearly Revenue.

Knights of the Pear-tree, an Order instituted Anno 1179. they were afterwards called Knights of Alcantara in Leon.

Knights of San Salvador in Arragon, an Order of Knighthood instituted by Alphonso, Anno 1118.

Knights of Montesia, an Order of Knighthood in the Kingdom of Valentia.

Knights of Jesus Christ, a Portugal Order of Knighthood.

Knights of the Round Table, or King Arthur's Knights, a British Order of Knighthood, being the most ancient of any in the World.

Knights of the Order of the Broom-flower, erected by S. Lewis, with this Device, Exaltat Humiles.

Knights of the Order of Christian Charity, made by Henry the Third, for the Benefit of poor Captains and maimed Soldiers.

Knights of the Order of the Virgin Mary in Mount Carmel, instituted by Henry the Fourth, An. 1607. consisting of one hundred French Gentlemen.

Knights of the Rue, or of S. Andrew, a Scottish Order of Knighthood.

Knights of the Order of the Dragon, erected An. 1417. in Germany, by Sigismund the Emperour, upon the Condemnation of John Hus, and Jerome of Prague.

Knights of the Order of Austria and Carinthia, or of S. George, instituted by the Emperour Frederick the Third, Anno 1470. first Archduke of Austria.

Knights of the Order of the White Eagle, erected in Poland by Ladislaus the Fifth, Anno 1325.

Knights of S. Stephen, made by Cosmo Duke of Florence, An. 1591. a Florentine Order of Knighthood.

Knights of S. Mark, a Venetian Order of Knighthood.

Knights of the Elephant, an Order of Knighthood in Denmark.

Knights of the Sword and Baudrick, a Swedish Order.

Knights of La Calza, or of the Stockin, a Venetian Order.

Knights of S. George, an Order of Knighthood

in Genoa. This is the third Order of Knights of S. George here mentioned, one in England, another in Austria, and a third in Genoa.

Knights of S. San Maria de Mercede, or for the Redemption, a Spanish Order.

Knights of the Golden Fleece, instituted by Philip Duke of Burgundy, upon his Nuptials with Isabel, the Daughter of Portugal. The Knights wear a great Collar of double Fusils, interwoven with Stones and Flints, darting Flames of Fire, with this Device, — Ante ferit quam flamma micet, to shew Swiftneſs and Fierceneſs. There are thirty Knights belonging to this Order, of which the King of Spain is chief.

Knights of the Militia Christiana, an Order of Knighthood, but lately erected in Poland.

Knights of Nova Scotia in the West Indies, who wear an Orange-tawny Ribbon, erected by James the First, King of Great Britain.

Knights of the Order of Genette, is the most ancient Order of Knighthood in France, created by Charles Martel, after the Discomfiture of the Saracens, in a great Battle at Tours, Anno 783.

Knights of the Dog and Cock, a French Order instituted by Philip the First of France, upon the Duke of Montmorancy's coming to Court with a Collar full of Stags-heads, whereat there hung the Image of a Dog, the Emblem of Fidelity.

Knights of the Star, an Order of Knighthood in France. Those of the Order have this Motto, — Monstrant Regibus astra viam.

Knights of S. Michael the Archangel, a French Order, instituted by Lewis, An. 1469. It consists of thirty six Knights, whereof the King is the chief.

Knights of the Half-Moon or Crescent, instituted Anno 1462. by Renier Duke of Anjou, when he conquered Sicily, with this Motto, Los, i. e. Praise.

Knights of the Lilly in Navarre, a French Order of Knighthood.

Knights of the Thistle in the House of Bourbon, a French Order, who constantly bear this Motto, — Nemo me impune laceſſit.

Knights of the Porcupin in the House, with this Device, Cominus & Eminus. Lewis the Twelfth crowned the Porcupin with another Motto, Utus avos Troja.

Knights of the Ear of Corn, De l'Espic, or of the Ermine in Armorica, or Britany in France, instituted by Francis the First.

Knights of the Golden Shield, an Order created by Lewis the Second, whereon there was a Bend with this Motto, Allons, Let us all go to the Defence of our Countrey.

Knights of St. Magdalen, instituted by S. Lewis against Duels, a French Order of Knighthood.

Knights du S. Esprit, or of the Holy Ghost, created by Henry the Third, at his return from Poland, who was both born and crowned King of France on Whitsunday. This, though a modern Order, is the most used now in France.

Knights Fee, so much Inheritance as is sufficient to maintain a Knight with convenient Revenue, which was in ancient time about Eight Hundred Acres; it is also taken for the Rent that

that a Knight pays for his Fee to the Lord of whom he holds.

Knights Service, or *Chivalry*, a certain ancient Tenure of Lands, by which a Man was obliged to bear Arms in defence of his Countrey.

Knighten Guild, a certain Guild or Company in *London*, consisting of nineteen Knights. It was founded by King *Edgar*, who gave them a portion of void Ground lying without the City, now called *Portoken Ward*.

Knipperdollings, a certain Sect of Hereticks, who lived in *Germany*, about the time of *John of Leyden*. They were so called from one *Knipperdolling*, who was the first Founder of that Sect.

Knockfergus, or *Fergus his Rock*, a place in *Ireland*.

Knolls of Peace, certain Mounts cast up by Mans Hand, in the Sheriffdom of *Sterling* in *Scotland*, called in *Latin* *Duni Pacis*.

Knot, every long Line should be divided into parts, and every one of those Divisions are distinguish'd by Knots, which ought to be 50 Foot asunder; and this Line is frequently used by Seamen with their Log.

Knotgrass, (*Polygonum*) an Herb lying on the Ground, with divers long narrow Leaves like a Birds Tongue. It is good against the Stone and Strangury, Running of the Reins, Bleedings, Bloody Flux, immoderate Flowing of the Terms, Hot Swellings and Imposthumations, Burning Sores, Fistulous Cancers, and foul filthy Ulcers.

Knur, a Knot in Timber.

K. U.

Kunigunda, or *Cunigunda*, the Wife of *Henry* the Second, Duke of *Bavaria*, and Emperor of *Germany*. She to free her self from the Aspersions of In chastity that was cast upon her, caused certain Plough-shares to be heated red hot, and placed at a little distance one from the other, and went over them blindfold without receiving any Harm; whereby she cleared her self from all Suspicion. The like is reported of *Edward* the Confessors Wife. And this tryal afterwards became oftentimes in use upon such like occasions, and was called The Tryal of Fire Ordeal.

K. Y.

Kyle, a County in the South part of *Scotland*, by *Bede* called *Campus Cyel*, i. e. The Field Cyel. This, with other Territories, *Eadbert* King of *Northumberland* annexed to his Kingdom.

Kyry-Elcison, a Form of Solemn Invocation, used in the Popish Liturgy, and signifieth in the Greek Tongue, *Lord have mercy upon us*.

L. A.

L *Aban*, (*Hebr.*) white, or shining, the Brother of *Rebecca*, *Isaac's* Wife, and so Uncle

to *Jacob*, who served him Seven Years for his Daughter *Leah*, and seven more for *Rachel*.

Labarum, (*Greek*) a Military Streamer or Flag; also a Church Banner or Ensign.

Labdacism. See *Lambdacism*.

Labdanum, or *Ladanum*, a kind of sweet Gum, taken from the Leaves of a certain small Shrub, called *Cistus Ledon*.

Labels, Ribbands hanging down upon Garlands, or Crowns made of Flowers; also little pieces of Parchment cut out long-ways, and hanging upon Indentures, or other kind of Writings: Also in Heraldry, they are those Lines which hang down from the File in an Escutcheon.

Labial Letters, are such as are pronounc'd by the help of the Lips; a Term used by the Grammarians.

Laborariis, the Name of a Writ that lieth against such as having not wherewith to live, do refuse to serve.

Laboratory, (*Lat.*) the Place which Chymists make use for all their Operations.

Labour, any difficult painful Bodily Exercise. To Labour the Ground, is to manure the Ground by removing the Earth.

Labour, a Ship is said to Labour in the Sea, when she rolls and tumbles very much, either a Hull, or under Sail.

Labyrinth, (*Greek*) a Maze, or place made with so many turnings and windings, that a Man once entred in, cannot find the way out. It is also by a Metaphor used for any kind of Intanglement or intricate Business. In Anatomy, the Third Cavity in the innermost part of the Ear, resembling the Shell of a Snail.

Lacedæmon, the chief City anciently of *Laconica*, a Province of the *Peloponnesus*; and after its Conquest of the *Athenians*, the most famous Commonwealth of *Greece*, till the fortune of the *Thebans*, became at length superior to that of the *Lacedæmonians*.

Lacca, a certain precious Gum that comes from *China*, of a red Colour: Also a kind of red Gum issuing from certain Trees in *Arabia*, whereof the best Sealing Hard-wax is made, and frequently used in Painting and Varnishing.

To *Lacerate*, to tear in pieces.

Laceration, (*Lat.*) a tearing, or dismembering.

Lacert, (*Lat.*) from *Lacerta*, a Lizard; (from *Lacertus*) the Brawny part of the Arm.

Laches, in Common Law signifieth Negligence; from the French word *Lasche*, i. e. careless, or slothful; or *Lascher*, to loosen.

Lachesis, *Atropos*, and *Clotbo*, the three Destinies or Fatal Sisters, who are said by the Poets to work the Thred of Humane Life: The one putting it on the Spindle, the other drawing it out, and the other cutting it off.

Lacken, (*old word*) contemned, also extenuated.

Lacrymation, (*Lat.*) a weeping or shedding Tears.

Lachrymæ Christi, a very pleasant sort of Italian Wine, made of a Grape which grows in

G g g

Terra

Terra di Lavoro, a fruitful part of the Kingdom of Naples.

Lachrymal-Point, a Hole in the Bone of the Nose, by which the matter that makes Tears passes to the Nostrils.

Lachrymatory, (*Lat.*) a place of Tears or Weeping: a Bottle or small Vessel, which being to preserve Tears in, used anciently to be placed with the Urns of the Deceased.

Laconic, short, concise in speaking or writing after the manner of the *Lacedæmonians*.

Laconicum, a dry Stove to sweat in, so called because much used in *Lacedæmon*.

Laconism, (*Greek*) a speaking briefly, or after the manner of the *Lacedæmonians*.

Lacteous, (*Lat.*) Milky, Milk-white, or made of Milk.

Lacquey, an ordinary Servant that follows his Master a-foot, and wears his Livery.

Lacunar or *Plattfond*, is the Flowring or Planching above the Portico's.

Ladanum, or *Laudanum*. See *Labdanum*.

Ladder. There are three Ladders in a Ship, the entering Ladder in the Waist, made formally of Wood; and another out of the Gallery, made of Ropes; and the third at the Beak-head, made fast over the Bolt-sprit, made use of only in great Ships.

Ladies Bedstraw, (*Gallium*) an Herb growing in dry Pastures, Clofes, and Meadows, with small Leaves and yellow Flowers. It taketh away weariness after long Travel, and is good for the Sinews, Arteries, and Joynts.

Ladies Mantle, (*Lat. Alchimilla*) an Herb with a very neat indented Leaf, almost in fashion like a Star; it stayeth Bleedings, Vomitings, and Fluxes of all sorts.

Ladies Smock, (*Cardamine*) a kind of Water-Cresses, of whose Virtues they also participate. It is otherwise called Cuckow-flower.

Ladies Bower, (*Clematis*) a Plant, which for its multitude of small Branches and Leaves, is fit to make Bowers and Arbors, even for Ladies.

Lady Traces, a kind of Satyrion or Orchis.

Ladle, in Navigation is a long Staff with a piece of thin Copper at the end of it, like half a Cartrage that holds as much Powder as the due Charge of the Piece it belongs to.

Lagan, such a parcel of Goods as the Seamen in danger of Shipwrack cast out of the Ship.

Laghsite, a Saxon word; from *Lab*, Law, and *Slite* a Breach, signifying a Mulct for Breach of the Law.

Lagophthalmus, (*Greek*) a Disease in the Eyes, which causeth one to sleep like a Hare, with the Eye-lids open.

Laical, (*Lat.*) belonging to Laymen, or such as have not to do in the Ministerial Function.

Laick, one that is not engaged in Ecclesiastical or Religious Orders.

Laines, Courses or Ranks laid in the Building of Stone, or Brick-walls; a Term in Masonry.

Laire, (a term in Hunting) the place where Deer harbors by Day.

Lais, a Woman of *Sicily*, who going to dwell at *Corinth*, became a very famous Strumpet, and

exactd excessive Rates for the prostitution of her Body; afterwards removing to *Theffaly*, she was in such high Request among the Men of *Theffaly*, that the Women, out of envy, killed her in the Temple of *Venus*. It was by her Instigation that *Alexander* the Great caused *Persepolis* to be burnt.

Laity, the Profession or Quality of a Layman; or of one that hath not taken upon him Holy Orders.

Lake, a kind of red colour, used in Painting. See *Sinople*.

Lambdacism, (*Greek*) a voice in speaking which is mentioned in Grammar, being an insisting too much upon the Letter *L*, which in *Greek* is called *Lambda*.

Lambith, *q. Lomebith*, *i. e.* a Lomy, or Clayish Road; a Town in *Surrey*, famous for a stately Palace belonging to the Archbishops of *Canterbury*, first built by Archbishop *Baldwin*, in the Year 1183. In this place *Hardyknute*, the *Danish* King of *England*, giving up himself wholly to luxurious Banquettings, and costly Entertainments, expired suddenly, in the midst of his Debauchery, and excessive Cups.

Lamdoides, the hindermost Seam of the Skull.

Lambert, the proper Name of a Man, signifying in *Saxon*, Fair Lamb, or as others will have it, Far famous.

Lamech, or *Lameeb*, (*Hebr.* poor or humbled) the Son of *Methusael*. He is the first Man recorded in the Sacred Scripture to have had two Wives; also the Son of *Methushelah*.

To *Lament*, to bewail some Loss or Accident with Tears and Groans.

Lamentable, that deserves Compassion.

Lamentation, Complaint and Sorrow, express'd by Tears and Moans.

Lamie, (*Lat.*) certain Female Spirits, or Apparitions, by some called *Faries*.

Lammas-day, the first of *August* so called, as some say, because the Priests, on this Day, were wont to gather their Tithe-Lambs; others take it from the *Saxon* word *Laffnesse*, *i. e.* Bread-Mass, it being kept as a Feast of Thanksgiving for the first Fruits of the Corn. It is also called *Gule*, or *Yule* of *August*. See *Yule* of *August*.

Lamp, a small Utensil of Copper or other Metal, for the burning of a Cotton Wick continually fed with Oil.

Lampas, vulgarly called the *Lampreys*; a Disease in the Mouth of a Horse, so named, because it is cured by burning with a Lamp, or a hot Iron.

Lampoon, a kind of Drolling Poem, or Pamphlet, wherein any Person of the present Age is mentioned with Reproach or Scurrility.

Lamprey, or *Suckstone*, a kind of Fish, called in *Latin* *Muræna*, in Shape like a Serpent or Eel.

Lampfacus, a Town upon the *Hellefont*, near the Coast of *Asia*.

Lancaster, or *Loncaster*, (*i. e.* a Town situate upon the River *Lone*), the chief Town of *Lancashire*; which some think to be the same with the ancient Town *Longovicum*.

Lancelot,

Lancelot, the proper Name of a Man, signifying in *Spanish*, a Lance or Spear.

Lance-pesado. See *Launce-pesado*.

Lancet, a Chirurgeon's Instrument used in the Letting of Blood, Scarifications, opening of Apertures, &c.

To *Lanch*, to put a-flote a Ship or Boat, out of a Dock, or from the Stocks, or place where it was built. From the *Italian Lanciare*, to Dart.

Landcape, an end of Land or Continent, which stretcheth it self out into the Sea.

Landcheap, a payment of 10 d. in the Purchase-money for every Mark, for all the Lands within the Borough of *Malden* in *Essex*.

Langraviate, a Countrey belonging to a Landgrave, which in the *Dutch* tongue is as much as Count, or Earl of a Province, or piece of Land given by the Emperor.

Landfall, a Term used by the Sea-men when they expect to see Land; as, we had a good Landfall, that is, made Land or saw Land, according to the Reckoning.

Landlockt, a term in Navigation, is when a Man sees Land round about him out of a Ship or Boat.

Landloper, (*Dutch*) a Vagabond that runs up and down the Countrey.

Landmark, in Navigation, is any Mountain, Rock, Church, Windmill, or the like, whereby the Pilot knows how they bear by the Compass.

Landskip. See *Lantskip*.

Land-to, just so far off at Sea, as a Man can see the Land.

Land-turn, the same off the Land by night, as a Breeze is off the Sea by day.

Langdebeuf, a kind of Bugloss with a yellow Flower.

Langrel, (a term in Gunnery) a loose shot, which when it is put into the Piece, flies out at length when it is discharged.

Language, a Series of Words, upon which particular People are agreed, and of which they make use to express their Thoughts.

Langued, tongued, a term in Blazon, or Heraldry, from the *French* word *Langue*, a tongue, as *Langued*, *Gules*, *Azure*, or the like, i. e. having the Tongue of such or such a Colour.

Languid, (*Lat.*) weak, faint, languishing.

To *Languish*, to live in a daily Decay of Health and Strength; to fall away, to grow worse and worse by degrees.

Languor, (*Lat.*) a drooping, decaying, languishing.

Laniation, (*Lat.*) a butchering or tearing to pieces.

Lank, (old word) slender or weak.

Lanner, or *Lanneret*, a kind of Hawk called in *French*, *Faulcon Lanier*.

Lanniers, in Navigation are small Ropes reeved into the Deadmens Eyes of all Shrouds, either to slacken them, or set them tought.

Lanthony, an Abby in *Monmouthshire*, so famous for its situation and resort, that *Robert* Bishop of *Salisbury*, in the days of King *Stephen*, went on purpose to see it, and brought the King word, That all his, and the Kingdom's Treasure, would

not suffice to build this Cloyster; meaning thereby, that the Hills wherewith it is inclosed are so high, that the Sun is not to be seen there.

Landtgrave. See *Landgrave*.

Lantskip, *Landskip*, or *Paifage*; a Description of the Land as far as may be seen above the Horizon, by Hills, Valleys, Cities, Woods, Rivers, &c. in a mixt Picture, which contains both Persons, and the Description of a Countrey, or any part of a Countrey. The Persons are called the Argument, the Landship, the Parergon, or By-work.

Lanthorn, a Utensil made of transparent matter, wherein is put a lighted Candle, without exposing it to Wind or Rain.

A *Magic Lanthorn*, a certain small Optical Machine, that shews by a gloomy Light upon a white Wall, Spectres and Monsters so hideous, that he who knows not the Secret, believes it to be perform'd by Magick Art.

Lanuginous, (*Lat.*) covered with a soft thin Down, or Cotton-like Substance, which groweth upon some kind of Fruit: Also that which appeareth upon the Chins of Young Men before they come to have perfect Beards.

Laodicea, a City in *Asia* the less, which became very wealthy by the great Gifts of divers rich Citizens, as *Jeronymus*, (who died worth two thousand Talents) *Zeno* the Orator, and his Son *Polemo*, whom *Augustus* advanced to be King.

Laomedon, the Father of *Priamus*, who defrauded *Neptune* and *Apollo* of the Wages he had promised them for the building the Walls of *Troy*.

Lapicide, (*Lat.*) a Stone-cutter, a Hewer of Stones out of the Quarry.

Lapidary, (*Lat.*) one that polisheth or works in Stones, a Jeweller.

Lapidation, (*Lat.*) a stoning or putting to Death with Stones, hurled or slung.

Lapidification, in Chymistry is the converting any Substance to Stones, by dissolving any Metal in some Corrosive Spirit, and then boiling the Dissolution to the Consistence of a Stone.

Lapis Calaminaris. See *Cadmia*.

Lapis Hæmitites, or Bloodstone, a certain reddish Stone, very effectual for the stopping of Blood.

Lapis Judaicus, a White Stone found in *Judea*, of an elegant Form, of the bigness of an Acorn, disetermined with Lines, so equally distant, as if they were artificial brayed in a Mortar; and taken inwardly, it breaks the Stone in the Reins and Bladder.

Lapis Lazuli. See *Lazule*.

Lapis Tutia. See *Tuty*.

Lapis Nephriticus, a Stone of great Efficacy against the Stone in the Kidneys, if but bound to ones Arm. It is mixed of a green and lacteous colour, and comes from *New Spain*.

Lapis Infernalis, a kind of Stone made of the same Lye that Black Soap is.

Lapithæ, a People of *Thessaly*, inhabiting the Mountain *Pindus* and *Othrys*. They were governed by *Pirithous*, had great Conflicts with the *Centaurs*, and were the first that invented Bridles and Saddles.

Lapwing, (*Vannellus*) a kind of Bird so called from the often clapping of its Wings. It is also called a Hoop, and in *French* *Lapouin*.

Lappise, is when Grey-hounds open their Mouths in their Course, or Hounds in the Leash or String, a Term in Hunting.

Lapse, (*Lat.*) a Slip or Fall. It is also when an original Patron departeth from the right of Presenting to a void Benefice, by neglecting to present within six Months unto the Ordinary.

Laqueary, (*Lat.*) the Roof of a Chamber vaulted.

Lar, the chief City of *Laristan*, a Province in *Persia*, defended by a brave Castle mounted upon an Imperious Hill, not only threatening an Enemy, but awing the Town with her frowning posture. Here are the fairest Dates, Oranges, and Pomgranates in all *Persia*.

Larboard, a Term in Navigation, the left side of a Boat or Ship.

Larceny, (from the *French* Word *Larrecin*, i. e. Theft) a word used in Common Law, and is either great *Larciny*, namely, when the things stoln exceed the value of twelve pence; or *Petit-Larceny*, when the things stoln exceed not such a Value.

The *Larch-tree*, (*Larix*) a Tree so called from *Larissa*, a City of *Thessaly*, where it was first known. It hath Leaves like a Pine-tree, and beareth a kind of Drug called *Agaricum*, which is of an exhilarating nature. And of which that excellent purging Pill is made, called *Hiera cum Agarico*. Also the Gum of this Tree is that sort of Turpentine, commonly called *Venice Turpentine*.

Lard, the Flead or Fat of a Hogs Belly. The Larding of Meat, is the sticking little slices of Bacon in the Flesh of Hares or Fowl.

Lares. See *Lara*.

Large, the greatest measure of Musical quantity in use, one Large containing two Longs, one Long two Briefs, one Brief two Semi-Briefs.

Large or *Lask*, a term in Navigation, to go Large or Lask, is when they have a fresh Gale or fair wind, and all Sails drawing.

Large, broad, bulky, wide. We say of People knavishly given, that they have *large Consciences*.

Largess, (*French*) a free Gift bestowed upon any one; also Liberality.

Larius, the greatest Lake in *Italy*, vulgarly called *Lago di Como*, containing Sixty Miles from North to South.

Larissa, the name of Divers Cities, as in *Peloponnesus*, *Thessaly*, *Crete*, and other places.

Larkspur, (*Consolida Regalis*) a Flower, whereof there be many varieties, much regarded amongst Florists.

Larmer, that part of the Cornice which defends the rest of the Work from Wind and Weather.

Larvated, (*Lat.*) masked or vizarded, for the representing some Gobling, or dreadful Spirit.

Larynx, (*Greek*) the top or Head of the *Aspera Arteria*. This Cartilage is the Instrument by which we breath, and frame our Voice.

Las, *Laas*, or *Lace* (old word) (*Laqueus*) a Gin or Snare.

Lascivious, (*Lat.*) of a wanton Carriage; loose, or effeminate in Behaviour.

To *Lase* or *Lash*, a term in Navigation. See *Latchets*.

Lask, a Disease called in *Greek* *Diarrhea*, causing an immoderate looseness of the Belly, and cometh from the *Latin* word *Laxitas*, i. e. Looseness; also a Term in Navigation. See *Large*.

Lassitude, (*Lat.*) an extream Weariness. Said also of a Heaviness of the Limbs, or an Obstruction of the Animal Spirits in the Nerves and Muscles, prognosticating some approaching Sickness.

Last, signifies a Burthen, and in particular a certain Weight or Measure, as a Last of Pitch containing 14 Barrels, a Last of Hides, a Last of Codfish 12 Barrels, a Last of Herrings 20 Cades, a Last of Corn 10 Quarters, &c.

Last also in the East Marshes of *Kent* signifies a Court held by 24 Jurats, summon'd by the Bayliffs thereof, wherein they make Orders, lay and levy Taxes, impose Penalties, &c.

Lastage or *Lestage*, a Custom challenged in Markets or Fairs for carrying of things; also the Ballast of a Ship. It cometh from the *Saxon* word *Last*, which signifieth a certain kind of weight; also a Burthen in general.

Latchets, in Navigation are small Lines sowed in the Bonnets and Drablets, like Loops to lash or make fast the Bonnet to the Course, or the Course to the Drablet; which is called lashing the Bonnet to the Course, or the Drablet to the Bonnet.

Latent, (*Lat.*) lying hid.

Lateral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the sides of any thing.

Lateranus, a Patrician of *Rome* so called, because he used to skulk and hide himself, for the taking of his Ease and Pleasure; he being designed Consul, was slain by the Command of *Nero*. And many Ages after, his Houses being very large and stately, were given by the Emperor *Constantine* to the Pope, and ever since it hath been called the *Lateran Palace*.

A Latere, a Term made use of to Dignifie such Cardinals as the Pope sends to the Courts of Foreign Princes, as much as to say, Counsellors always at his Elbow.

Laticlave, or Cloak of the Broad Nail, a kind of broad Purple Garment, which used to be a Badge of the Senatorian Order among the ancient Romans. A Cloak of the narrow Nail, was of the Equestrian, or Knightly Order.

Latimer, the name of a Town and Barony in *Buckinghamshire*; as also of several great Families in this Nation. This word, according as *Camden* observes, signifying as much as *Truckman* or *Interpreter*.

Latin, the Language formerly spoken in *Rome*, and now the Foundation of all Learning, and known to all Learned Men.

Latinism, a speaking after the Idiom of the *Latin* Tongue.

Latinity, (*Lat.*) an incorrupt speaking, or pronouncing of the *Latin* Tongue.

Latinus,

Latinus, an ancient King of Italy, who married his Daughter *Lavinia* to *Aeneas*.

Latitancy, or *Latitation*, (*Lat.*) a lurking or lying hid.

Latitat, the name of a Writ, whereby all Men in Personal Actions, are called originally to the *Kings Bench*, because a Man is supposed *Latitare*, i. e. to lie hid.

Latitude, (*Lat.*) breadth or wideness. In Astronomy, the Latitude of a Star, is the Arch of a great Circle made by the Poles of the Ecliptick, intercepted between the Star and the Ecliptick. The Latitude of a place is the Arch of the Meridian, intercepted between the Equinoctial and the Zenith of the place given.

Latitudinarians in Religion, are those who profess a Freedom, and as it were a greater Latitude than usual in their Principles and Doctrine. It is also vulgarly applied to such as take a more than ordinary Liberty in their Lives and Conversations.

Latona, the Daughter of *Cæus*, one of the *Titans*, got with Child by *Jupiter*, which so incensed *Juno*, that she sent the Serpent *Pytho* to slay her. Whereupon she fled to her Sister *Artemis*, and was delivered of Twins, *Apollo* and *Diana*.

Latrocination, (*Lat.*) a committing of robbery, or hainous theft.

Lavatrine, (*Lat.*) a Square Stone in a Kitchen, with a hole in it for the Water to pass through, a Sink.

Laud, Praise, Commendation; a word not much in use at this time.

Laudable, (*Lat.*) worthy of Praise, or Commendation.

Laudanum, certain Compositions in *Pharmacie* that have Opium for their Foundation.

Lauden, or *Lothen*, a Countrey in the South part of *Scotland*, anciently inhabited by the *Picts*.

To *Lavear*, (among Navigators) to sail with a side-wind, to go an oblique course when the Wind is contrary.

Lavedan, an Iron-grey Gennet so called, because it is bred on *Lavedon*, one of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, whereon the best Horses of *France* are bred.

Lavender, a kind of Plant, or otherwise called *Spikenard*; in *Latin* *Lavendula*.

Laver, or *Ewer*, a Vessel to wash in; from the *Latin* word *Lavare*, i. e. to wash.

Laverd, or *Loverd*, (old word) Lord.

To *Laugh*, to give Testimonies of inward Joy by outward Signs, more especially displayed by the Motions of the Countenance, and a loud Emission of the Voice. To laugh at, to scorn, to contemn.

Laughter, peculiar only to Men, is an outward Testimony of Joy caused by a delightful Object.

Launcepesado, or *Lancepresado*, (*French*) the lowest Officer in a Foot Company, or he that commands over a Maniple, which is a Band of ten Soldiers.

To *Launch*. See to *Lanch*.

Laund, or *Lawn in a Park*, (*Span.* *Landa*) plain untilled Ground.

Lavolta, (*Lat.*) a Course held in sailing; also a kind of Dance.

Laureat, (*Lat.*) Crowned with Lawrel or the Bay-tree, which used to be worn by Conquerors in token of Triumph; also Laureated Letters, were Letters wrapt up in Laurel, or Bay-leaves, which the *Roman* Captains were wont to send to the Senate, to give them notice of their Victories. This Plant is said to be Proof against Thunder and Lightning. *Laurels*, by a Figure called Metonymy, is oft-times used for Triumph or Victory.

S. Laurence, the name of a famous Martyr, who being a Deacon and Questor of the *Roman* Church, is said to have been broiled to Death by *Valerian*, the Prefect of that City.

Acca Laurentia, the Wife of *Faustulus*, Shepherd to *Amulius* King of the *Latins*, who took *Romulus* and *Remus*, and nursed them up secretly as her own, they being brought to her by her Husband *Faustulus*, who found them sucking of a Wolf at the Root of a Fig-tree.

Law in general, is a Rule or Measure, directing and obliging a Rational Creature in Moral Actions, ordain'd by him that has Power.

Law of Arms, a Law that giveth Precepts how rightly to proclaim War, to make and observe Leagues, to set upon the Enemy, to punish Offenders in the Camp, &c.

Law of Mark, Mart, or Reprisal, is that whereby Men take the Goods of that People, of whom they have received wrong, and cannot get ordinary Justice, when ever they can catch them within their own Territories or Limits.

Law-Merchant, a special Law, proper to Merchants, and differing from the Common Law of *England*.

Law-day, a Leet, or County-Court.

Lawing of Dogs. See *Expeditate*.

Lawless Man. The same as Outlaw.

Lawn. See *Laund*.

Lawless Court. On *Kingshill* at *Rochford* in *Essex*, upon every *Wednesday* Morning next after *Michaelmas*-Day, at Cock crowing, is held a Court, vulgarly called the *Lawless Court*. They whisper, and have no Candle, nor any Pen and Ink but a Coal; and he that owes Suit or Service there, and appears not, forfeits double his Rent for every hour he is missing.

A *Lax*, a kind of Fish without Bones.

Laxation, (*Lat.*) a loosening, easing, or setting free.

Laxity, (*Lat.*) Loosness.

Lay, (*French*) a Song.

To *Lay*, in Gardening is to bend down the Branches, and cover them that they may take Root. In Navigation, to Lay a Land, to sail from it just as far as you can see.

Layer, or *Bed*, the Channel of a Creek of the Sea, wherein they throw small Oysters to breed, which are forbidden by the Law of the Admiralty to be taken till they are so big, that a large Shilling may be heard to rattle between both Shells being shut.

Layman,

Layman, one that followeth Secular Employments, or that hath not entred into Holy Orders. See *Laity*.

Laystall, a place to lay Dung or Rubbish.

Lazaret, (*Ital.*) an Hospital, a Spittle for Lazers, or Lepers.

Lazarus, (*Hebr.* Lords help) the principal of this Name, was the *Bethanian* whom Christ raised to Life, after he had been four days in the Grave.

Lazule, *Lapis Lazuli*, a kind of Azure, or Sky-coloured Stone, of which *Ultra marine* is made. Of which one sort is brought from the East, the other from *Germany*, both much used in Physick.

L. E.

Lea of Yarn, every *Lea* of Yarn at *Kidderminster* shall contain 200 Threds reel'd on a Reel four yards about.

Lead, the lowest Priz'd of all Metals, blacker and more weighty than Tin, compos'd of a Terrestrial Salt and Sulphur, impure and ill digested, and of an imperfect *Mercury*, approaching to the Nature of *Antimony*.

Leach, (*old word*) a Physician.

To *Leach*, a Term used among Carvers, as when they say *Leach that Brawn*.

Leah, (*Hebr.*) painful, *Laban's* eldest Daughter, who was first given in Marriage to *Jacob*.

A *League*, a certain proportion of Ground in length only consisting of about two or three Miles; it is called in *Latin* *Leuca*, from the *Greek* word *Leucos*, i. e. White; because formerly the end of every *League* used to be noted with a white Stone, whence *ad primum aut secundum lapidem ab urbe*, at the first or second Stone from the City, was as much as to say, one or two Leagues from the City. *League* is also derived from the *Latin* word *Ligare*, and signifieth a Treaty of Confederacy between Princes and States to attack a common Enemy, or to defend themselves, when they have the same Interest of Religion and State.

Leafdian, or *Hleafdian*, (*Saxon.*) a Lady.

Leam or *Liam* (among Hunters) is a Line to hold a Dog in, it is called a *Leash*.

Leander, a noble Youth of *Abydos*, a Town in *Asia*, situated upon the Shore of the *Hellepont*; he being in love with *Hero*, one of *Venus* Nuns, who dwelt in *Sestos*, a Town of the opposite Bank, used to swim over to her in the Night time, which having done several times without danger, at length in his passage over he was overwhelmed by a Storm, and drowned in the *Hellepont*.

Lease, a word used in Common Law, and signifieth a Demising, Letting of Lands or Tenements, or Right of a Rent unto another for term of Years, or of Life, or for a Rent reserved. If it be in writing, it is called a *Lease by Indenture*; if by word of Mouth, a *Lease Parole*; the Party that letteth the *Lease*, is called the *Leassor*, the Party that taketh it, the *Leassee*; being derived from the *French* word *Laisser*, i. e. to leave or permit.

Lease, or *Leash*, in Faulconry is a small long Thong of Leather by which the Faulconer holdeth his Hawk fast, folding it about his Finger.

Leash. See *Leam*.

Leasungs, or *Leasings*, (*Saxon.*) lies.

Leasure, the time when a Man has little or nothing to do.

Leaven, *Fermentum*, a piece of Dough kept a while in Salt, by its sourness to give a relish to the whole Batch, and make it ferment.

Leaveret, (*French*) *Diminutive*, a young Hare.

Lecanomancy, (*Greek*) a Divining by Water in a Basin.

Lectern, (*French* *Lectrin*) the Readers Desk in a Church.

Lectern, (*Lat.*) the setting out, and adorning of a Bed for a Comotation, or Banquet; a Custom used by the Ancients at their Solemn Feasts, who also used to rear the Images of their Gods upon their Pillows.

Lecturer, or *Lector*, (*Lat.*) Publick Professor, a Reader of *Lectures*, i. e. certain Portions of an Author, or Science, read in the Publick Schools. Used now-a-days for a Minister that preaches at a Parish Church in the Afternoon, having no settled Benefits, but only the free Gift of the Parishioners.

Leda, the Wife of *Thestius*, and the Daughter of *Tyndarus*, King of *Laconia*; she being got with Child by *Jupiter*, (who to deceive her, transformed himself into a Swan) brought forth two Eggs, out of one of which was born *Pollux* and *Helena*, out of the other *Castor* and *Clitemnestra*.

Leech of a Sail, is the outside of the skirt of a Sail, from the Earing to the Clew, and *Leech-lines* are small Ropes made fast to the *Leech* of the Top-sails.

Leed, or *Leid-moneth*, so called, saith *Sommer*, quasi *Loud-moneth*, from the old *Saxon* word *Hlyd*, a noise or tumult. The Month of *March*, wherein the Winds have been observed to blow high and loud. Also *Lid Pilles* is an old Appellation of *Cow-bides*.

Leeds, a Castle in *Kent*, which *Bartholomew* Lord *Baldismere* fortified against King *Edward* the Second, who had freely given it him, whereupon he lost his Life. Also a place in *Yorkshire*, where *Osway* King of *Northumberland* overthrew *Penda* the *Mercian*.

Leeks, (*Lat.* *Porrum*) a Pot-herb well known.

Leafang, is a Rope reeved into the Cringles of the Courtes, when Sea-men would hale in the bottom of the Sail, to lash on a Bonnet, or take in the Sail.

The *Leer of a Deer*, a term among Hunters, the place wherein he lies to dry himself, after he hath been wet by the Dew.

Leero. See *Lyrick*.

Lees, (*Fæces*) the Dregs of Wines of which Distillers make their Strong Water.

Leet, (*Saxon.*) a Law-day, whence *Court-Leet* is a Court of Jurisdiction belonging to the Lord of a Mannor; in which Court all Offences under High-Treason, are inquired into. Some punished, and others reserved for the Justices of Assize. The *Leets* were called by the *Romans* *Fasti*, where-

in the *Prætor* might lawfully keep Court, and administer Justice, which was not done without the speaking of these three Words, *Do, Dico, Addico*, i. e. I give, viz. Way to Actions and Suits; I speak, viz. The Law; I judge, viz. Matters and Men.

Leeward Tide, is when the Wind and the Tide go both one way.

Legacy, a Gift bequeathed by a Testator in his Will to any private Person, or to a Corporation.

Legality, (*Lat.*) Lawfulness, an observing of the Law.

Legatary, (*Lat.*) one to whom a Legacy is bequeathed.

Legation, (*Lat.*) the sending of a Message, or Embassage.

Legate, (*Lat.*) an Orator, or Ambassador to any Prince. But it is a Title most appropriated to him that is sent from the Pope to any Foreign Prince, the Popes Legate being equivalent to the Extraordinary Ambassador of any other Prince: Hence *Legatine* belonging to a *Legate*.

Legend, or *Legendary*, (*French*) the Title of a Book, containing the Lives of the Saints; also words graven about the Edge of a piece of Coin.

Legeolim, the ancient Name of a Town in *Yorkshire*, vulgarly called *Castleford*, where in old times the Citizens of *York* slew many of King *Ethelred's* Army.

A *Leger-Book*, a Register that belongs to Notaries or Merchants.

Legerdemain, (*French*) as it were, slight of Hand, couzenage, or juggling Tricks.

Leg, that part of a Man's Body, between the Knee and the Ankle, consisting of two Bones, one outward and another inward, which is the larger.

Legion, (*Lat.*) a Body of Soldiers among the ancient *Romans*, consisting of three or four thousand Foot, and three or four hundred Horse. Afterwards being increased to six thousand Foot, and six hundred Horse, every ordinary Foot Legion consisting of ten Cohorts, every Cohort of three Maniples, every Manipule of two Centuries, and each Century of one hundred Men; likewise every Horse Legion contained six *Turme*, or Troops, every Troop ten *Decuries*, and every *Decury* ten Men: Also there were in every Legion four Orders of Soldiers, the *Triarii*, the *Principes*, the *Hastati* or Spearmen, the *Velites* or Light-armed.

Legionary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Legion.

Legislative, (*Lat.*) having Authority to make or give Laws.

Legislator, (*Lat.*) a Law-giver.

Legist, (*Lat.*) a Lawyer.

Legitimate, (*Lat.*) Lawful, done according to Law and Right: Also Legitimate Children, are those that are born in Matrimony.

Legitimation, the Act whereby Natural Children are made Lawfully begotten.

Leguminous, (*Lat.*) belonging to Pulse.

† *Legs*, in Navigation are small Ropes put through the Bolt-ropes of the Main and Foresail; near a Foot in length. Legs in Trigonometry signifie the shortest sides in a right angled plain Triangle.

Leicester, the chief City of *Leicestershire*, called also *Legeocester*, *Leogora*, and *Legecestria*. This City was besieged by King *Henry the Third*, (when Earl *Robert* rebelled against him) and the Wall round about it utterly demolished.

Leyden, an University in the *Low-Countries*, erected by *William Prince of Orange*, in the Year 1575. where there is an excellent Physick Garden, a curious Anatomy Theater, and an excellent Library of choice Manuscripts.

Leinster, a Province in *Ireland*, containing these following Counties, *Kilkenny*, *Caterlogh*, *Queens-County*, *Kings-County*, *Kildare*, *Wexford*, *Dublin*.

Leman, a Concubine, or Catamite, (*Pullus Jovis*.)

Lemannus, the Lake *Leman*, upon which stands the City of *Geneva*.

Lemma, the Title or Argument in a Mathematical Author of what he intends to treat. A Proposition that serves for the Demonstration of a Theorem, or the framing a Problem.

Lemnos, an Island in the *Ægean Sea*, famous for the fall of *Vulcan*, who by reason of his Deformity, being thrown down from Heaven, as soon as he was born, hapned to light in this place, whence he was called the *Lemnian God*.

Lemster, a Town in *Herefordshire*, so called q. *Leonminster*, from a Lion that appeared to a certain Religious Man as some have fabled; others more probably derive it from a Church of Nuns, built by *Merwalck*, a King of the *Mercians*. For those which we called Nuns, the ancient *Britains* termed *Leans*. Some there are that derive it from *Line*, whereof the best sort groweth there. The Territory about this Town, for about two Mile in compass it is called *Lemster Ore*, from the *Latin Ora*, a Bound, and is famous for the best sort of Wool. It was defaced by *W. de Breosa*, Lord of *Brecknock*, when he revolted from King *John*.

Length, the first Dimension of Bodies considered in their utmost Extent.

Lenity, (*Lat.*) mildness, softness, gentleness.

Lenitive, or *Lenient*, (*Lat.*) softning, of an allwaging or pacifying Power.

Lenitude, (*Lat.*) the same as *Lenity*.

Lennox, a County in the South part of *Scotland*, so called from the River *Levin*, which *Ptolemy* calleth *Letanonus*. This Countrey is innobled with the Title of Dukedom.

Lentigenous, (*Lat.*) belonging to Lentils, which are a kind of round and flat Pulse growing in hot Countreys; also full of little Pimples or Freckles, resembling Lentils.

Lentisk, (*Lentiscus*) a kind of Tree called the Mastick-tree, from which there is taken a Gum of very great Vertue.

Lenitude, (*Lat.*) slackness, slowness, or negligence.

Lent-season, (in *Lat. Quadragesima*) a Fast of Forty days, instituted by the Church, and first appointed to be kept in *England* by *Ercombert* a King of *Kent*.

Leo, the Name of several Roman Emperors Reigning at *Constantinople*; also the name of several

veral Popes of *Rome*. There was also of this Name an eminent Sophist of *Byzantium*; also one of the Twelve Signs, into which the Sun enters in *July*.

Leodegar, or *Leger*, a German Proper Name, signifying a Gatherer of the People.

Leodium, a famous City of *Germany*, anciently called *Eburnum Augusta*; and is said to have been built by *Ambioriges*, a King of *Germany*, who also called it *Legia*, from the cutting off of a *Roman* Legion in a Valley near unto it. At this day it is named *Luttich* or *Leige*.

Leofflan, i.e. most beloved, a *Saxon* Name, *Leofwin*, i.e. *Winlove*.

Leob, (*Sax.*) Light.

Leonard, the Proper Name of a Man, signifying in *Dutch*, Popular Disposition, as *Lippius* will have it; but, as others say, Lionlike Disposition.

Leonidas, a famous Captain and King of the *Lacedemonians*, who defending the *Streights* of *Thermopylae* against the whole Army of *Xerxes*, was himself slain, together with all his Men.

Leonine, (*Lat.*) cruel, savage, of a Lion-like Nature.

Leopard, or *Libberd*, a certain *African* Beast, otherwise called a *Panther*. This Beast is all over full of streaks, or little spots, and is begotten between a *Pard* and a *Lioness*.

Leopold q. *Leodpold*, the Proper Name of a Man, signifying in *Dutch*, Defender of the People.

Leorning-cniht, (*Sax.*) a Disciple, or Scholar.

Lep and *Lace*, a Custom within the Mannor of *Writtel* in *Essex*, that every Cart that comes over a part thereof, called *Greenbury*, except it be a Nobleman's Cart, pays Money to the Lord of the Mannor.

Lepanto, a City of *Locris*, a Province of *Greece*, famous for the great Victory gained by the Christians over the *Turks* in the year 1571. It was anciently called *Naupactus*.

Lepid, (*Lat.*) neat, jocund, pleasant in Speech or Behaviour.

Leprosie, (*Lat.*) a kind of Disease which causeth a white Scurf to run all over the Body; it is also termed *Elephantiasis*, from the roughness of an Elephants Skin which it resembleth.

Leptology, (*Greek*) in Rhetorick is a Description of minute and sordid things.

Lerida, an Academical Town of *Arragon* in *Spain*, anciently called *Ilerda*.

Lerma, a Town of *Old Castile* in *Spain*, near *Burgos*, the *Metropolis* of that Province. This Town gives Title and Seat to a Duke who is one of the chief of the Nobility of *Spain*.

Lerna, a Lake near the City of *Argos*, where the Serpent *Hydra* was slain by *Hercules*.

Le Roy le veut, By these Words the Royal Assent is signify'd by the Clerk of the Parliament to Publick Bills, which gives Life to them which before were Embrio's.

Le Roy s'aviserá, By these Words to a Bill presented to the King by his Parliament, are understood his absolute Denial of that Bill, in a more Civil Way.

Lesbos, an Island in the *Aegean* Sea, which in

old time obtained the Empire of all *Troas*. It is now called *Metelin*, from the chief City thereof *Mitylene*; the other principal Islands in this Sea, are *Erissos*, *Antissa*, *Portus*, *Methymna*.

Lesinage, (*Ital.*) thriftiness, sparingness, good husbandry; from *Lesina*, which signifieth a Cobblers Aul.

Lessee, and *Lessor*. See *Lease*.

Leses, the Dung of a Boar.

Lessian-diet, a moderate, temperate Diet; from *Lessius*, a famous modern Physician, who wrote divers Rules for the keeping of an exact and temperate Diet.

Lestage. See *Lastage*.

Lestrigones, or *Læstrigones*, a certain barbarous People, and of a vast Giantlike Stature, that anciently inhabited *Formia*, a City of *Campania*, and were said to live upon Humane Flesh.

Letany, (*Greek*) the Book of Divine Service used in Churches.

Lethality, (*Lat.*) Deadliness, or Mortality.

Lethargick, (*Greek*) sick of a Lethargy, i.e. a Disease which causeth an excessive Drowsiness and Sleepiness, proceeding from a Heap of too much or incongruous moist Matter within the Pores of the Barky Substance of the Brain.

Lethæan, (*Lat.*) forgetful; from *Lethe*, a River of Hell, which the Poets feign to be of that Nature, that the Water of it being drunk, causeth Oblivion or Forgetfulness.

Lethiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing Death, deadly.

Letter-missive, (*Lat.*) an Epistle or Letter sent from one Party to another; from the *Latin* word *Mittere*, i.e. to send.

Letters of Attorney, Writings whereby an Attorney, or any Friend, made choice of for that purpose, is appointed to do a lawful Act in anothers stead. From which Warrants of Attorney differ in this, That beside being sealed and delivered before sufficient Witness, they must also be acknowledged before a Justice or Serjeant.

Letters of Mart, or *Mark*, are Letters which authorise any one to take by force of Arms those Goods which are due by the Law of Mark. See *Law of Marque*.

Letters Patents, are Writings sealed open with the Broad Seal of *England*, whereby a Man is authorised to do, or enjoy any thing, which of himself he could not; from the *Latin* word *Patere*, i.e. to lie open.

Letice, a Christian Name of several Women from the *Latin* Word *Latitia*, i.e. Joyfulness, Mirth.

Lettice, a kind of Plant called in *Latin* *Lactuca*, because in Women that eat of it, it breedeth Milk.

Levant and *Couchant*, (*French*) terms used in Common Law, when the Beasts or Cattle of a Stranger come into another Man's Ground, and there have remained a good space, i.e. Rising and lying down: *Levant*, is also taken for the Eastern Countreys.

Levari Facias, the Name of a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the Levying a Sum of Money upon the Lands of him that hath forfeited his Recognisance.

Levatory,

Levatory, in Chyrurgery, an Instrument to elevate the depressed *Cranium*.

Leucophlegmatick, (Greek) troubled with a Disease called *Leucophlegmaty*, i. e. Dropsie, caused by the abounding of White Flegm:

Leuco thea. See *Ino*.

Leucothoe, the Daughter of *Orchamus*, King of the *Babylonians*, who being got with Child by *Apollo*, *Orchamus* in a great Fury caused her to be buried alive. Whose Death *Apollo* grieving at, transformed her into the *Frankincense-Tree*.

Leuctra, a Town in *Bæotia*, where the *Thebans* under *Epaminondas* gave the *Lacedemonians* so total an Overthrow, that they could never after recover themselves.

Level, an Instrument used by Carpenters, and other Mechanic Artificers. The use of it is for the trial of a Plain or Floor, whether it lie Parallel to the Horizon, or no.

Level Coil, (French) is, when he that hath lost the Game sits out, and gives another his place, as it were, *Lever le cul*, i. e. To lift up, or remove the Buttock; it is also called *Hitch-buttock*.

Leven, a piece of sower Dough, imbib'd with some Acid, which being mix'd with other Dough, causes it to rise, ferment, and swell. In Theology we call the *Leven of Sin*, our Inclination to do Evil, proceeding from the Corruptness of our Nature.

Levi, (Hebr.) joined or coupled, *Jacob's* third Son by *Leah*.

To *Levy*, (French) signifieth in Common Law, to erect or set up; also to tax, or gather Money.

Leviathan, an Hebrew word, signifying a Whale, or as some think, a Water Serpent of a vast Bigness.

Levigation, or *Lævigation*, (Lat.) a making plain or smooth.

Levitical, belonging to the Tribe of *Levi*, or to the Priestly Office, which, in the time of the Law, was the peculiar Inheritance of that Tribe.

Levity, (Lat.) Lightness.

Lewis, the chief Town of *Suffex*, famous for the great pitch Battel fought between King *Henry the Third*, and the Barons of *England*.

Lewis, (*Ludovicus*) the proper Name of a Man, contracted from *Lodowick*. Of this Name the present King of *France* is the Fourteenth; there were also of this Name five *Roman-German Emperors*.

Lewlin, or *Lewellin*, the proper Name of a Man, signifying in the Old British tongue, Lion-like; and is equivalent to the Latin Name *Leontius*, and *Leoninus*.

Lexicon, (Greek) a Vocabulary or Dictionary.

Lex talionis, (Lat.) a Law which recompenceth exactly one good or ill turn for another.

Leyerwit, *Lotharwit*, (Sax.) a Liberty to take amends of him that defileth ones Bond-woman, without License.

L. H.

Lhan, in the British tongue signifieth a Church, as *Lhan Badern Vaur*, the Church of Great Patern; *Lhan Stuphadon*, the Church of S. Stephens.

L. I.

Libation, (Lat.) an offering up, or sacrificing to God; the first taste of any thing that is eat or drunk.

To *Lib*, (old word) to geld.

Libanus, (Greek *Frankincense*) a Hill in *Syria*.

Libbardsbane, a sort of Herb called in Latin *Doronicum*.

Libel, (Lat.) a little Book; also, a scandalous or invective Writing, secretly cast abroad, or published by stealth; also an original Declaration of any Action in the Civil Law.

Liberality, a Vertue imparting to others external Benefits, more especially Money, freely and cordially, and according to due Circumstances.

Liberate, (Lat.) the Name of a Warrant issuing out of the *Chancery*, to the Treasurer, Chamberlain, and Barons of the *Exchequer*, for the payment of any Annual Pension, or other Sums granted under the Broad Seal.

Liberation, (Lat.) a freeing or delivering.

Liber Pater, a Name attributed to *Bacchus*, the God of Wine.

Libertas, (Lat.) a Privilege held by Grant or Prescription, whereby Men enjoy some Benefit or Favor beyond the ordinary Subject. Also the Name of a Goddess among the ancient *Romans*, who had a Temple built unto her upon the Hill *Aventinus*.

Libertatibus Allocandis, a Writ that lieth for a Citizen or Burghess of a City, who refusing or deferring to allow for his Privilege, is impleaded before the King's Justices.

Liberty, the Natural State of Man, wherein he exercises all the Movements of his Will. The Condition of a Man, who is able to act without Obstacle or Impediment. In the Plural Number *Liberties* signifie Rights, Privileges, Immunities.

Libertinism, (Lat.) the state and condition of a Libertine, i. e. One born or made free, a Freeman; also *Libertinism*, or *Libertinage*, is taken for Sensuality, Licentiousness, a dissolute Life and Conversation. A want of Veneration for the Mysteries of Religion.

Libidinous, (Lat.) sensual, incontinent, full of lustful Desires.

Libitina, an ancient Goddess worshiped by the *Romans*, who was the Patroness of Funerals, Sepulchres, and all things belonging to the Dead.

Libra, the Name of one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, into which the Sun entering in the Month of *September*, causeth the Autumnal Equinoctial. 'Tis the House of *Venus*, and Exaltation of *Saturn*, airy, moveable, hot, moist, &c.

Library, (Lat.) a Study, or place where Books are kept.

Libration, (Lat.) a weiging or ballancing.

Librata Terræ, contains four Ogangs, and every Ogang 13 Acres.

Lybia, the fourth part of the World, commonly called *Africa*.

Liburnum, commonly called by the *Italians* *Liburno*, and by us *Ligorne*; a most noted Port-Town in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, and the chief *Emporium* or place of Trade in all *Italy*.

† *License to arise*, in Common Law is a Liberty given by the Court to a Tenant that is *Essoyned* *De malo lecti*, in a real Action, after he hath been viewed by Knights thereunto appointed; until which time, if the Demandant can prove that he hath been seen out of his Chamber, or walking up and down his Grounds, he shall be adjudged to be deceitfully *Essoyned*.

Licentiate, (*Lat.*) one that hath full Licence or Authority to practise in any Art; the same with him that we commonly call Batchelor of Divinity, or of Physick, or of Civil Law; and in Common Law, a Barrester.

Licentious, (*Lat.*) loose, disorderly, unruly.

Lichfield, a Town of *Staffordshire*, by Bede called *Licidfield*, i. e. The Field of Dead Bodies, from a great number of People, who, as some say, were Martyred here in the time of *Dioclesian*.

Lich-fowls, ominous, or ill-boding Birds, as the Night-Raven and Lich-Owl, commonly called the *Scritch-Owl*: The word *Litch* signifieth in the *Saxon* Language, a Carcase, or Dead Body.

Licitation, (*Lat.*) a setting out to Sale to him that will give most.

Licite, (*Lat.*) lawful, allowable.

Lictors, (*Lat.*) were certain Officers among the ancient *Romans*, twelve in number, who carried the Axes, and bundles of Rods before the Magistrates; they are now taken for the same we commonly call Sergeants.

Liddeisdale, a Countrey in the South part of *Scotland*; so called, as it were, a Dale by the River *Lidde*.

Lidde. See *Leed*.

Lieftenant, (*French*) as it were holding the place; one that executeth any Place, Office, or Employment in any others stead, or absence. Also a Lieutenant of a Troop of Horse, or Company of Foot, is the next Officer to the Captain.

The *Lieutenant General* of an Army is he who commands next under the General. Lieutenant Colonel is he who Commands in the Absence of the Colonel; and a Captain Lieutenant is he who commands the Colonel's Company.

Lief, or *Leof*, (*Sax.*) rather.

Lief-hebber, (*Sax.*) a Lover.

Liege, (*French*) in Common Law is taken either for the *Liege-lord*, or he that acknowledges *Liegeancy*, or Fealty to his *Liege-lord*.

Liege, (*Leodium*) one of the Six Bishopricks in that part of *Germany*, called the Circle of *Westphalia*; the other Five being *Paderborn*, *Osnabrug*, *Verd*, *Munster*, and *Minde*. This *Liege* is proverbially styled *The Paradise of Priests*.

Liegeancy, or *Liegeance*, (*French*) such a Duty or Fealty, as no Man may owe, or bear to more than one Lord: Also *Liegeance* is used for the Territory, or Dominions of the *Liege-lord*.

Lientery, (*Greek*) a Distemper arising from a slimy smoothness of the Guts, whereby the Sustenance taken, slips through before it is well digested.

Lierwit. See *Leyerwit*.

In Lieu, (*French*) in the place or stead.

Life, the space between the Birth and Death of all Creatures. Sometimes taken for the manner of Living, as, What sort of Life does he lead? Sometimes for that Principle of Heat and Motion that is in all Creatures.

Lifts, in Navigation are certain Ropes which serve to top the Yard-arms of all Yards, to make the ends of them hang higher or lower, or even as we list.

Ligament, or *Ligature*, (*Lat.*) a Band or String to tie with, a Linnen Fillet which Surgeons make use of in Letting Blood. In Anatomy, it is a solid and fibrous part, proceeding from Matter almost like a Cartilage, different in Size, Number and Situation, broad or round, cold as it comes near the Constitution of the Membrane or Cartilage, design'd by Nature for the connecting of parts, especially Bones, that they may the better perform their Motions. *Ligature* is also a Fillet or Ribband, wherewith a Wound is bound about.

Ligation, (*Lat.*) the act it self of tying, or binding. In Rhetorick there is a Figure so called, in *Greek* *Zeugma*.

Ligeris, (vulgarly the *Loire*) one of the chief Rivers of *France*, and commonly called the Father of the *French* Rivers. It riseth near *Lions*, and falleth into the Ocean near *Nantes*, in *Upper Britany*.

Light, inconstant, fickle: thus we we say light-headed. *Light* is also a subtile, clear, shining Body that causes a Brightness, that gives a Colour to all things, and makes all things visible. Spoken of all sublunary Brightness; as well that which proceeds from Fire and Flame, as from rotten Wood, Cats Eyes, and the like. We also say, the Light of the Gospel, the Light of Nature, &c.

Light of the Time, is the Sun in the Day-time, and the Moon in the Night.

Light, a Planet is said to be light, that is nimble or quick, compared to another that moves slower; as the Moon in respect of all the Planets. The Sun in regard of the three Superiours. But absolutely, *Venus*, *Mercury*, and the Moon are called Light, and the Superiours Ponderous.

To *Ligne*, (*French*) to couple, as Dogs with Bitches.

Lignum Aloes. See *Agallochum*.

Lignum Rhodium, or *Aspalathus*, a certain sweet Wood; of which the Oil of *Rhodium* much used in Perfumes is made.

Lignum Nephriticum, a Wood brought from *Hispaniola*, which is very good for the Stone in the Kidneys.

Lignum Vita, the Wood commonly called *Guajacum*, by the *Arabians* *Calambuco*, by others *Lignum Sanctum*, and *Indicum*. See *Poskwood-Tree*.

Liguria,

Liguria, a Hilly Countrey of Italy, reaching from the *Apennine Hill*, to the *Tuscan Sea*. It is now called *Riviera de Genoa* from its Capital City, which from the Magnificence of its Marble Buildings is styled *Genoa Superba*.

Lilly, (*Lat. Lilium*) a kind of specious Flower, otherwise called the Rose of *Juno*.

Lilium Paracelsi, the Tincture of Antimony, a Chymical term.

Lilybæum, a Promontory in *Sicily*, having a Town of the same name upon it. This Promontory is one of the three Angles of this Island; which from its triangular Form, was anciently called *Trinacria*; the other two Angles or Promontories being *Pelorum* and *Pachynum*.

Lima, by the Spaniards vulgarly called *La Ciudad de los Reys*, or the City of Kings, because *Pizarro*, who built it, laid the first Stone on Twelfth-day, 1553. which they call the Feast of the Kings. It is seated in the Valley of *Lima*, one of the fruitfulest parts of all *Peru*; it is the Metropolis of *Peru* in *America*.

Limatura Martis, a Chymical term, the Filings of Steel, used for the making of *Crocus Martis*.

Limb, an Astronomical term, oft-times signifying the Eclipsed part of the Sun or Moons Body.

Limbers or *Limber-boles*, (a term in Navigation) certain square holes, cut in the bottom of the Ground Timbers, and Hooks next to the Keel, to let Water pass to the Well of the Pump.

Limburgum, (*Limburg*) the chief and denominating Town of a Province, which is one of the four Dutchies of the *Netherlands*, or Seventeen Provinces; the other three being *Guelderland*, *Luxemburg*, and *Brabant*. This *Limburg* is one of the Nine Provinces under the Dominion of the King of *Spain*, till of late over-run and conquered by the King of *France* his Forces.

Limbus Patrum, (*Lat.*) a place where the ancient Patriarchs, after their Decease, were supposed to reside till the coming of our Saviour; being situate, as it were, on the skirts or confines of Hell. By Astronomers it is used for the outermost Lines of an Astrolabe, or the like Geometrical Instrument, in the Plane whereof are inscrib'd the Hours and Degrees thereunto answering, the Name of the Winds, &c.

† *Lime-hound*, a term in Hunting, the same as Blood-hound, being a great Dog to hunt the Wild Boar.

Limer, (*Hybris*) a word used by *Goldman* for a sort of Mungrel, begotten of a Hound and a Mastiff.

Limitation, (*Lat.*) a stinting, or setting of Bounds.

Limitation of Assize, is a certain setting down by Statute, within which a Man must alledge himself, or his Ancestors, to have been seised of Lands sued for, by a Writ of Assize.

Limmiricum, (vulgarly *Limnerick*) a County, with its chief Town of the same Name, of the Province of *Momonía* or *Munster*, in *Ireland*.

Limning, a kind of Painting, which is done in Water-colours; and also differs from the other sort of Painting, in the preparing of the Colours.

Limofinium, (*Limofin*) one of the Nine Provinces of *Aquitainick France*, beyond the *Garonne*, the other Eight being *Poitou*, *Xaintoigne*, *Perigord*, *Quercy*, *Auvergne*, *Berry*, *Salon*, and *Bourbonny*. The chief City of this Province is *Limoges*, situate upon the River *Garonne*.

Limpid, (*Lat.*) pure, clear, transparent.

A *Limpin*, (*Montoba Musculus*) a kind of Fish, otherwise called a Muscle.

Linament, (*Lat.*) Linnen Thred; also a Tent or Lint for a Wound.

Linch-pins, a term in the Art of Enginry, are the Pins at the end of the Axle-tree of the Carriage.

Lincoln, the chief City in *Lincolnshire*, anciently called *Lindum*, and by the Britains *Lindcoit*, by *Bede* *Lindecollina Civitas*; from the Old British *Lhin*, as *Camden* is of Opinion, which signifieth a Lake, it being situate near a Lake, and upon a Hill. In this City *Vortimer*, the Scourge of the Saxons, ended his Days.

Lincoln Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, founded by *Richard Fleming* Bishop of *Lincoln*.

Lincoping, the chief Town of *Ostrogothia* or *East Gothland*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sueden*.

Lincolns Inn, one of the Inns of Court, heretofore the House of *Sir Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, now a place for Students of the Law.

Lindum, a Town of *Scotland*, vulgarly called *Linlithgo*.

Lindsey. See *Holland*.

Line, is a Length void of Breadth, or the Flux of a Point conceiv'd to move from place to place, Length being the proper difference of a Line, as Breadth of the Superficies, or Solidity of a Body.

Line of Defence Rasant, is a Line, which being drawn the Length of the Face of the Bastion ends in some part of the Curtin, and ought to be 120 Fathom, or thereabout.

Line of Defence Fichant, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the Curtin or the Flank, or from some other part of the Flank, which makes an Angle with the Face, from whence the Shot may enter, and fix in the Face of the Opposite Bastion.

Line of Circumvallation, are Trenches drawn round about a Place, defended by Parapets, to prevent any Succor that may be brought into the Place.

Line of Incidence, a Ray starting from some Luminary Body, and ending in a point of some Superficies; the Knowledge whereof is chiefly necessary for finding out the Greatness and Duration of an Eclipse.

Line of Mean Motion, a Right Line terminating the mean Motion or Place of a Star, which in an Epicycle is imagin'd to be drawn from the Center of the World to the Center of the same Star. But in the Eccentric, from the Center of the Eccentric by the Center of the Star to the Ecliptick.

Line-tree, (*Lat. Tilia*) a tall Tree with broad Leaves and fine Flowers, casting a pleasant Shade.

Lineament, (*Lat.*) the Feature, or Proportion of any thing drawn out only in Lines.

Linear, (Lat.) belonging to a Line.
Ling, a kind of small Shrub, otherwise called Heath, in Latin *Erix*. Also a sort of Fish which is strong and good Food.

Lingel, (Lingula) a little Tongue or Thong.

Lingot. See *Ingot*.

Linguacity, (Lat.) a being full of Tongue, or much given to talk.

Linguist, one that is skilful in Tongues or Languages.

Liniment, (Lat.) an anointing, or daubing over.

Linsay Woolsey, (Panum Levidense) a kind of mixt Cloath, part Linnen, part Woollen.

Lins-pin. See *Linck-pin*.

Lintels, (French) the Head-pieces over a Door; also the same as *Lentils*, i. e. a kind of Pulse.

Lint-stock, is a handsom carved Stick, above half a yard long, with a Cock at one end for the Gunner to hold fast his Match, and a sharp Pike at the other, to stick it fast upon the Deck of the Ship, or Platform upright.

Lintz, a Town in Upper Austria.

Linus, the Son of *Apollo* and *Terpsichore*, one of the Nine Muses. He proved a very famous Musician, taught *Thamiras*, *Orpheus*, and *Hercules*, by whom, as some say, he was knocked on the Head, because he laught at him for playing unhandfomly.

Linx, (Lat.) a kind of spotted Beast, celebrated among the Ancients for the Quickness of its Sight; but by the Moderns, look'd upon as an Imaginary Fiction.

Lionel, the proper Name of a Man; in Latin *Leonellus*, i. e. a little Lion. The same is *Lioncel* from the French *Lionceau*, but most particularly used as a Term in Heraldry.

Lion, a fierce and savage Beast, the most courageous and savage of all others. A Lion is the Emblem of Strength and Courage; and it is a vulgar Error to think that a Lion is afraid of a Cock.

Lion's Paw, a kind of Herb called in Greek *Leontopodium*.

Lipothymy, (Greek) a Distemper which causeth a fainting or swooning, by reason of sudden Decay, or oppression of the Vital Spirits.

Lippitude, (Lat.) a Waterishness of the Eyes, a looking blood-shot, or blear-ey'd.

Lipsia, or *Leipsch*, the chief Town of the Bishoprick of *Misnia*, in that part of Germany, called the Circle of the Empire, or Upper Saxony.

Liquation or *Liquefaction*, (Lat.) the Action of Fire or Heat over Bodies fat and apt to dissolve.

Liquid, said of Bodies soft and fluid, whose parts are in motion; and never resist a solid Weight that presses upon it.

Liquids, (Lat.) are those four Consonants which do, as it were, melt in the Pronunciation, namely, *L. M. N. R.* the rest are called *Mutes*.

Liquidation, (Lat.) a making moist.

Lisard or *Lizard*, (French, from the Latin *Lacerta*) a certain Beast so called, because it hath Feet like the Brawn, or Sinews of a Mans Arms or Thighs; also the *Lizard-point*, is the utmost South-west point of Cornwall.

Lisbon, the chief City of the Kingdom of Portugal. See *Ulisippo*.

List, a Scrawl of the Names of several Persons of the same Quality with whom we have Business, or with whom we have some Relation. A List of the Slain and wounded in such a Battel. A List of such a ones Creditors. A List of the Prisoners in such a Prison. It is also the Bordering of a Piece of Cloath that limits the Breadth of it.

Litany. See *Letany*.

Litiation, (Lat.) a sacrificing.

Literature, (Lat.) knowledge in Letters, Learning.

Lithantbrix, (Greek) a stony Coal, being a kind of Gagete.

Litharge or *Litarge*, (Greek) the Smoak of Lead that rises in the Refining of Gold and Silver. 'Tis as it were the Soot that sticks to the Chimney of the Furnace.

Lither (old word) lazy or sluggish.

Lithiasis, (Greek) the ingendring of the Stone in Mans Body.

Lithocol, the Cement with which the Stones are fastned, when they are cut, under the Grindstone; made of Pitch, Resin, and old Brick.

Lithontribon, (Greek) a Confection of the Apothecaries; so named, because it breaks and drives away the Stone.

Lithontriptica, (Greek) Medicines breaking the Stone in the Bladder.

Lithomancy, (Lat.) a Divination, by the casting of Pebble Stones.

Lithotomy, (Greek) a cutting the Stone out of the Bladder.

Lithuania, a large Province of the Kingdom of Poland, and consisting of four Palatinates; that of *Vilna* with its Metropolis of the same Name, that of *Trocia*, that of *Myncia*, whose chief Town is *Minsko*, and that of *Novogrod* where *Novogrodeck* presides.

Litigation, (Lat.) a contending or wrangling.

Litigious, (Lat.) full of Strife, contentious.

Litmose-blew, a kind of blew Colour, used in Painting and Limning.

Litotes, (Greek) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein the Negation of a Contrary augments the Force of Affirmation; as, *Non sperno*, i. e. *diligo*.

Litter, a sort of Carriage, like a large Sedan, hung upon Staves, and carried by Horses or Mules. Also the Straw that is spread under the Horses to lie down upon.

Liturgy, (Greek) signifieth in general any publick Office, but particularly Divine Service, or the Celebration of Publick Prayer in the Church.

Livery, (French) the Cognizance, Device, or Badge, which a Nobleman or Gentleman gives to his Servants and Followers; also *Livery of Seisin*, is a Ceremony used in Common Law, being a Delivery of Possession of Lands or Tenements, or other things unto another; also a Writ which lieth for the Heir, to obtain the Possession and Seisin of his Lands, at the Kings Hands.

Liverwort, (Lieben, Hepatica, Fecoraria) a Plant of Jupiter, helping all Distempers of the Liver.

Livid,

Livid, black and blew; a Colour which happens to the Skin by hard Blows, or corrupted by some internal Cause.

Lividity, or *Livor*, (*Lat.*) a kind of leaden or dead blewish Colour in the Body, caused by a Stroke or Blow given; also metaphorically taken for Spight or Envy.

Livonia, a Province of *Poland*, lying between the Rivers *Nerva* and *Duina*, and subdivided into three lesser Provinces, *Estea*, *Lettea*, and *Curlandia*.

Lixivated, (*Lat.*) washed with *Lee* or *Lye* made of Ashes.

Lizard. See *Lisard*.

L. O.

Loach, or *Leboch*, (*French*) a kind of Confection or Electuary, that is to be licked or suffered to melt in the Mouth without chewing; it is an *Arabick* word, and signifieth in the *Latin* *Linctus*, i. e. a licking. Also *Loach* or *Loches*, (*Cobites Fluviatilis*) the Name of a very small and nimble Fish, whose principal Bait is the smallest sort of Red Worm.

Loan, a lending of Money, more particularly upon a publick Account.

Lob or *Lobling*, a North Sea-fish of a great Bulk, whence perhaps a great heavy sluggish Fellow is called a *Lob*, *Loubee*, or *Lob-cock*.

Lobe, the Lungs are divided into two parts, which are called Lobes.

Local (*Lat.*) belonging to a place; in Common Law, it is as much, as tied or annexed to a place.

Local Medicaments, such as are applied outwardly, as Plaisters, Ointments, Salves.

Location, (*Lat.*) a placing, or setting in place.

Lock, a place where the Stream or Current of a River is stopped, and as it were locked up.

Lockers, little Cupboards, which are made by the Ships sides, to put in Shot by the Pieces.

Locrians or *Locri*, a People of *Locris* in *Greece*, inhabiting on either side of the Hill *Parnassus*. *Locris* is also a City of that part of *Italy*, called *Magna Græcia*, built by those *Locrians* that followed *Ajax Oileus* to *Troy*.

Locust, (*Lat.*) a kind of winged Insect, commonly taken for a Grasshopper; but others think it to be the same with that which the *Frenchmen* call *Cigale*. Also the Fruit of a Tree growing amongst the *Mandingoes* in *Guinny* in great Clusters of Cods, which being ripe in *May*, are eaten by them. Perhaps it was the Fruit of the like Tree which *John Baptist* fed on, tho' others will have them to be the tender tops of Trees, and others to be Living Creatures.

Locution, (*Lat.*) a speaking or saying. More particularly it is defin'd, a Sign which a Man makes use of to manifest his Thoughts.

Lodemanage, the hire of a Pilot for conducting of a Ship from one place to another.

Lode-star, the Cynosure or North-star, which guideth Mariners.

Lode-stone, (*Magnes*) as it were a Leading-stone, because by it Mariners are guided, and directed in their Voyages: It is of a Rusty-Iron Colour, and hath the vertue to attract, or draw Iron to it, whereby many admirable Secrets are performed.

Lode-works, and *Stremeworks*, certain Works in the Stannery in *Cornwal*: These are performed in the higher Grounds, by making deep Wells, which they call Shafts, those in the lower Grounds by digging of Trenches, and diverting the course of the Rivers.

Lodge, a Buck is by the Foresters said to lodge, when he goes to his Rest.

Lodge, *Lodger*, *Lodging*, spoken of those that hire one Room, or more, in a whole House to abide in for such a term.

Lodgment, is a Place of Defence which the Besiegers raise upon the Enemies Works after they have taken them, to make good their Ground.

Log, the name of an *Hebrew* Measure, and thought by some to be the same quantity with the *Sextarius Atticus*.

Logarithms, (*Greek*) are Arithmetical Numbers invented by Arithmeticians, to the end that being put in the place of Natural Numbers, they may be fit to manifest what Progressive Difference there is in them. For they always keep in themselves the same Proportion Arithmetical, as those in whose stead they are put, do Progression Geometrical. Hence it comes to pass, that when Four Numbers have Proportion one to the other, the Sum of the Logarithm of the first and last, shall be equal to the Sum of the middle ones.

† *Log-line*, a term in Navigation, being a small Line, with a little piece of Board at the end, with a little Lead to it, to keep it edglong in the Water. The use of which is, by seeing how many Fathom this runs in a Minute, to give a Judgment how many Leagues a Ship will run in a Watch.

Logician, (*Greek*) one that hath Skill in *Logic*, i. e. The art of disputing probably in any Argument. Or the Art that teaches certain Rules to Define, Divide, Distinguish, and Argue. Or a Collection of Rules, by which the Mind of Man is directed in its Operations to find out the Truth.

Logist, (*Greek*) one skilled in the *Logistick* Art, i. e. The art of reckoning or casting Account; also *Logists* were certain Officers among the *Athenians*, ten in number; to whom all such as had ended their Magistracy, gave an account within thirty Days of all those Affairs, whereof they had the Administration: They also kept an Account of the Moneys, and of all Matters belonging to the Publick Revenue.

Logistica, is a part of *Arithmetick*, which applies the Rules of Computing, Multiplying, and Dividing to Degrees of Signs, Circles, and Angles; as also to Days and Hours, Minutes of Degrees and Hours, &c.

Logographers, (*Greek*) those that write Pleas in the Laws, or Books of Account, Lawyers Clerks.

Logomachy, (*Greek*) a verbal Strife, a Contention in Words.

Logwood, a sort of Outlandish Wood called *Campeche*, from the place whence it comes, namely, a Town of *Yucatan*, a Province of *Nova Hispania*, in the Northern *America*. It is much used by Dyers for the making of a sad or dark Tincture.

Loboch. See *Loach*.

Loir,

Loir, the Father of all the Rivers in France. See *Ligeris*.

Lollards, a Sect of Hereticks that abounded here in England, in the Days of Edward the Third, and Henry the Fifth; so called from one Gualter Lollard, a German, the first Author of them; or as others, from *Lolium*, because they were accounted as Darnel or Cockle growing among Wheat.

Lombard, or *Lombar*, a Bank for Usury or Pawns; from the *Longobardi*, or *Lombards*, a People inhabiting the hithermost parts of Italy, formerly called *Insubria*, much addicted to Usury. Whence oft-times Usurers are called *Lombardeers*. See *Longobardia*.

Lombrical or *Lumbrical*, the Epithet which the Physicians give to the four Muscles that move the Fingers, because they resemble Worms.

Lome, (old word) Clay or Mortar.

London, the chief City of England, situate in *Middlesex*; so called, as *Camden* conjectureth, either from *Lhun*, (which in the British tongue signifieth a Grove) or *Longh*, (i. e. a Ship) and *Dinas*, i. e. a City; so that it may seem to have been anciently termed *Lhumdinas*, i. e. a City thick of Trees; or *Lhongdinas*, i. e. a City of Ships, from whence the *Latins* derive the Word *Londinum*. It was called *Augusta*, and *Troja Nova*, being first founded by *Brutus*, who sprang of the Trojan Race, and repaired by King *Lud*, and thence called *Caerlud*, or *Luds Town*.

Longevity, (Lat.) length of Age, long Life.

Longanimity, (Lat.) as it were length of mind, long-suffering, patience, forbearance.

Longemetica, the measuring of Lengths, Heights, Distances, &c.

Longinquity, (Lat.) far distance, or length of place.

Longitude, (Lat.) the length of any thing: Longitude considered by the Astronomers is reckoned in the Ecliptick from the first Degree of *Aries*, to the last of *Pisces*; and this by Circles passing to the Poles of the Zodiack, and each of its Degrees at opposite Places: So that the Arch of the Ecliptick intercepted between the first Degree of *Aries*, and that Circle which passes through the Center of any Star shall be said to be the Longitude of that Star. But Longitude among the Geographers, is an Arch of the Equator, comprehended between the first Meridian and the place you enquire after. For the greater the Longitude of a Place is, so much the more is it situated toward the East, and consequently the Sun rises earlier, and comes to the Meridian sooner. Also the Longitude of a Region, City, or Cape, is the Distance of it East, numbred in the Equinoctial by Meridians, from the first general and fixed Meridian. The Longitude of a Star, is the Arch of the Ecliptick intercepted between the beginning of *Aries*, and the Circle of the Stars Latitude.

Long Meg, the Name of a Stone fifteen Foot high, erected near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*, next which are seventy seven more erected in a Circular manner, which the Countrey People call the Daughters of *Long Meg*.

Longobardia, or *Lombardy*, a large Countrey of Italy, where formerly was erected the Kingdom of the *Lombards*. At this day the greatest part of it called *Transpadana*, is the Dutchy of *Milan*, belonging to the King of *Spain*; the other called *Cispadana*, which was the ancient *Emilia*, contains the Dutchie of *Parma*, *Modena*, and *Montferrat*.

The *Loof* of a Ship, is that part aloft of a Ship, that lies before the Ches-trees, as far as the Bulk-head of the Castle.

† A *Loom-gale*, in Navigation is the best fair Gale to sail in, because the Sea goes not high, and they bear out all the Sails. Looming of a Ship, is her Perspective, that is, as she doth shew great or little.

A *Ship Looms*, a term used in Navigation, and signifieth as much as a Ship seems a great or little Ship.

Loon, a *New England* Bird, ill shaped like a Cormorant; it can scarce go, much less fly, and makes a Noise like a Sowgelders Horn.

Loofestribe, (*Lyfimachia*) a sort of Herb so called, because there goes a Tradition of it, that if held to Cattle, when they are fighting, it parts them; it is otherwise called *Willow-herb*.

Lootsman. See *Lodesman*.

Loover, a place made open (to let out the smoke) on the top of an House, from the French word *l'Overt*, open.

Loquacity, (Lat.) talkativeness, or a being given to much babbling.

Loquabre, a Countrey in the North part of Scotland, so called, q. the Mouth of the Lake.

Loary-law, an Article found in the Memorials of the Chamber of Accompt in France, which ordaineth, That if a Combat be once accepted, and afterwards taken up by Consent of the Lord of the Fee, each of the Parties is to pay Two Shillings Six-pence; but if it be performed, the Party vanquished forfeits One Hundred and Twelve Shillings.

Lord, a Word of Honour, sometimes attributed to those who are Noble by Birth or Creation, sometimes to those so called by the Curtesie of England, as the Sons of Dukes and Marquisses, and eldest Sons of Earls; and sometimes to Persons Honourable by their Employmentt, as Lord Chief Justice.

Lord of the Year, is that Planet that has most Testimonies of Fortitude in a Revolutional Figure.

Lord of the Geniture, is that Planet which has the greatest Strength in the Figure of any Persons Nativity, and so becomes Principal Significator of his Temperament, Manners, Affections, &c.

Lord of the Hour, is a Planet governing each 12th part of the Day, and also of the Night severall, and respectively divided into 12 parts, which are called unequal or Planetary Hours, as varying according to the length of the Day.

Lord in Gross, is he who is a Lord without a Mannor, as the King in respect of his Crown. A Man makes a Gift in Tail of all his Land, to hold of him and dies, his Heir has nothing but a Signiory in Gross.

Lordane,

Lordane, or *Léurdane*, a dull heavy Fellow, a lazy Lubber; it being a proverbial word taken from the tyranny of the *Danes* over the *English*, who were forced to labour and till the Ground for them, while they sat idle, and eat the Fruits of their Labors; also the *Fever-Lourdane*, signifies a Quartan Ague.

Lore, (*Sax.*) Learning, or Skill.

Loricated, (*Lat.*) armed with Mail.

Lorimers, (*French*) the name of a Trade and Company in *London* that makes Bits, Spurs, and all kind of small Iron-work; and is by some derived from the *Latin* word *Lorum*.

Loriot (*French*) a Bird called a Witwal, Woodpecker, or Green-finch.

Lorn, the name of a County in the South part of *Scotland*.

Lofanna, a Bishoprick, one of the Eleven in the Circle of *Alsatia*, but now under the Jurisdiction of the *Switzers*.

Lofenger, a flatterer, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Lot, (*Hebr.*) wrapped, or joyned together, *Haran's* Son and *Abraham's* Brother, who was preserved at the Destruction of *Sodom*.

Lot, a portion of a thing divided into two several parts, to be shar'd among several Persons.

Lot, or *Loch*, is the Thirteenth Dish of Lead, in the *Darbishire* Mines, that belongs to the King.

Lotharingia, or *Lorrain*, a large Province of *Germany*, being one of the five Principalities of the Circle of the *Rhene*, or *Alsatia*.

Lothbrook, (*i. e.* *Leatherbreach*) a certain *Dane*, whose Daughters were so skilful at Needle-work, that the *Danes* bare in their Ensign a Raven of their Working, with such an opinion of good Success, that they imagined it would never be won.

Lothberwit. See *Leyerwit*.

Lotion, (*Lat.*) a washing, or cleansing with Water; also in Physick it is a particular Bath, wherein the Head, Arm-pits, Hands, Feet and Natural parts are wash'd with Physical Decoctions. Some Medecins are also thus wash'd, by reason of their Saltness and Acrimony, as the *Lotion* of Antimony, Precipitates, Magisteries, &c.

Lotophagi, a certain People of *Africa*, dwelling near the *Syrtes*, so called, because they feed much upon the Lote-tree, which is a Tree of that nature, that when the Companions of *Ulysses* being cast upon the Coast of *Africa*, had tasted of the Fruit of it, they could hardly be got from thence to return into their own Country. Whence the word is proverbially used for those that are forgetful of their Parents, Country, and Kindred.

Lotterie, A Play of Chance, in the Nature of a Bank, wherein are put Lots of Goods or Sums of Money, which are mix'd with many more Blank Lots, of which every one buys as many as he pleases. Which done, the Lots are drawn at a Venture, which is the Reason that some get good Lots, but many more nothing at all.

Lovage, (*Levisticum*) a Solar Herb, hot and dry in the third degree.

Lovanium, (vulgarly *Lovain*) the chief City of *Brabant*, one of those nine of the Seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, which are under the King of *Spain's* Dominion; but *Brussels* is now accounted the principal Town, as being the Seat of the Governor.

† *Love-apple*, (*Pomum Amoris*) a certain kind of Root in *Spain*, drawing towards a violet colour.

Loverd, or *Laverd*, (old word) a Lord.

Lourdane. See *Lordane*.

Louvre, a stately Palace in *Paris*, and the chief Seat of the Kings of *France*, built by *Francis* the First, and augmented with a long stately Gallery, by *Henry* the Fourth; and now very much amplified by the present King, *Lewis* the Fourteenth.

Lowbel, as it were Loud-bell, a certain Bell hung about the Neck of a Weather.

† *Lower-counter* in a Ship, is the hollow Arch between the lower part of the Gallery and the Transom; the Upper-counter is from the Gallery to the arch of the Round-house.

Lowmasted, a Ship is said to be low-masted, or under-masted, when her Mast is too small, or too short, then she cannot bear so great a Sail, as to give her the true way.

Loyalty, Fidelity and Truth in Observance of the Oaths of Submission and Obedience to Sovereignty.

Lozel, a lazie Lubber, a slothful Booby.

Lozenge, a little square Cake made of preserved Herbs, in the form of a Rhomb, or a Quarrel of Glass. A *Lozenge* is a kind of a Parallelogram, or Figure compos'd of Four equal and parallel Sides or Lines, whose Angles are not right, but whose two opposite Angles are acute, and the other two obtuse. This figure is particularly us'd in Heraldry, for the Bearings of Women not under Covert Baron.

L. U.

Lubeck, one of the Five Imperial Cities which make up the circle of *Lower Saxony*; the rest being *Mulhausen*, *Northausen*, *Goslaria*, or *Gottingen*.

Lublin, one of the Three Satrapies or Palatinates, with its chief town of the same name, of *Polonia minor*; the other two being that of *Cracovia*, and of *Sandomiria*.

Lubricity, (*Lat.*) slipperiness.

Luca, a City of *Italy*, in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, but a Free State of it self.

Lucia, a Christian name of divers Women; from the *Latin* *Lux*, Light.

Lucid Body, is that which sends forth Light.

Lucida Lancis, a Star in nine degrees, forty five minutes of *Scorpio*.

Lucidity, (*Lat.*) brightness, shiningness.

Lucifer, (*Lat.*) as it were Light-bearing. *Venus* is call'd so when she is *Oriental*, and rises before the Sun. So when she sets after the Sun, she is call'd *Hesperus*, or the Evening Star.

Lucina, a name attributed to *Juno*, as she is the Patroness of Child-birth; or as some say, to *Diana*, or the Moon.

Lucius, the Prenomen of divers famous Men among the *Romans*; as, *Lucius Sylla*, *Lucius Antonius Commodus* the Emperor, *Lucius Septimius Severus*, and many others.

Lucrative, gainful, profitable.

Lucre, (*Lat.*) gain or profit.

Lucretia, the Wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, who being ravish'd by *Sextus* the Son of *Tarquinius Superbus*, King of the *Romans*; slew her self. And this Act of *Lucretia* hath ever since been so famed, that every

every chaste Woman is proverbially called *Lucrece*.

Luctation, (Lat.) a striving, or wrestling.

Lucubration, (Lat.) a studying, or working by Candle-Light.

Luculency, (Lat.) Clearness, Brightness, Fullness of Light.

Ludibrious, (Lat.) shameful, or reproachful.

Ludicrous, (Lat.) belonging to sport, recreation, or mockery.

Ludification, (Lat.) a mocking, or deceiving.

Ludlow, a Town in *Shropshire*, in old times called *Dinan*, afterwards *Lyfswysoc*; i. e. The Princes Palace, it hath a fair Castle built by *Roger Montgomery*, which was besieged by King *Stephen*, who valiantly rescued *Henry*, Son to the King of *Scots*, who was about to have been pulled into the Castle with an Iron hook.

Lugdunum, the chief City of *Gallia Celtica*, vulgarly called *Lions*; built by *Munatius Plancus*, a Roman Governour.

Lugdunum Batanorum, so called to distinguish it from the other *Lugdunum*, a most pleasant City and University of *South Holland*, vulgarly called *Leyden*.

Lugubrious, (Lat.) mournful, heavy, sorrowful.

Luke, (Hebr.) Rising to him, a Physician among the *Jews*, who became one of the four *Evangelists*, or Writers of our Saviour's Life.

Lumbar. See *Lombar*.

Luminaries, (in Latin *Luminaria*) Lights, Lamps, also conspicuous Stars, as the Sun and Moon; also the Feast of Christ's Nativity, commonly called *Christmas*, was by the ancient Western Church, called *Luminaria*.

Luminous, (Lat.) full of light.

Luna, the Latin name for the Moon, the lowest, or next the Earth of the Seven Planets, Feminine and Nocturnal: For that borrowing her Light of the Sun, she excels in passive Qualities and Moisture. And therefore as the Sun presides over the Heart, Spirits and Blood, so the Moon over the Brain, Bowels, and Fleghm. Vide *Moon*.

Lunaburgum, a great City of *Germany*, said to be built by *Julius Caesar*, vulgarly called *Lunemburgh*. It gives title to one of the six Dukedoms in the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, but the Ducal Seat at present is *Grubenhagen*.

Lunar, belonging to the Planet of the Moon, as lunar Months, lunar Eclipses.

Lunatick, (Lat.) govern'd by the Moon, therefore fantastical People are call'd *Lunaticks*, because they are sometimes good humour'd and complefant, sometimes wild and difficult of access; which is attributed to the Influence of the Moon.

Lunes for Hawks, leashes, or long lines to call them.

Lungs, that part of a living Creature that is the Instrument of Respiration, and serves for the forming the voice.

Lungwort, (*Pulmonaria*) an Herb of *Jupiter*, good for all diseases of the Lungs.

Lupercal, a place about *Rome*, where anciently certain Feasts were celebrated by the ancient Romans, every fifteenth of *February*, with solemn

Feasts and Games dedicated to *Pan*, which were called *Lupercalia*; from *Lupa*, a She-wolf, which gave *Romulus* suck, or as some say, a Harlot of that name, which nursed him; and from *Lupus*, because they used to invoke that supposed Deity for the driving away of Wolves. The Priests of *Pan* that performed those Solemnities were also called *Luperci*.

Lupines, (Lat.) a kind of little flat round Pulse, almost like a small Bean.

Lure for Hawks, a certain Leathern device, whereby with a little piece of flesh, they call a Hawk from a good distance off; it comes from the Dutch word *Laden*, i. e. to invite.

Lurid, (Lat.) pale, wan, of a fallow colour.

Lushborough, a base Coyn brought over from beyond Sea, in the days of King *Edward the Third*.

Lusitania, the third part of *Spain*, according to the ancient division; it is now called *Portugal*, and is a Kingdom by it self.

A *Lusk*, a slug or sloathful Fellow, from the French word *Lasche*.

Lust of a Ship, a term in Navigation, when a Ship out of her own Mold, and making, hath an Inclination more to one Side than another.

Lustration, (Lat.) a going about procession, also a purging by Sacrifices.

Lustre, (French) a shining; also from the Latin word *Lustrum*, it signifieth a Den of wild Beasts; also the space of four years, by which space the Romans were wont to compute mans Age, so as the twentieth year was called the fifth *Lustre* of his Age, from *Lustro*, to muster, because once in four years it was their custom to make a General Muster of all that were fit to bear Arms.

Lutheranism, the Doctrin and Judgment of *Martin Luther*, who being first a Fryer of the Order of *S. Augustin*, forsook the Church of *Rome*, and writ against the Errors of it.

Lute, in Chimistry signifies all manner of Ciment or Plaister, which serves as well for the Building of their Furnaces, as to daub about thair Glass and Earthen Vessels, to enable them to resist a vehement Fire. *Lute* also is a Musical Instrument consisting of a Belly, a Neck, and several rows of Gutstrings, to be touch'd with the Finger.

Lutzenburgum, or *Lutzenburgh*, a Dutchy in the Low Countries, adjoining to *Liege* and *Namur*, being in general one of the Seventeen Provinces, particularly one of the Nine that belong to the King of *Spain*, and having a chief City of the same name now in the hands of the French.

Luxation, (Lat.) a putting out of joynt, a making loose, a Relaxion of the Tendons, or Ligaments, which is the Reason that the Bones are not firm in their Natural Scituation. Or when the Bone is absolutely out of the Cavity where it makes its Motion.

Luxury, one of the capital Sins, that comprehends under it whatever relates to Incontinence and Uncleaness.

Luxuriant, or *Luxurious*, (Lat.) riotous, given to excess, or debauchery.

Luzern,

Luzern, a kind of White Wolf or Beast, Engender'd between a Hind and a Wolf, whose Fur is much esteem'd by Great Men. But some believing those Beasts neither will nor can mix, believe it to be a kind of spotted *Lynx*.

L. Y.

Lycanthropy, (*Greek*) a kind of melancholy frensie, which causeth those that are possess'd therewith, to think themselves turned into Wolves, and to flie the company of Men.

Lycaon, the Son of *Pelagius*, and King of *Arcadia*; who when *Jupiter* came to visit to him, in the likeness of a Mortal, to try whether he were a god, or no, roasted a Man and set before him; for which, *Jupiter* turned *Lycaon* into a Wolf, and burnt his Palace with Thunder.

Lycaonia, a Countrey of *Asia* the Less, near *Phrygia*, and reaching as far as the Mountain *Taurus*; also, *Arcadia* was heretofore so called from *Lycaon* the King thereof.

Lycaum, the Name of a School, which *Cicero* erected at his Mannor of *Tusculum*, calling it so after the Name of *Aristotle's* School, near *Athens*.

Lycurgus, the Son of *Polydectes*, and King of *Sparta*, who Ordain'd the Laws by which the *Lacedemonians* were Govern'd.

Lydia, a Christian Name for divers Women, from the Countrey, so called.

Lydia, a Kingdom of *Asia* the Less, so called from *Lydus*, the Son of *Atys*, who perceiving the People grow too numerous for the Countrey, resolved to send out one of his Sons, to whose lot it should fall, to Plant a Colony in some other place; so that it falling to *Tyrrhenus* his lot, he went out with a great multitude of *Lydians*, and chusing out a part of *Italy*, which lieth upon the Sea-side, he called it from his own Name *Tyrrhenum*. His Brother *Lydus* tarrying at home, succeeded his Father *Atys* in the Kingdom, and called it from his own Name *Lydia*, whereas before it was called *Meonia*.

Lydian Mood in Musick, that sort of Musick which is of the most soft, amorous, and melting strain.

To *Lye*, to speak against a Man's own knowledge, to alledge and persist in a falshood, with an intention to make it pass for a truth.

The word *Lye* is used in several other Senses, as to lye down, to lye in Bed, to lye with a Woman; Women are also said to lye in.

Lyer, the *Lyer* in a Ship is to hold his place for a week, and no more, and he that is first taken with a *Lye*, every Monday is so proclaimed at the Mainmast by a general cry, A *Lyer*, a *Lyer*, a *Lyer*; he is under the Swabber, and is to keep clean the Beakhead and Chains.

Lysium, a Medicinal Composition made of the Juice or Decoction of the Bramble Root.

Lydford Law, a certain Law whereby they first hang a Man, and afterwards indite him.

Lympha, a clear limpid Humour, consisting of the Nervous Juice, and of Blood, which being continually separated by the Glandules, is at last discharg'd into the Blood again, by Vessels peculiar to it.

Lymphatick, (*Lat.*) mad, distracted, as it were by seeing the likeness of a Nymph in the Water; from *Lympha*, i. e. Water.

Lynceus, one of the *Argonauts*, reported to be so quick-sighted, that he could see through Stone-walls, even to the very Deep it self; whence a sharp sighted man is proverbially called, a *Lynceus*.

Lyndus, a City of *Rhodes*, famous for the solemn Sacrifices, which in old time were performed here to *Hercules*.

Lyra, one of the Celestial Asterisms, which the Poets feigned to be *Arions* Harp.

Lyre, a Musical Instrument, of which there are two sorts, the one strung with gutts, the other with wire strings. The Poets make use of this word for all manner of Harmony.

Lyrick Verses or *Songs*, Songs composed to the Lyre or Harp; whence we say vulgarly, Playing Leero-way on the Viol, which is corruptly used for *Lyra-way*, i. e. Harp-way.

M. A.

Mabel, the Christian Name of divers Women; in *Latin* *Mabilia*, from *Amabilis*, i. e. Lovely.

Mac, an *Irish* word, signifying as much as *Son* in *English*, *Fitz* in *Old French*, and *Ap* in *Welsh*.

Macaleb, a kind of Pomander, or Bastard Coral, whose Berries are black and shining, and serve for Bracelets.

Macaronique, (*French*) a sort of Burlesque Poetry, wherein the Native Words of a Language, are made to end in Latin Terminations.

Macaroons, (*Ital.*) lumps of boiled Paste, strewed over with Sugar or Spice, a dish much used by the *Italians*. But here they are commonly compounded of Almonds, Sugar, Rose-water, and Musk.

Macedonia, a large Countrey of *Europe*, heretofore famous for being governed by two great Kings, *Philip* of *Macedon*, and *Alexander* the Great. It was anciently called *Amathia* and *Amonia*, now *Romelli*.

Mace, a sort of red Rind which envelops the Nutmeg when it is ripe.

Macegreys, those that buy and sell stolen flesh.

To *Macerate*, to mortifie the Body by denying it sensual pleasures.

Maceration, (*Lat.*) a mortifying, or bringing low; also a sort of infusion, when some hard Bodies are infused with heat or some other Liquor.

Machiavillian, belonging unto *Machiavil*, a famous Historian and Politician of *Florence*. Whence it is commonly used for subtle, or well versed in State Policy.

Machination, (*Lat.*) a plotting, contriving, or laying of Ambushments to surprize any one by cunning and artifice; used also for any device or invention.

Machine, an Engin, or self-mover, with wheels and springs, both in Clockwork, and for many other uses, as well in Mechanicks as Mathematicks.

Macilent, (*Lat.*) thin, lean, fallen off ones flesh.

Mackenboy, or *Makimboy*, a kind of Spurge with a knotty Root, growing naturally in *Ireland*.

land, which being but carried about one, causeth the party to go often to stool.

Mackerel, or *Maquerel*, (*French*) a kind of Fish, so called from the great company of spots it hath, in *Latin Scombrus*; it is also used for a panderefs or procurefs.

Macrobia, a certain people of *Aethiopia*, so called from the long life they live.

Macrocosm, (*Greek*) the greater World, being taken contradistinct to the *Microcosm*, or Lesser World, which is Man.

Macrology, (*Lat.*) a figure among Rhetoricians, being a speech containing more words than are just necessary.

Maculation, (*Lat.*) a killing, or committing slaughter.

Maculation, (*Lat.*) a staining, or defiling with spots.

Madagascar, or the Isle of *S. Laurence*, an *African* Island rich in Spices, and one of the greatest in the World (some say the greatest) situate in a Bay of the *Red Sea*, called, *The Bay of Barbary*, under the Tropick of *Capricorn*. It is said to be divided into Four Kingdoms.

Madam, a Title of Honour, which is given as well in Writing as Speaking, to Women of Quality, as Princesses, Dutcheses, and others; but grown a little too common of late.

Madder, (*Rubia Tinctorum*) a kind of Plant, with whose Root, being of a red colour, they use to Dye Wool.

Madesation, (*Lat.*) a moistening or wetting.

Mademoiselle, a Title of Honour given to the Daughters and Wives of bare Gentlemen; much us'd in *France*.

Madera, an Island in the *Atlantick Ocean* belonging to the King of *Spain*, as all the rest of the Islands in that Sea, viz. *Santo Porto*, and the *Canaries*.

Madock, an ancient *British* name; from *Mad*, i. e. good.

Madrid, one of the Royal Seats of the Kings of *Spain*, being the *Metropolis* of *Castilia Nova*.

Madrigal, (*Ital.*) a kind of *Italian Air* or Song to be set to Musick, consisting but of one single rank of Verses, and therein differing from the *Canzon*, which consists of several strophs or ranks of Verses returning in the same order and number.

Mæander. See *Meander*.

Mæris, a most admirable Lake in *Egypt*, so called from *Mæris* King of *Egypt*, who undertook and finished it to the great benefit of that Country, it receiving the superfluity of *Nilus*; and so supplying divers parts with Water in time of drought, and affording abundance of Fish.

Mæonia. See *Lydia*.

Mæotis, a Lake in the North part of *Scythia*, near the Mouth of the River *Phasis*. It is called by the *Italians*, *Mar della Tana*, and *Mar Bianco*; by the *Scythians*, *Garpalack*.

Magazine, (*French*) a Storehouse where Arms and Ammunition of War are put, as it were *Man-sio Gaze*.

Magdalen, (*Hebr.* Magnified or Exalted) the surname of *Mary*, a Woman mentioned in the *New Testament*, and since a common surname of Women.

Magdalen Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*; built together with a Hall near adjoining to it, by *Will. Wainfleet*, Bishop of *Winchester*. Also a Colledge

in *Cambridge*, being formerly an Hostel for Monks, but converted into a Colledge by the Duke of *Buckingham*, about the beginning of King *Henry* the Eighth's Reign.

Magdaleoni, (*Lat.*) a kind of long Plaister, like a Rouler, called also a *Langate*.

Magdeburgum, or *Magdeburg*, as it were *Maidenburg*; from the *Dutch* word *Maagd*, i. e. a Maid, the chief City of *Saxony*, in *Germany*, heretofore called *Parthenopolis*, from *Venus*, *Parthenia*, who was there worshipped.

Magellans Clouds, two small Clouds of the same colour with *Via Lactea*, not far distant from the South Pole.

Magellans Straits, a Sea thick beset with Islands, and inclosed with high Cliffs or Mountains, where the Skie is commonly extream Cold with Snow and Frost. So called from *Magellanus*, a Noble *Portuguese*, by whom, about the year 1520. they were first discovered: As also the South Part of *America*, which is therefore likewise denominated *Terra Magellanica*.

Maggiordomo, (*Ital.*) the Master or Steward of a great Mans House; the *Maggiordomo* or Master of the Kings House, is with us intituled Lord High Steward of the Kings Household.

Magician, (*Lat.*) one that professeth the Art Magick, which was the same among the *Persians*, as Philosophy among the *Grecians*, i. e. The study of the more occult and Mysterious Arts. Whence the three Wise Men of the East were called *Magi*, but among the vulgar, the word simply taken, is used in the same signification as Diabolical Magick, i. e. Sorcery or Witchcraft.

Magick, a good and innocent Science, teaching the knowledge and mutual application of Actives to Passives, thereby performing many excellent works. Tho afterwards the Study being deprav'd by the *Arabians*, and fill'd with many Superstitious Vanities, the word began to be taken in an ill Sence.

Magisterial, (*Lat.*) pertaining to Magistery or Mastership, done by, or like a Master.

Magisterie, a Chymical Preparation of a mixt Body, by which all its Homogeneous Parts are exalted to a degree of Quality or Substante, more Noble than before, by rejecting only its external Impurities without making any Extraction.

Magistracy, (*Lat.*) the Office of a Magistrate, or chief Ruler.

Magna Charta, the Great Charter containing a number of Laws, ordained in the ninth year of *Henry* the Third, and confirmed by *Edward* the First, containing the sum of all the Written Laws of *England*.

Magnanimity, (*Lat.*) Grandeur of Courage, Elevation of Mind.

Magnet or *Loadstone*, is a black Mineral Stone found in most Mines, but more especially in those of Copper and Iron, of the Nature of which it participates, the Vertues of which are very rare. Among others it attracts Iron, and turns its Poles, to the North and South. It is preserv'd in a dry place, and wrapt in Scarlet. Others define it to be a Metallick Stone, hard, of Iron-like nature, and of an obscure dark colour, drawing Iron, and looking toward the Poles of the Earth.

Magnetick, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Magnete*, or Loadstone. See *Lodestone*.

Magnificence,

Magnificence, (*Ital.*) a Vertue that Teaches a Man to expend his Estate in Honourable Things.

Magnificat, the Song of the Virgin *Mary*, so called because it beginneth with these words, *Magnificat anima mea, &c.*

Magnifico, (*Ital.*) the Title of a Nobleman of *Venice*; also the Governours of *Academies* in *Germany*, are called *Magnifici*.

Magniloquence, (*Lat.*) a lofty speaking, a talking of high things.

Magnitude, (*Lat.*) greatness, ampleness, largeness. *Magnitude* is said of the Thing, and the manner of the Thing. Of the Thing, whether Corporeal or Incorporeal: 'Tis said of God, great is the Lord, and there is no end of his *Magnitude*. The Mind of Man is often said to be great. And *Magnitude* is often attributed to the Body, so far as it is every way extended. As to the manner of the Mind, we say great Knowledge, great Vertue. As to the Manners of the Body, we say great Motion, great Rest, a great Figure. Also we say a great Weight, a great Time, which are Motions, or something conjoined with Motion. *Magnitude* is also the proper Subject of Geometry, about which it is busied, and is by them defin'd a continu'd Quantity.

Magnus, a *Carthaginian* Orator, who also wrote twenty eight Books of Agriculture.

Magog. See *Gog* and *Magog*.

Magonel. See *Mingin*.

Mahim, or *Maim*, (in *Latin* *Mahemium*) is the hurting, or taking away of any Member by the wrongful act of another, whereby the Party so hurt is made unable to fight. It comes from the old *French* word *Mabaign*, and is called by the Canonists, *Mutilatio membri*.

Mahoon, a Vessel of great burden, frequently used among the *Turks*.

Mahometanism, the Religion and Law of the *Turks*, founded by *Mahomet* the first Emperor of the *Saracens*. There was also of this name a great Emperor of the *Turks*, who overthrew the *Greek* Empire, took twelve Kingdoms, and two hundred Cities from the Christians; whereof the chief were *Constantinople*, the Island *Chalcis*, *Scodra*, *Trapezuntium*, and *Hydruntum*, in *Italy*; but at the siege of *Belgrade*, or, as some say, of *Taurinum*, he was overthrown, and put to flight.

Maia, one of the seven *Pleiades*, on whom *Jupiter* begat *Mercury*; she was the Daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleone*.

Maid Marrion, or *Morion*, a Boy dressed in Women's apparel to dance the *Morisco*, or *Morisdance*.

Maiden-bair, a kind of Plant, called in *Latin* *Adiantum*, or *Capillus Veneris*.

Maidenhead, a Town in *Barkshire*, so called from the Maids-head that was had in great reverence, being one of those Eleven thousand, who returning from *Rome* with their Leader *Ursula*, were taken by *Attila* and martyred at *Coleign* in *Germany*.

Muids, (*Raia Clavata*) a sort of Fish otherwise called *Thornback*.

Maidstone, a pleasant Town in *Kent*, situate upon the River *Medway*, and therefore anciently called *Medwegston*, and thought to be the same with the old Town *Vagniacæ*.

Majesty, a Character of Grandeur, attributed to Emperors and Kings; tho' if *Pasquier* observe right, it was in use not many Ages since. For

Majesty is properly attributed to God. *Majesty* is figuratively said of things that carry Grandeur and attract Admiration.

Majestic, attracting Veneration and Respect; and is said particularly of the Meen, Deportment, Stature, and Air of a Person.

Mail, as *Pale Mail*, a certain Play with a wooden Ball, in a kind of Alley beaten smooth, and boarded on each side, where the Ball is to be struck with great force and skill, till at length it be struck through an Iron Arch which is call'd the Pass. The Instrument wherewith the Ball is struck, is also called a *Mail*, as is the Place where the Gamesters play.

Mail, a Coat of *Mail*, a sort of defensive Armour for the Body, wrought in Rings as it were linkt together, and made Pistol proof at least.

Maim. See *Mahim*.

Maim-Knights. See *Fore-Knight*.

Main, a Province in *France*, whereof anciently the Inhabitants were called *Cenomani*.

Main-bamper, a certain kind of Basket that serves to carry Grapes to the Press.

Main-sworn, an old *English* word used in the North for perjured, for which there lies an Action at Common-Law. *Idoner*, a *Welsh* word, hath the same signification, and is also actionable.

Mainour, *Manour*, or *Meinour*, (from the *French* word *Maniere*) signifieth in Common Law, an apprehending of one that hath stoln any thing, and is followed with a Hue and Cry, with the manner, that is having the thing.

Mainprise, (from the *French* words *Main*, i. e. a hand; and *prins*, i. e. taken) signifieth in Common Law, the receiving a Man into friendly custody, that otherwise might be committed to prison, giving security for his forth-coming at a day assigned: Those that do thus undertake for any, are called *Mainpernours*; he thas is taken into custody, *Mainpernable*.

Maint, (*Sax.*) mingled.

To *Maintain*, to give a Livelyhood to, to keep in repair, in a good condition, to uphold, defend, make good the Truth of a thing which he affirms. Kings and Magistrates are set up to maintain Religion and the Laws.

Maintenance, in Common Law, is upholding of a cause depending in Suit between others, either by lending money, or making of friends for either party.

Majo, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Major, signifieth in *Latin* greater, but with us it is commonly taken, sometimes for a Prætor or Governor of a City, sometimes for a Military Officer; also, in Logick the first part of a Syllogism is called the *Major*, or the Proposition, the second the *Minor*, or the Assumption.

Majorca and *Minorca*. See *Baleares*.

Majoritie, The Age of him who has a right to have the Administration of his Estate.

Maisondieu, (*French*) it signifies properly the House of God; but it is vulgarly taken for an Hospital.

To *Make*, in Common Law, signifieth to perform or execute, as to make his Law, is to perform that Law which he hath formerly bound himself unto; that is, to clear himself of an Action commenced against him by his Oath, and the

Oaths of his Neighbors; also to make ones Beard (an old phrase) to deceive.

A *Make-Hawk*, in Faulconry is an old stanch Flying Hawk, which used to flie, will easily instruct a young Hawk.

Malabar, a Country in the *East Indies*, near to *Cape Comeryn*, being four hundred miles in length, but not above one hundred in bredth, yet so populous, that one of the *Samarines* or Kings hath brought into the Field two hundred thousand Men.

Malachias, (*Hebr.*) My Messenger.

Malachite, (*Greek*) a kind of precious Stone, half transparent, of an obscure green colour, much like the Herb Mallows.

Malactic Remedies, such as soften parts with a moderate heat and moisture, by dissolving some of 'em, and dissipating others.

Malacy, (*Greek*) a tendernefs of Body, also a longing of Women with Child, which covets those things that we never eat.

Malady, (*French*) a disease, sickness or infirmity.

Malaga, a City and Port Town of *Andalusia*, whence we have that sort of Wine which is called *Malago Sack*.

Malanders, a certain disease in a Horse, from the *Italians* *Mal-andare*, i. e. To go ill:

Malapart, saucy, impudent.

Maldisant, (*French*) a back-biter, an evil speaker.

Maldon, a Town in *Essex*, anciently called *Camalodunum* from *Camulus*, whom the old *Britains* worshipped here for *Mars*, the God of War. This Town being made a Colony of the *Romans*, was sacked by *Queen Bunduca* or *Boadicia*.

A *Male*, a kind of Sack or Budget, from the *Greek* word *Malloi*, *Fleece*, because they used to be made of Sheeps-skins.

Malcontent, (*Lat.*) discontented, evil content.

Malediction, (*Lat.*) an evil speaking, or cursing.

Malefactor, (*Lat.*) an evil doer, an offender.

Malefic, causing evil or mischief, generally applied to *Saturn* or *Mars*, by reason of the ill effects attributed to 'em by *Astrologers*.

Malefice, (*Lat.*) an evil act, a shreud turn.

Malespine, a Marquisate in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*.

Maletent, a Toll of forty shillings for every Sack of Wool, *An. 29. Edw. 1.* It is also called *Maletot*, from the *French* *Maletoste*.

Malevolence, (*Lat.*) ill will.

Malevolent Planets, *Saturn* and *Mars*.

Malignity, (*Lat.*) spite, malice, grudge.

Maliapor, one of the chief Cities of *Choromandel*, the third Kingdom of *Indostan* or *India intra Gangem*.

Malice, the Inclination of a Man to do Mischiefs, or to do Actions that are hurtful to another.

Malines, a Parliament Town and Sovereignty in *Brabant*, one of those nine (of the Seventeen Provinces of the *Neatherlands*) which belong to the King of *Spain*.

Malison, (*French*) a curse.

Mallard, (*French*) a wild Drake.

Malleable, (*Lat.*) to be wrought, or beaten out with a Mallet or Hammer.

Malkin or *Maukin*, a Beesom to make clean an Oven with; it is also called a Scovel.

Mallows, (*Malva*) a kind of Plant, of a softening or loosening quality.

Malmsie, a sort of Wine which is brought out of

Arvisium, in the Island of *Chio*, vulgarly called *Malvasia*.

Malmsbury, a Town in *Wiltshire*, first built by *Mulmutius*, a King of the *Britains*, and by him named *Caer Baldon*; afterwards from one *Mardulph* an *Irish-Scot*, who here led a *Hermite* life, it was called *Maidulphsburgh*, and so by contraction *Malmsbury*.

Malmogia, (vulgarly *Malmoe*) a well fortified City and Haven of *Scandia*, one of the two grand Peninsules of the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

Malta, a rocky and barren Island, sixty miles distant from *Sicily*, called in the *New Testament* *Melita*. This Island was given by *Charles* the Fifth, to the *Knights of Rhodes*, who ever since have been called *Knights of Malta*.

Malversation, a Prevarication or Misdemeanour in any Employment, Office, or Commission, breach of Trust, Extortion, &c.

Mamalukes, a certain Order of Souldiers, who fought lightly armed on Horseback, and were the chief Military support of the last Empire of *Egypt*.

Mamin Tree, a Tree that grows in the woods of *Jamaica*, from which there drops a pleasant Liquor, which is frequently drunk by the Inhabitants. 'Tis otherwise call'd the Planters *Toddie Tree*.

Mammet, a Puppet, a Diminutive of our vulgar word *Mam*, a Mother or Nurse, from the *Latin* *Mamma*, a Teat, as it were a little Mother or Nurse.

Mammillary Processes, (*Lat.*) a term in Anatomy; certain Bones in the Temples representing the Teats in a Cows Udder.

Mammocks, fragments or pieces, a Diminutive termination of the *British* word *Man*, i. e. little.

Mammon, the God of Wealth, the word signifieth in the *Syriack* tongue riches or wealth, and is derived from the *Hebrew* word *Hamon*, i. e. Plenty, having (*M*) *Hemantick* added at the beginning.

Mammooda, a kind of *East Indian* Coyn, valuing about a shilling.

Man-Isle. See *Moneda*.

Manati, a large Fish, that breeds in the River of *Hispaniola*, that tastes like Veal.

To *Manage*, in *Italian* *Maneggiare*, to govern, to rule, to handle.

Manasses, (*Hebr.* not forgotten,) a King of *Judab*, the Son of *Ezechias*, at first a most wicked and idolatrous Person; but after his being taken Prisoner by the King of the *Assyrians*, a most real and hearty Penitent.

Manbote, (*Sax.*) a pecuniary compensation for killing of a Man.

Manchester, a pleasant Town in *Lancashire*, which anciently belonging to the K. of *Northumberland*, and having been destroyed in the *Danish* War, K. *Edward* the Elder, sent an Army of *Mercians* into *Northumberland*, to re-edifie this City. Some say, because the Inhabitants behaved themselves valiantly against the *Danes*. It was called *Manchester*, as it were, the City of Men; others derive it from *Main*, i. e. a Stone, because it standeth upon a Stony Hill. It was anciently called *Mancunium*.

Manchet, the finest, and the smallest sort of Wheaten Bread.

Manchinelo Tree, a Tree that grows wild in the woods of *Jamaica*, the Fruit of which is as round as a Ball.

Manchpresent,

Manchpresents, (old word) a Bribe.

Mancipation, (Lat.) an ancient manner of selling before Witnesses, wherein divers Ceremonies were used. It is also used in the same Sense as *Emanicipation*.

Manciple, (Lat.) a Steward, or Caterer; but chiefly one that buys the common Provisions in a Colledge or Hospital.

Mancuse, a kind of Coyn, valuing about thirty of the ancient Pence, each of which contains three Pence of our Money. Some hold a *Manca* or *Mancus* of Gold to be as much as a Mark of Silver.

Mandamus, a Writ that goes to the Escheator for the finding of an Office after the Death of one that dy'd the King's Tenant. There is also another *Mandamus* granted upon a Motion out of the King's Bench; one to the Bishop to admit an Executor to prove a Will, or grant an Administration: Another, to command Corporations to restore Aldermen and others to Offices, out of which they are unjustly put.

Mandatory, (Lat.) one that comes into a Benefice by a *Mandamus*.

A *Mandate*, (Lat.) a Commandment or Charge; also in Common Law, it is a Judicial Command of the King, or his Justices, to have any thing done for the Dispatch of Justice.

Mand de la Guerre, the same as *Mandilion*.

Mandible, (Lat.) from *Mandibulum*, a Jaw, (from the Participle *Mandibilis*) eatable.

Mandilion or *Mandilian*, (French) a kind of Military Garment, a loose Callock.

Mandingoes, the Inhabitants of that part of *Guinny* which lies upon the River *Gambra*, who generally take Tobacco in glazed Earthen Pipes of a very large Bowl, and but two Inches long, drawing the smoak through a Reed of a Yard long.

Mandorin, the Title of a great Lord or Governor among the *Chinese Tartars*.

Mandrake, a kind of Plant so called from the Greek Word *Mandra*, i.e. a Cave, because it groweth near unto Dens, and in shady places. It beareth a Fruit called *Mandrake-Apples*, of a cold and soporiferous Quality. It is also called by some *Anthropomorphos*, because its Root being divaricated, something resembleth the shape of a Man.

Manducation, (Lat.) a chewing.

Mandy-thursdäy, as it were, *Dies mandati*, the Day of Commandment; because of that great Charge which our Saviour gave to his Disciples, concerning the observation of his Supper, being the *Thursday* next before *Easter day*.

Manes, the Ghosts, or Souls of the Departed: a word seldom used but among the Poets.

Manfredonia, the chief City of *Apulia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Mangi, the Appellation of *China*, by the *Tartars*.

Mangon or *Mangonel*, a word used by *Chaucer*, a warlike Engine for the slinging of Stones. Some call it *Magonel*, others *Manchonel*.

Manger, a Circle of Plank either abaft or before the Mast, to keep out Water.

Mania, a sort of madness, a Privation of Imagination and Judgment, with great Rage and Anger; but with a Fever or Fear proceeding from Sulphury-Saline Spirits.

Manichees, a sort of Hereticks that maintained, That there was a fatal necessity of sin; which

Doctrine was first broached by *Manes* a *Persian*.

Manicles, (French) Fetters wherewith the Hands of Prisoners are bound; being deriv'd originally from the Latin word *manus*, a hand.

Manicongo, or the Kingdom of *Congi*, with its Metropolis of the same Denomination, one of the Seven Regions of *Africa*; the other Six being *Egypt*, *Barbary*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, *Nigritarum Regio*, and *Aethiopia*.

Manifest, made publick, and known to all the World.

Manifesto, (Ital.) a Declaration of some Prince, or Commonwealth, about Publick Affairs, set forth in Print, and containing the Reasons upon which they ground their Claims and Pretensions.

Manumission, (Lat.) a delivering out of Bondage, a setting free.

Maniple, (Lat.) a handful; in Physick more especially, it is taken for such a bundle of Herbs; or other things, as may be griped with the hand; also a Company consisting of ten Soldiers. Some also take it for a Fannel, or such a kind of Ornament as Priests used to wear about their Wrists; when they went to Sacrifice.

Manipular, (Lat.) belonging to a Maniple.

Manna, a certain delicious Food, which God caused to fall from Heaven to feed the Children of *Israel* in their Journey to *Canaan*. It comes from the Hebrew word *Manah*, i.e. to distribute. There is also at this day a certain sweet white Liquor, which drops of it self, or by Incision, from Branches and Leaves, but chiefly of Ash-trees; as well common as wild ones, not every where, but in *Calabria* and about *Brianfon*, during the Dog-days, and a little before; and this Juice being afterwards condensed and dried in the Sun, is called *Manna*. And therefore they are extreamly deceived, who will have it to be a Honey of the Air, or a sort of Dew, proceeding from a Vapour rais'd from the Earth, digested in the Air, and condensed by the Cold.

Mannaty, or *Mannati*, a strange Fish about *Jamaica* in the *West-Indies* resembling a Cow, for she brings forth her young ones alive, and nourisheth them with Milk from her Teats, feeding upon Grass in the Fields, but lives commonly in the Water.

Manners, are those natural or acquired Habits, according to which whole Nations or private People regulate the Actions of their Lives.

Mannor, (in Latin *Manerium* a *manendo*, i.e. Remaining to the Heir, or else from the Lords remaining there himself) it signifieth in Common Law, a Rule or Government which a Man hath over such as hold Land within his Fee.

Man of War, in Navigation is taken for a Ship of War, by the Figure *Metonymia*.

Manr, the chief Town of the Province and Dutchy of *Main* in *Celtick France*.

Manquellor, (old word) a Murderer.

Manfion, (Lat.) a remaining, an abiding; also a Mannor-House, or the Lord's chief Dwelling-House within his Fee.

Manflaughter, in Common Law is the unlawful killing of a Man upon some sudden occasion, or falling out, without premeditated Malice.

Manfuetude, (Lat.) Gentleness, Tractableness, Meekness.

Manteau,

Manteau, a loose upper Garment now worn by Women instead of their streight bodyed Gowns.

Manteleth, a term in Faulconry; for when the Hawk stretcheth one of her Wings along after her Legs, and so the other: It is said, She *Manteleth*.

Manticore, (*Ital.*) a kind of *Indian* Beast, faced like a Man, and bodied like a Lion, and having three rows of sharp Teeth.

Mantie, the Royal Mantle is a rich Habit of Ceremony, embroidered and lin'd with Ermins, fastned upon the Right Shoulder, and hanging back upon the Left, trailing upon the Ground behind and before, worn by the King upon solemn occasions.

Mantling in Heraldry, is the flourishing of an Atchievement, which proceeds from the Wreath and Helm, and descends on each side of the Escutcheon.

Mantua, a Dutchy with its chief City of the same name, in the *Transpadane* part of *Italy*; the City is situate upon the River *Po*, and built by *Ocnus*, who called it so from his Mother's Name *Manto*.

Manual, (*Lat.*) belonging to the hand, or perform'd by the Hand, as a Seal Manual; manual Operation. It is also us'd Substantively for a small Book which may easily be carried in ones hand.

Manucaption, (*Lat.*) a taking by the hand. Also a Writ that lies for a man, who being taken upon suspicion of Felony, and offering Bail for his Appearance, cannot be admitted thereto by the Sheriff, or other having Power to let to Main-prize.

Manucaptors, (*Lat.*) Sureties or Bails.

Manuel, in Common Law signifieth that whereof present Profit may be made.

Manufacture, (*Lat.*) Handy-work. The Labour of Numbers of People appropriated to one sort of Work, as the Woollen, Linnen Manufactures. Some Manufactures are proper to some Countries, others to others.

Manumission, (*Lat.*) an Infranchising, a making free a Slave or Bondman; which in former time was performed with divers Ceremonies before a Magistrate.

To *Manure*, from the *French* word *Manourier*, to work and labour the Earth with the Hand.

Manus Christi, Sugar boiled with Rose-water, without adding any other thing to it; sometimes it is made with Violet, sometimes with Cinnamon-Water.

Manuscript, (*Lat.*) a thing only written with the hand, a Written Copy of any Book.

Manutenentia, a Writ used in the Case of Maintenance.

Maple, (*Acer*) a Tree whose Wood is much used by Turners.

Map, a Geographical, and sometimes a Chorographical Description of the Earth, or some particular parts of it, projected upon a plain Surface, describing the Form and Nature of Countries, Situation of Cities, Rivers, &c.

Mappa Mund, the Description or Delineation of the Figure of the World upon a Plain, or upon Paper; and it is comprized in two Circles, which are the two Hemispheres.

Marria or *Mar*, the name of a Countrey in the North part of *Scotland*.

Marasme, (*Greek*) a Distemper wherein the Body wastes and consumes away by degrees.

Marathon, a Town of *Greece*, about ten miles distant from *Athens*, famous for the Victory of *Miltiades* over *Darius's* Army, consisting of above One Hundred Thousand Men.

Maravedis, a kind of *Spanish* Coyn of very small value, thirty four of them amounting but to a Royal, which is about six pence of our Mony.

Marble, a hard Stone, beautiful when polish'd, but hard to cut; much us'd in the adorning of Palaces and great Houses. Painters also make use of Marble for the grinding of their Colours.

Marcgrabe, (*Dutch*) a Count, or Earl of the *Marches*, i. e. the Frontier of a Countrey, whence the Title of *Marquis* seemeth to be derived; also those Noblemen which from the *Marches*, i. e. The Limits between *England* and *Wales*, or between *England* and *Scotland*, were heretofore called *Marchers*, and injoyed private Laws to themselves, which now are worn out.

Marcab, the Pinion of *Pegasus's* Wing.

March, so called, because it was Dedicated to *Mars* by his Son *Romulus*.

To *March*, Armies or Armed Bodies of Men are said to march, when they move forward or backward from place to place.

Marchant, one that Trades and Deals into Foreign Countries, exports the Products of his own, and imports the Commodities of other Regions. A Marchant generally sells his Goods by Wholesale. Marchantable Goods, such as are warrantable for Sale, and for which there is a quick vent.

Marches, the Bounds and Limits between us and *Wales*, or *Scotland*, so called, either from the *German* word *March*, which signifies a Frontier or Border, or else from the *French* word *Marque*, that is, a sign or mark of Distinction.

Marchers, are the Noblemen dwelling in the *Marches* of *Wales*, or *Scotland*, who in times past had their private Laws, as if they had been Kings, called therefore Lords Marchers in the Statute of *H. 4. H. 6. and H. 8.*

Marchesite, or *Marcaesite*, (*Span.*) a certain kind of Stone intermingled among Metal, and partaking of the Nature and Colour of the Metal it is mixed with. It is by some called a Fire-stone.

Marchet, a certain Law made by *Eugenius* King of *Scotland*; which was, that the Lord of the Land should have the first Nights Lodging with every married Woman within his Jurisdiction, (the word signifying, as some think, the first carnal Copulation with a Woman) but this Law was abrogated by *Malcolm* the Third. Also in the County of *Caermarthen* there is a Mannor, called the *Mannor of Dinever*, where it is the Custom, that every Tenant at the Marriage of his Daughter pays Ten Shillings to the Lord.

Marchpane, (*French*) a kind of Sugared Paste made into little Cakes. It is called in *Greek* *Saccharites*, in *Latin* *Panis Dulciarius*; also *Sagunculus*, from *Saguntum*, a Town in *Spain*, where the best are made; or *Panis Martius*, because it had wont to be consecrated to *Mars*, having Towers, Castles, and such like on it.

Marcidity, (*Lat.*) a withering away, a Rottenness.

Marcionists,

Marcionists, a sort of ancient Hereticks; so called from one *Marcion* a Stoick. They denied Christ to be the Son of God.

Marcus, the Prænomen of divers eminent Romans, as well great Captains, as Authors and Learned Men.

Maremaid. See *Syren*.

Mareotis, a great Lake in *Egypt*, on the South side of *Alexandria*, having a large and commodious Port.

Marforio, one of the famous Statues in *Rome*, set up opposite to that of *Pasquin*, to which generally are fastned the Satyrical Answers to the Satyrical Questions fastned upon *Pasquin*.

Margaret, (Greek) Pearl; the Christian Name of divers Women, contracted *Marget*.

Margery, a Christian Name of divers Women; some think it to be the same with *Margaret*, others derive it from *Marjorana*, a kind of sweet Herb.

Marginal, (Lat.) belonging to the Margin or Margent, i. e. the Brink or Brim of any thing; also written in the Margin of a Book, which is, the extream or uttermost part of a Page, which terminates the Lines.

Mariandunum, a Countrey of *Asia*, famous for the *Acherusian* Den, through which the Poets feign that *Hercules* went down to Hell.

Mariaburgum, (*Marienburg*) one of the principal Towns of *Hainault*, a Province of the Spanish Netherlands.

Mariets, (French) a sort of Violets, called also *Murian Violets*; some think from *Maria* the Name of a Woman who first discovered them.

Marigold, a kind of Flower of a yellow or golden Colour, called in Latin *Herba Solaris*, and *Calendula*; in Greek *Heliotropium*, because at Night it contracts it self, and at Sun rising opens and dilates it self.

Marinated Fish, (a term in Cookery) Fish fried in Oil, and then put up in Pickle; and it is doubtless so called, as being thus fitted for a Sea voyage.

Marine, (Lat.) belonging to the Sea, whence *Mariner*, a Sailer, or Seafaring Man.

Marjoram, *Amaracus*, *Marjorana*, an Herb of *Mercury*, and a Comforter of the Brain & Nerves.

Marital, (Lat.) belonging to Wedlock or Marriage.

Maritime, (Lat.) belonging to the Sea, or being along the Sea side.

Mark, a Sign or Character, which comes either by Birth or Nature, and which causes a thing to be known or distinguish'd from another like it. Also a Natural Sign, by which we know the bad or good Quality of a thing. Also a particular Character imprinted by Publick Authority upon several things, either for the payment of Duties, or to prevent Adulteration.

To *Mark*, to give heed, to observe, to listen well.

Market, the Place where Goods and Provisions are put to Sale. It is also taken for the Liberty or Priviledge whereby a Town is enabled to keep a Market.

Mark, a sort of Coyn or Money, valuing with us about thirteen Shillings and Four Pence; but a Mark of Gold is counted about eight Ounces, or thirty three Shillings and Four Pence.

Marle, a Concrete Substance mixed with Nitre, which makes it to be good Soil for Land.

Marlborough, a Town in *Wiltshire*, seated up-

on the River *Cunetio*, or *Kenet*; so called from *Marga* or *Marie*, because it standeth upon a chalky ground. *Alexander Neckam* called it *Marlebrigia*, from the Town of *Merlin* the Prophet. This Town is famous for a Parliament in old times, assembled here, who made a Law for appeasing of Tumults, called the Statue of *Marlborough*.

Marlin, a kind of Hawk called in French *Efmerillion*.

Marling, a term in Navigation, being a small Line made of untwisted Hemp, to sease the ends of the Ropes from farling out, or any Tackle, Pendants, Garnet, or the like.

The *Marling-spike*, is a small piece of Iron to splice Ropes together, or open the Bolt-rope when you sew the Sail.

Marmaduke, a Proper Name of Men; more mighty.

Marmalade, (Ital. *Marmelada*) a kind of Conserve made of Quinces; from the Portuguese word *Marmelo*, a Quince.

Marmarica, a Region of *Barbary* in *Africa*. It is now called the Kingdom of *Barca*.

Marmora. See *Propontis*.

Marmorean, (Lat.) like Marble, or made of Marble.

Marmoset, a Monkey.

Marmot, (French) a Mountain Rat.

Marocco, one of the six Kingdoms of *Barbary*, in *Africa*; the other five being *Barca*, *Tunis*, *Tremisen*, *Fess*, and *Darca*.

Maronean Wine, a sort of extraordinary strong Wine, so called from the City where it is made.

Maronites, a sort of Christians dwelling in Mount *Libanus*, they received the Catholick Religion from Pope *Clement* the Eighth, and were a Branch of the *Jacobites*, having a Patriarch of their own, who was always called *Peter*.

Marpurgum, (*Marpurg*) a Town of great note in the *Landgraviate* of *Hessen*, in that part of Germany called the Circle of the *Rhine* or *A'satia*.

Marque. See *Letters of Mart*, or *Marque*.

Marquesite. See *Marchesite*.

Marquetry, a kind of checquered, inlaid work, made with Wood of divers sorts or colours, into the shape of Knots, Flowers, or other things.

Marquisate, (French) the Title or Jurisdiction of a *Marquiss*, who is a Nobleman, next in Dignity and Account unto a Duke; from the Dutch word *March*, i. e. a Bound, because originally they were the Prefects of the Borders of some Country.

Marriage, a Civil Contract, whereby a Man is joined to a Woman for the Procreation of Lawful Children.

Marrow, a soft and tender Substance environed with a Membrane, and contained in the Cavity of the Bones. It is a part of the Substance of the Brain.

Mars, the third in Order descending of the Planets, being in Nature hot and dry, but excelling in Driness, finishing his Revolution in the space of almost two years. He has the Sun for his Center; and when he is in the lowest Apis of his Orb, we find a great Intention of Heat in Summer, and Remission of Cold in Winter. This Planet by the Astrologers is called the *Lesser Infortune*, by reason of his scorching and overdrying Qualities, an Enemy to Humane Nature.

Marshall.

Marshal, (in Latin *Mariscallus*) was anciently no other than a Master of Horse, from the Dutch words *Mar*, i. e. a Horse, and *Scale*, i. e. a Servant; but of late there are several Officers of that Name, as the Marshals belonging to the several Courts of Law, the Marshals of each Regiment in an Army, Marshals of the Justices in Eyre. But the highest Officers that bore this Name among us, were, the Lord Marshal of England, whose Power consisted chiefly in matters of Wars and Arms, and Marshal of the King's House, whose Office was to hear Pleas of the Crown, and to punish Faults committed within the Verge.

Marshal of the King's-Bench, the Keeper of the Prison of the King's-Bench in Southwark, who has the Custody of all the Prisoners that are committed thither.

Marshals are also Military Officers, as the Camp-Marshal, who is the next Officer to the Lieutenant General. He takes Care of encamping the Army, and rides before to view the Ground where the Army is to lodge.

Marshals of France, are created by the Delivery of a Battoon mark'd with *Flower-de-luces*, and commands the Kings Armies above all Persons that are not Princes of the Blood. They are also the Judges of Points of Honour between Gentleman and Gentleman.

Marshalsee, as it were *Marshal's Seat*, the Court of the Marshal.

Marshmallows, (*Althaea*, *Bismalva*) an Herb of *Venus*, dry in the first and second Degree.

Marjueal Muscle, the ninth Muscle in order whereby the Thigh is mov'd.

Mart, a Fair or Market, from which last word it is by some supposed to be contracted. Whence *Mart-Town*, a Town eminent for some great Fair or Market, as *Franckford* upon the *Mein* in *Francia*.

Martagon, a sort of Lilly.

Marternes, or *Sables*, a kind of rich Fur, being the skin of a little Beast called a Marten, which is reckon'd among the Beasts of Chace.

Martern Cub, a Martern of the first Year.

Martial, (Lat.) born under the Planet of *Mars*; also warlike and valiant; whence the Law of Arms is called the Martial Law.

Martichore. See *Mintichore*.

Martin, the proper Name of a Man, from the Latin *Martius*. The first of this Name was Saint *Martin*, the Military Saint, Bishop of *Tours*. There were also of this Name three Popes or Bishops of *Rome*.

Martinet, or *Martelet*, a kind of Bird called in Greek *Apus*, because it wanteth the use of its Feet; in Latin *Hirundo Marina*. In Heraldry they are given as a difference of younger Brethren, more especially those of the Fourth House issuing from a Family.

Martingale, (*Pastomis*) a Thong of Leather, fastned at one end to the Girths under the Belly of a Horse, and at the other end to the Muff-roll, to hinder him from rearing.

Martnets, a term in Navigation, the small lines which being fastened to the Legs on the Leetch of a Sail, come down by the Mast to the Deck.

Martyr, one that suffers Pains, Torments, and Death it self, in Defence of Christ and his Church, and in Testimony of the Truth of the Gospel.

Martyria, (Greek) Testimony, a Rhetorical Figure, wherein the Speaker confirms something by his own Experience.

Martyrology, (Greek) a Discourse, treating of the Lives and Sufferings of Martyrs.

Marvel of Peru, (*Mirabile Peruvianum*) a kind of Nightshade brought out of *America*, with Flowers of such Variety, that it is called also the World's Wonder.

Mirullus Pomponius, the greatest Grammarian and Critick of his Age, who reprehended *Tiberius* for speaking improper *Latin*, and gave *Ateius Capito* the Lie for vindicating it.

Misquerade, (French) a Company of Persons mask'd or vizarded, in order to dance and divertise themselves, especially in Carnival time. One that is fantastically habited, as if he intended to disguise himself, is said to walk in *Masquerade*. Said also of a vain pompous Shew, that pleases Fools, but of which wise Men take no notice.

Mascle, in Blazon, is a short Lozenge, having a square hole in the midst; from the French word *Macle*, i. e. a spot; also the mash or hole of a Net.

Mascon, a Town of the County of *Burgundy*, commonly called the *Franche Conte*, situate upon the River *Araris*.

Masculine, (Lat.) Manly, or of the Male-kind.

Masculine Planets or Signs, are those which excel in active Qualities, that is, Heat and Coldness, as those that exceed in Passive Qualities are Feminine. *Venus* and the *Moon* are counted Feminine, and the rest Masculine, except *Mercury*, who is a kind of Hermaphrodite. Of Signs, *Aries*, *Gemini*, *Libra*, *Sagittarius*, and *Aquarius* are Masculine, the other Six Feminine.

Masque, a Covering which Women clap before their Faces when they would not be known. Figuratively we say, Hypocrites hide their wicked Intentions under the Masque of Devotion.

Misovia, one of the Eight grand Provinces annexed to the Kingdom of *Poland*, the other Seven being *Roxolania*, *Podolia*, *Lithuania*, *Samogitia*, *Livonia*, *Podolassia*, and *Borussia*.

Massagetae. See *Scythia*.

Mas, a huge Heap or Pile of any thing. Also the Liturgy or Divine Service, performed by the Roman Catholics. Also the Blood is commonly call'd the *Mas* of Blood; and every Composition of Powders, and other dry things, wrought into one Substance with Liquor, as of Pills, and the like, is called a *Mas*.

Massaker, a cruel Butchery and Slaughter, made by those who have advantage over others, in whose Power it is not to defend themselves.

Massive, Great and Solid, opposite to little and hollow.

Massorets, a sort of Jews, which corrected the false written Words of the Scriptures, noting them with a little *o* (for they made a Scruple to blot them out) and setting down their Corrections in the Margent. *Massoret* is a Critique of the Hebrew Text, invented by the ancient Jewish Doctors, by means of which they counted the Verses, Words, and Letters of the Text, and set down all the Variations.

Mast, the Fruit of those Trees called *Glandiferous*, or Mast-bearing, as the Oak, the Chestnut, the Beech, &c.

Masts

Masts of a Ship are four, the *Mainmast*, the *Foremast*, the *Boltsprit*, and the *Mizenmast*, the *Mainmast* must be in proportion to the Ships breadth, as 24 to 30. The *Foremast* must be in length $\frac{1}{2}$ of the *Mainmast*, the *Boltsprit* the same in thickness with the *Foremast*, the *Mizenmast* half the length of the *Mainmast*.

Master of the Wardrobe, has the Charge of all former Kings and Queens Robes remaining in the Tower, of the Hangings and Bedding for the Kings use; as also of all the Velvet and Scarlet delivered out for Liveries.

Master of the Rolls, is an assistant to the Lord Chancellor of England, in the High Court of Chancery, and in his absence heareth Causes, and giveth Orders.

Masters of the Chancery, are Assistants to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in Matters of Judgment: Of these there are Twelve in number, whereof the chief is the Master of the Rolls.

Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, formerly the principal Officer of that Court, named and assigned by the King, to whose custody the Seal of the Court was committed.

Master of the Mint, see Warden of the Mint.

Master of the Horse, (*Comes Stabuli*) is he that hath the rule and charge of the Kings Stable.

Master of the Ceremonies, the chief Interpreter and Introducer of Ambassadors.

Master of the Kings Household, or *Maggior domo*, hath generally the title of Lord High Steward of the Kings Household.

Master of the Jewel-house, *Master of the Wardrobe*, *Master of the Ordnance*, &c. All Supreme Officers that have the chief care and oversight of the King or Queens Jewels, of the Wardrobe, of the Ordnance, &c.

Master of the Ordnance, a great Officer to whose care all the Kings Ordnance and Artillery is committed.

Master of the Faculties, an Officer under the Archbishops of Canterbury, who grants Licences and Dispensations.

Masterwort, (*Imperatoria*) an Herb with Leaves somewhat like *Angelica*, but that they grow lower, and on lesser stalks; the Root of it is available in all cold diseases of the stomach and body; it provoketh sweat, and being held between the Teeth, it draweth Rheum exceedingly.

Mastication, (*Lat.*) a chewing between the teeth.

Mastication, is that by which the more solid Aliments suffer the first alteration in the Mouth, and by that means are prepar'd to be more easily swallowed and digested.

Mastick, (*Mastiche*) a kind of sweet Gum, distilling out of the *Mastich*, or *Lentisk Tree*.

Masticot, or *Massicot*, (*qu. Milla Cotta, Ital.*) a kind of yellow colour used in Painting.

Mistoides, Muscles that bend the Head, proceeding from the Neck bone and the Breast bone.

Mistricht, a very strong Town in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, in the hands of the *Hollanders*.

Mistruke, (*French*) a kind of Winter Garment made of Wolves and Deers Skins together.

Mistupration, (*Lat.*) lascivious violence offered to a Man.

Mitachin, or *Mittasin*, (*French*) a kind of silly French dance.

Match, a term in Hunting; when a Wolf desires

copulation, he is said to go to his Match, or to his Mate.

Mateotechny, or *Mataotechny*, (*Greek*) the vanity of any Art, a vain Science.

To *Mate* or *Amate*, (*Saxon*) to daunt.

A *Mate* or *Checkmate*, (a term used in the Game at Chess) is when the Game is brought to that pass, that there is no way left for the King to escape.

Matelotage, the Hire of a Boat or Ship; from the *French* word *Matelot*, a Sailor or Shipman.

Mate, (from the *Dutch* *Matt*, to meet) an associate, companion, or assistant, it is a word most particularly used by Seamen, as the *Masters-Mate*, the *Chirurgeons-Mate*, &c.

Mater Dura, or *Dura Mater*, a Membrane that sticks close to the Skull within in some places, and mediately covers the *Brain* and *little Brain*, having four Cavities which supply the place of Veins.

Material, (*Lat.*) consisting of matter, or substance; also being of some weight, or importance.

Materiality, the subsistence of Matter.

Mater Metallorum, Quick-silver, a term in Chymistry.

Maternal, (*Lat.*) Motherly, relating to a Mother; as *Maternal Tenderness*, *Maternal Care*.

Mater Tenuis, a Membrane which immediately cloaths the *Brain* and *Cerebellum*, extremely full of Sanguinary Vessels, made to keep in the Spirits generated in the *Brain* and *Cerebellum*.

Mathematician, (*Lat.*) one that is skilful in, and teaches the *Mathematicks*.

Mathematicks, a Science which makes it its business to understand quantities and proportions.

Matthem, (*Hebr.*) Reward, one of the Evangelists and Apostles, who was called by our Saviour; he was called *Levi*.

Mathurins, A Religious Order, Instituted by *Innocent, III.* for the redemption of Christian Captives out of Turkish slavery.

Matrass, a glass Vessel made use of by Chymists, for their distillations and other Operations.

Matricide, (*Lat.*) a killing of ones Mother, or one that kills his Mother.

Matrice, or *Matrix*, (*Lat.*) that part of the Womb, where the Child is conceived; also a Mould for Letters.

Matriculation, (*Lat.*) a Registering of young Scholars, into the Society of a Colledge in the University.

Matrimonial, (*Lat.*) belonging to Matrimony; i. e. Marriage or Wedlock; as *matrimonial contract*, *matrimonial Vow*.

Matron, a prudent and virtuous Woman, who keeps her Family under good Order and Government, to whose Care young Virgins may be safely intrusted.

Matta, an Idol visited yearly by many thousands of Indians, who out of a superstitious devotion cut off part of their Tongues, which they offer in Sacrifice to it.

Mattathias, or *Matthias*, (*Hebr.*) The gift of the Lord, the name of an Apostle chosen in the room of *Judas*. There were also of this name one Emperor of Germany, and one King of Hungary, surnamed *Corvinus*.

Matted, an Epithete given to Plants when they grow, as if they were planted together, as *Matted Pink*, *Matweed*, &c. said also of the Hair when clung together for want of combing.

Matter, Physically taken, is generally said to be the Subject of Natural Forms, whence it is call'd the Parent and Mother of Forms: And this Subject of Forms always lasts and endures, tho the Forms perish. Others define *Matter* to be Atoms, or little Substances, the mixture or convenience of which compose all Bodies.

Mattins, (*French*) Morning Prayer.

Mattock, a kind of Pick-ax.

Mattress, (*French*) a Quilt or Flock-bed:

Mats, among Navigators broad Clouts of Synnet and Thrums weaved together, to save the Yards from galling against the Mast; and also the Clew of the Sail from galling.

Maturity, (*Lat.*) ripeness, or the condition of Fruit concocted to its full perfection. Whence *Maturation*, a ripening, properly of Sores and Humors. Figuratively we say such an one is come to years of Maturity; such a design is not mature for Execution; Mature deliberation, &c.

Matutine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Morning. Astronomers call the other six Planets so, when being Oriental from the Sun, they are above the Earth when he rises, *Vespertine* when they set after him. And the three superior Planets are strongest when Oriental and Matutine; but the three Inferiour, when they are Occidental and Vespertine.

Matweed, (*Spartum Latinorum*) an Herb so called from the frequent use of it, in the making of Frails and Mats; it is otherwise called *Feather-grass*, and *Spanish Rush*.

Maud, (*Germ.*) a Christian name of divers Women; from *Matilda*, or *Matildis*, i. e. Honorable Lady among the Maids. The most noted in History of this name, was the Empress who was Mother to King Henry the Second.

Maudlin, (*Costus Hortorum*) an Herb somewhat like to Tanfic in sight, but to Alecoast in Virtues: Also the contraction of the name *Magdalen*.

Maugre, or *Maulgre*, (*French*) whether one will or no, or, as we commonly say, *In despite of his teeth*; also a proper name, in Latin *Malgerius*.

Mavis, in Latin (*Turdus Pilaris Ital. Malviccio*) a singing Bird, being a kind of Thrush or Thrushel.

Mauud, (*French*) a kind of great Basket or Hamper, (of Books or other Merchandise) containing eight Bales or two Fats.

Maundy-Thursdai. See *Mandy-Thursdai*.

Mavors, the same as *Mars*.

Mauritania, the hithermost Region of Africa, toward the Gaditan Bay, now called the Straits of Gibraltar; where the Gyant *Antæus* is said to have reigned, who was overcome by *Hercules*. It is divided into *Tingitania*, and *Cesariensis*, which *Strabo* calls *Massilia* and *Massesyli*.

Mausoleum, a Magnificent Tomb erected in Honour of some Prince or other illustrious person.

Maxillar or *Maxillary*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Jaw-bone.

A *Maxim* in Philosophy or Law, is a Proposition or Principle generally received, grounded upon reason, and not to be denied; called also an *Axiom*.

Maximilian, a name first given to one of the German Emperors, by his Father Frederick the Third, composing it of the names of two famous Romans, *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, and *Scipio A-*

milianus, with hope that his Son would imitate their Virtues. There was also of that name another of the *Romano-German* Emperors, the Son of *Ferdinand* the First.

May, so called because *Romulus* dedicated it to *Maia*, the Mother of *Mercury*.

May-flie, a certain kind of Insect that is good Bait for some sort of Fish, and is bred of the Water-cricket, which creeps out of the River, and turns to a Flie, and lieth under the Stones near the Water-side, and so called, because ingendred in the Month of *May*.

† *Maynour*, a term in Law, when a Thief is pursued with Hue and Cry, and taken with the Goods about him that he stole; so we say when any one is taken in an unlawful Act, that we took him in the manner, or manner.

Mayor, the Chief Magistrate of a City, as the Lord Mayor of London, *Richard*. 1. changing the Bayliffs into a Mayor.

Mays, Indian Wheat, of which there are several sorts, and which has four excellent Qualities. It is a great Nourisher, they that eat it are never troubled with obstructions, it preserves the complexion, and the Decoction of it is given without danger in all manner of sharp Diseases.

Mayweed, (*Cotula*) an Herb like Camomile in smell, but of a stinking savor, and exulcerating nature. That without scent, and with a double flower is accounted a pretty rarity.

Maze, an astonishment; also the same as Labyrinth.

Mazer, a Beker or standing Cup to drink in, from the Dutch word *Maas*, i. e. *Maple*; of which sort of Wood, those Cups are commonly made.

Mazzaroth, a Chaldean word signifying the Zodiac.

M. E.

Mead, (*Mulsum*) the same as *Hidromel*; a Pleasant Liquor made of Honey and Water.

Meadow-sweet, (*Regina Prati*) an Herb growing in Meadows with crumpled Leaves, somewhat like those of the Elm. It is used to stay all manner of Bleedings, Fluxes, Vomitings, Fits of the Quartan Ague, and maketh the heart merry.

Meagre, (*French*) scraggy or lean, without Fat, meer Skin and Bone. Figuratively we say a Meager Stile, a Meager Subject.

Mean, the middle between two Extrems either in Time or Dignity, also in Musick, the Tenor, or middle part; also in Law, it is used for the interim, or middle time, as the Action was mean, betwixt the disseizen and his Recovery; that is in the interim.

Mean Diameter, in Gauging is a Geometrical Mean between Diameters, as Head and Bung, in any close Cask.

Means, in the plural number, said of the Sights, the Ways, the Artifices, and Inventions, by which we endeavour to attain an end.

Means, is also said of the Wealth and Estate which any man possesses.

Meander, or *Meander*, a River of Phrygia, which hath many oblique diversions; whence a thing that is full of intricate turnings and windings,

ings, is called a *Mæander*, by way of Metaphor.

Mearstones, (in *Latin Lapides Terminales*) certain Stones, which are put as bounds and limits between ones Mans Land and another.

Mease (in *Latin Mansus*) a Mansion-house; also *Mease*, or *Mese*, is used for a measure of Herings, consisting of five hundred.

Measles, (*Morbilli*) a disease somewhat like the Small Pox, arising sometimes from the impurity of the Mothers Blood.

Measure of time, is much to be regarded in handling Nativities, that when you have a Direction, you may know how long it will be before it operates. For which purpose there are three Opinions. *Ptolomies*, to direct the Ascendent by oblique Ascensions, the Midd. Heaven by right Ascensions, and finding the Difference, allow for every degree of the Equator one year. Secondly, for the common measure of one years space in the Directions of every Significator, to take that Arch of the Equator, agreeing to the apparent motion of the Sun, at the time of the Birth, according to his right Ascensions. Lastly, to find the Distance between the Significator and Promittor, and then reckon for one of those degrees, one year five days and eight Hours, and for every Minute, six days and four Hours.

Meath, a Province of Ireland, containing these following Counties, *East Meath*, *West Meath*, and *Longford*.

Mecænas, a learned Nobleman of Rome, who lived in the time of *Augustus*; he was a great favorer of *Virgil* and *Horace*. Whence every favorer of Learning, and learned Men, hath been ever since saluted with the title of *Mecænas*.

Mecca, or *Mecana*, a City in *Arabia Fœlix*, which is had in great Reverence by the *Turks*, as being the place where *Mahomet* was buried.

Mechlin, a rich City of *Brabant*, taken by the *English*, in the year 1580. with some commendation indeed for their valor, but blemish'd with the foul blot of ravening and Sacriledges.

Mecboachan, a Root like unto *Falop*, but white, of great efficacy in the Dropsie, for it draweth away water and phlegm, and also strengthneth the Liver and inward Parts.

Mechanick Arts, are those Operations which require as well the labor of the Hand as of the Brain. A Skill enabling a Workman without the knowledge of Mathematical Demonstrations, perfectly to work, and finish any sensible work, by the Mathematician demonstrated or demonstrable. And as the Arts, so the Workmen themselves are called *Mechanicks*. *Mechanick Powers* are the Ballance, the Leaver, the wheel, the Pulley, the Wedge, the Screw, to some of which the force of all *Mechanick Inventions* must be reduc'd.

A *Medal*, a small Figure of Metal in the form of Mony, made to preserve the Memory of some Illustrious person, or some great Action.

Medewife, (*Sax.*) a Woman of merit; whence our word Midwife.

Medfee, the Compensation given in an Exchange, where the things exchang'd are not of equal Value.

Media, a large Country and ancient Kingdom in *Asia*, so called from *Madai*, the Son of *Japheth*;

or *Medus*, the Son of *Ægeus* and *Medea*. It is divided into the greater *Media*, whose chief City is *Echbatanea*, and the lesser called also *Atropatia*.

Median Vein, the middle Vein in the bending of the Elbow, betwixt the Cephalic and Basilic.

Mediastine, (from the *Latin Mediastinus*) is a Drudge or Kitchin-slave, (from *Mediastinum*) that partition made by certain thin Skins, dividing the whole Breast into two hollow Bosoms.

Mediation, (*Lat.*) a making suit, or interposing in the behalf of any one; whence Mediator, an Intercessor, one that interposes to make peace between Persons at odds.

Medicable, (*Lat.*) able to heal; also easie to be healed or cured.

Medicament, (*Lat.*) a Medicine, or convenient Help whereby diseases are repelled for the Recovery of Health.

Medicated, (*Lat.*) as Medicated Meats or Drinks, such as have Medicinal Ingredients mingled with them.

Medicine, Physic, an Art assistant to Nature, and preserving Health in Human Bodies as much as it is possible by convenient Remedies.

Medietas Linguae, an Inquest impannelled upon any cause, whereof one part consisteth of Denizens, the other of Strangers.

Mediety, (*Lat.*) the half, or middle.

Medina, a Town of *Arabia*, chiefly famous for being the burial place of *Mahomet*: There are also in *Spain* several places of this name, only with some addition, as *Medina Cali*, a City in *Castilia Nova* which gives title to a Duke; *Medina Sidonia*, a City and Dukedom in *Andalusia*; *Medina del Campo*, a Mart Town in the Province (which was once a Kingdom) of *Leon*; *Medina del Rio Seco*, another Town of great trade and plenty in the same Province.

Mediocrity, (*Lat.*) a mean or middle temper between two extreams. That which neither exceeds nor is defective. Reason and Justice require the Observance of a true Mediocrity between Clemency and Severity.

Mediolanum, (*Milan*) the chief City of that part of *Italy*, formerly called *Gallia Cisalpina*. It was first built by the *Gaules*, who as they were digging in the Earth, finding a Sow half covered with Wool, like a Sheep, called the City *Mediolanum*; and the whole Country being afterwards conquered by the *Lombards*, was thence named *Lombardy*. But after many changes, it came at last to have the title of a Dutchy, which it still retains, though under the Dominion of the King of *Spain*.

Medysance, (*French*) evil speaking, obloquy, or reproach.

To *Meditate*, to ponder upon a Thing. To devise which way to undertake a Business.

Meditation, (*Lat.*) the Act of considering a thing exactly. A deep Consideration of the Divine Mysteries.

Mediterranean, (*Lat.*) being in the middle of the Earth or Land; whence the *Mediterranean Sea* is that Sea, which hath its course in the midst of the Earth.

Medium Cæli, the Midd Heaven, is the Tenth House, or Angle of the South, in an Astrological Figure;

Figure; in which Planets and Stars have the greatest Altitude they can have.

Medlar, (*Mespilus*) a Tree whose Fruit is grateful to the Stomach if rotten ripe, and is best after Meals to close up the Mouth of it; yet being much eaten, they ingender melancholy.

Medrinacles, a kind of coarse Canvas, called also *Pouledavies*.

Medulla Cerebri, the Marrow of the Brain, a white soft Substance, cover'd on the outside with a Barky Substance, which is more of an Ashy Colour, where the Imagination and Distribution of the Animal Spirits are perform'd.

Medulla Oblongata, the Oblong Marrow is the beginning of the spinal Marrow, whence arise the Nerves within the Scull.

Medulla Ossium, the Marrow of the Bones, is a fat Substance, laid up in the Cavities of the Bones by the Arteries. It is kept in a Membrane and is void of all Sence. It is red in the greater Cavities, and white in the less. Soft and succulent in spongy Bones.

Medulla Spinalis, the spinal Marrow, is that part which goes down the middle of the Back by the Vertebrae, and is terminated at the *Os sacrum*, and is of the same Nature and use with the Brain. It is a Coagmentation of Nerves and has the use of them; and being forked upward, if either part be obstructed, it causes the palsy on that Side.

Medullar, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Marrow.

Medusa, the Daughter of *Phorcys*; with whose Golden Hair *Neptune* was so much in Love, that he lay with her in the Temple of *Minerva*, and begat *Pegasus*. At which, the Goddess being incensed, turned her hairs into Serpents, whose sight converted all that looked on them into Stones; but at length *Perseus* finding the Serpents asleep, killed them, and cut off *Medusa's* head.

Meed, (*old word*) merit, or reward.

Meen, (*French*) the countenance, or posture of the face; also the outward Garb.

Meer, in Common Law hath been used for meer right.

Mees, (*Sax.*) Meadows.

Megacosm, (*Greek*) the great World.

Megaleian Games, were certain Games celebrated in ancient times in *Rome*, in honour of *Cybele*, or the great Goddess.

Megalopolis, a City of *Arcadia*, called at this day *Leontary*. It is remarkable for being the birth place of the great Historian *Polybius*.

Megrim, a distemper which causeth great pain in the Temples, and fore-part of the Head; the word seems to be contracted from the Greek word *Hemicrania*.

Meiosis, (*Greek*) Diminution, in Rhetorick it is when for extenuations sake a lighter term is used than the matter requires; as when a great wound is called a scratch, a flat fall a foil.

Meire, a term in Blazon. See *Varry Cuppy*.

Melancholy, a Sadness without any evident cause whereby people fancy terrible and sometimes ridiculous things to themselves.

Melancholic, (*Greek*) sad, pensive, troubled with melancholy.

Melasses, or *Molasses*, the drops of Sugar, commonly call'd Treacle.

Melborn, a Castle in *Darbyshire*, where *John Duke of Bourbon*, taken prisoner at *Agincourt*, was detained nineteen years under the custody of *Sir Nicholas de Montgomery* the younger.

Melchior, the name of one of the *Magi*, or Wise-men of the East, who offered gifts to our Saviour; he offer'd Gold, as to a King. The second called *Jasper*, Frankincense, as unto God. The third called *Balthasar*, Myrrhe, as unto one that was to die: Also the name of a great Heretick, the Founder of that Sect called the *Melchiorists*.

Melchites, a sort of Christians in *Syria*, subject to the Patriarch of *Antioch*, they are so called from *Melchi*, which in the *Syriack* tongue signifies a King, because they used to follow the Emperors injunctions in matters of Religion.

Melchisedeck, (*Hebr.* The King of Righteousness) he that met *Abraham* when he came from the slaughter of the five Kings. It is supposed to be *Shem*, the Son of *Noah*, but said to be without Father, without Mother, &c. because that he was so old that none then living could remember his Parents.

Melilote, (*Corona Regia.*) See *Mellilote*.

Melimele. See *Pome Paradise*.

Melioration, (*Lat.*) a making better, an improving.

Melius Inquirendo, a Writ directed to the Escheator for a second Enquiry to be made, when there is any Suspicion of Partiality in an Enquiry made upon a *Diem clausit extremum*, after the Death of the Kings Tenant.

Mellification, (*Lat.*) a making Honey.

Mellifluous, (*Lat.*) flowing with Honey, full of sweetness.

Mellilote, or *Melilote*, a certain Herb, bearing round Leaves with slender Branches; from the Greek word *Meli*, i. e. Honey, and *Lotus*, the Lote-tree, as it were, The Lote bearing Honey.

Melissent, (*French*, Honeysweet) a Christian name of divers Women.

Melody, Harmony, a Mixture of Sounds pleasing and delightful to the Ear; a Musical sound, or sweet Air, from the Greek words, *meli*, i. e. honey, and *ode*, i. e. a song; as it were, a honeyed, a sweet song.

Melpomene, the name of one of the nine Muses, the first inventress of Tragedies.

Member, the Members of the Body are the exterior parts of the Body, which grow from the Trunk, as Branches from the Trunk of the Tree. Figuratively we say, Members of Christ, of the Church, of Parliament, of any Society.

Membrane, (*Lat.*) a nervous, fibrous, broad, plain, white, dilatable Substance, which covers the Bowels, the great Cavities of the Body, the Muscles, &c. and is endu'd with an exquisite sence; also a skin of Parchment; also the peel between the bark and the Tree.

Memoir, a short Writing given to any one to make him remember some particular thing.

Memoirs, in the plural number, are papers deliver'd by Embassadors to the Princes or States to whom they are sent, upon occasions of Business. Also Histories written by those who have had a share in or bin Eye-witnesses of Affairs, and which contain their own, or the Actions of their Prince.

Memo-

Memorandum, (Lat.) a short note or token, for the better remembrance of any thing; or as we commonly say, an *Item*.

Memorable, (Lat.) easie to be remembred, worthy of remembrance.

Memorial, (Lat.) That which puts one in mind of any thing. A Writing delivered in by a Publick Minister about some part of his Negotiation.

Memorie, a Faculty of the Soul which preserves the Remembrance of things either seen or heard.

Memphis, the chief City of Egypt, built by Ogdous, and called after his Daughters name, and from whence the Egyptians are anciently named *Memphians*: It is now vulgarly called *Alcairo*.

To *Menace*, to threaten, to endeavour to strike a fear into any one.

Menaces, hard words, angry Expressions with an intention to frighten or strike a dread into any Person.

Menahem, (Hebr. a Comforter) one who slew Shallum, King of Judah, and Reigned in his stead.

Menasseh, or *Manasseh*, (Hebr. forgotten) the Son of Joseph, and Joynt-father with Ephraim, of one of the twelve Tribes of Israel.

Mendicant, (Lat.) Beggarly; whence a Fryer Mendicant is one that goes up and down begging Alms.

Mengrelia, the present Appellation of *Colchus*, one of the chief Provinces of that part of Asia Minor, which lies upon the *Isthmus*, between the Caspian and the Black Sea.

Menial, or *Menial-servant*, one that lives within the Walls of his Master's House; from the Latin word *Mœnia*, i. e. Walls.

Meninges, (Greek) two thin skins which in-wrap the Brain; the one called *Dura mater*, next to the Skull; the other *Pia mater*, which immediately covereth the Brain.

Meniver, a kind of Fur, being as some think, the skin of a Squirrel's Belly, or as others say, of a little white Beast (like a Weasel) breeding in Muscovy.

Menker, (Arab.) the Jaw of the Cœlestial Whale.

Mennow, a little Fish, otherwise called a Cackrel, in Latin *Minimus*.

Menstruous, as *Menstruous Blood*, said of the usual and Monthly Purgations of Women.

Menstruum in Chymistry, is a Dissolving Liquor, which corrodes Metals, and dissolves Stones, as Vinegar, *Aqua Fortis*, &c. which penetrating into the inmost parts of a dry Body, serves to draw forth Extracts and Tinctures, and what is most Subtil and Essential.

Mensuration, (Lat.) A measuring.

Mental, (Lat.) reserved in mind; whence Mental reservation, a speaking some part of his answer, but concealing the true meaning of his words in his own Breast.

Menteith, the name of a Country in the South part of Scotland.

Mention, To make mention of, to touch upon a thing slightly, to make a brief rehearsal of some Act or Person, to set down in writing.

Mentz. See *Moguntia*.

Mephibosheth, (Hebr. Shame of Mouth) a Son of Jonathan, who was civilly treated by David for his Father's sake.

Meraud, the Christian Name of divers Women; from the precious Stone called the Emerald.

Mercenary, (Lat.) One that works or labours by the day for Money and a Livelihood. Also one that is easie to be corrupted, and that will be hired to do an ill act for the sake of Gain.

Mercer, in the City one that deals only in Silks and Stuffs: In Country Towns, one that Trades in all sorts of Linen, Woollen, Silk, and Grocery Wares.

Merch, the name of a Country in the South part of Scotland.

Merchenlage, the Law of the Mercians, or the Inhabitants of these Eight Countries, Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Warwick, Oxford, Chester, Salop, and Stafford; the Land being formerly divided into three parts, the Mercians, the West Saxons, and the Danes. See *Denelage*.

Mercie, the Favour and Pardon which a Sovereign grants to one that has done amiss, that a Conquerour shews to the subdued; the Discretion of the King, Lord, or Judge, in punishing an Offence not censur'd by the Law.

Mercury, the Son of Jupiter and Maia; added to Thieving and Lying: He was also counted the God of Eloquence, of Merchandry, of Handy-crafts-men, and the first Inventor of the Harp; also among Astronomers the least of all the Planets, and lowest except the Moon. This Planet is of a dusky colour, and never removed from the Sun above 28 Degrees, or thereabouts, and therefore but seldom seen. His Nature is various, and participates much with the Planet he is with or beheld by, though in his own Nature cold and dry; and being strong, signifies a good Wit, Politick Brain, Studious, and Docible: But when ill dignified, a Hair-brain'd, Troublesome, Prating Fellow, a Lyar, a Buffoon, &c. Among the Chymists Mercury signifies Quick-Silver; in Heraldry, it is Blazon'd in Noble Coats instead of Purple, and Amethyst. Also the name of a Plant, of which there are two sorts, Good Harry, and Dogs-Mercury.

Mercurial, or *Mercurialist*, one born under the Planet Mercury.

Meretricious, (Lat.) belonging to a Whore.

Merida (*Augusta Emerica*) a Town of *Estremadura* in Spain.

Meridian, (Lat.) belonging to Noon; also substantively used it signifies a Semicircle imagined in Heaven, that reaches from North to South, and passes through the Zenith of the Place we inhabit in. It cuts the Equator at Right Angles: And its Axis is a Line passing by the Centre of the Earth to the Heavens, and the ends of it are called Poles, dividing the Sphere into two equal parts, and passing through the Poles of the World, and the Zenith or Vertical Point.

Meridional, Southern, or towards the Sun.

Merioneth, (*Mervinia*) One of the Thirteen Shires of Wales.

Merismus, (Greek) Division; a Rhetorical figure, disposing several things in their proper places.

Merit, a meeting together of several Vertues or good Qualities in one Person, which procures him Respect and Esteem. It is said of Actions and Things in a bad as well as good sense. The King has rewarded such an Officer according to his Merits. Such an Offender has been punished according to his Merits.

To *Merit*, to do an Act good or bad, that deserves Reward or Punishment.

Meritorious, in Divinity said of good or bad Works, that Merit either Heaven or Hell.

Meritot, a kind of Play used by Children, wherein they swing themselves up and down upon a Rope, to which is tied a little Beam, across which they sit; it is called in *Latin* *Oscillum*.

Merlon, in Fortification the Plane of the Parapet between two Embrasures.

Mermade, or *Maremaid*. See *Syren*.

Mern, a County in the North of Scotland, the people whereof were anciently called *Verniciones*, by some *Veturiones*.

Merodach-baladan, (Hebr. Bitter contribution without Judgment,) a King of *Babylon*, who succeeded his Father *Baladan* in the Kingdom.

Meroe, an Island encompassed with the River *Nilus*, in which there is a City of the same name built by *Cambyfes*, whose Sister was called *Meroe*, from whence the City and Island took their denomination. This City Astronomers make to be the farthest of the Northern Climates, whose parallel Line they call *Dia Meroes*, because it runs through the midst of the City.

Merope, one of the Seven Stars, called the *Pleiades*.

Merrick, a Proper Name of a Man, among the ancient *Britains*; in *Latin* *Meuricus*.

Mersion, (Lat.) a ducking, or plunging over head and ears into the Water, a drowning.

Merton, a Town in *Surrey*, where *Kinulph*, King of the *West Saxons*, was slain by a *Clito*, or Prince of the Blood, in a Harlots House; the *Clito* himself being also stabbed immediately by *Kinulph's* followers. In this place was born *Walter de Merton*, Founder of *Merton Colledge* in *Oxford*.

Mese. See *Maele*.

Mesel, (Sax.) a Leper.

Mesentery, (Greek) the Membrane of the *Peritonæum* doubled, enrich'd with Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Chyliferous and Lymphatick Vessels; being in the middle of the *Abdomen*, and containing the Intestines in a wonderful manner.

Meskite, a Church or Synagogue among the *Turks* and *Moors*, from the *Arabick* word *Mezquiden*, i. e. an Oration.

Mesnagery, (French) Husbandry, or Housewifery.

Mesn, a Lord of a Mannor, who has Tenants holding of him, yet holds himself of a Superior Lord.

Mesnalty, a term in Common Law, the Right of the *Mesn* that is, a Lord of a Mannor, who hath Tenants holding of him, yet holding him-

self of a Superior Lord; from the *French* word *Maisne*, i. e. younger by Birth.

Mesopotamia, a large Country of *Asia* so called, because it is between the two Rivers, *Tigris* and *Euphrates*. It was called by the ancient *Hebrews*, *Aram Nabaraim*, i. e. Syria of the Rivers; now *Apamia*, and by some *Adiabene*.

Mesozugma, (Greek) a figure of Grammatical Construction. See *Zeugma*.

Messagry (Old word) diligence in doing a message.

Messalians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held the Lord's Supper and Baptism to be but of indifferent concernment.

Messapia, or *Mesapia*, a Country of *Italy*, anciently so called from *Messapus*, the Son of *Nep-tune*; it containeth those Regions which are now called *Calabria* and *Apulia*.

Messene, a famous City in *Greece*, situate in the *Peloponnesus*; whose ancient Inhabitants the *Messenii* waged a long and bloody War with the *Spartans*, but at last were reduced to absolute Slavery.

Messenger, one that attends upon the King and his Council to carry Dispatches, and waits upon the Sergeant at Arms to Apprehend Prisoners of State. Or more generally one that goes to and fro between Party and Party, to carry Business in Writing or otherwise. *Mercury* was feigned to be the Messenger of the Gods, and *Iris* to be *Juno's* Shee-messenger.

Messias, the same in *Hebrew* as *Christos* in *Greek*, i. e. Anointed; and is used in Holy Scripture for our Saviour Christ.

Messina, a Famous Port-Town, and now the chief City of *Sicily*, but in ancient times *Syracuse*. It was anciently called *Messana*, and is said to have been built by the *Messenians* near the Promontory of *Pelorum*.

Mestizos, (Span.) are the breed of *Spaniards* with *Americans*.

Mesnage, in Common Law, is used for a dwelling-house, with a Garden, Courtilage, Orchard, and all other things belonging to it.

Mesure, that which serves us to understand the Bigness, Extent and Quantity of any thing. In Geometry and Arithmetick, Measure is said of a certain Quantity or Number, which being several times repeated, equals another Bigger, with which it has an Agreement; as 4 is the Measure of 20, five times repeated. In Philosophy, Time is the Measure of Motion; but in Mechanicks, Motion is the Measure of Time. In Musick, Measure is the Space of Time, measured by the putting down and raising up the Hand, sometimes swifter, sometimes slower, according to the nature of the Musick. Of late, Measure is taken for the management of Times, Opportunities and other Circumstances, that bring to pass or ruin all Affairs: Thus a Prince is said to take his Measures before he undertakes any great Enterprize.

Metabasis, (Greek) a passing from one sentence to another, and is used as a Rhetorical Figure, wherein we pass from one sentence to another; as, *These things were most delectable, nor shall those things*

things bring less pleasure. It is called in Latin *Transitio*.

Metacarp, the Back of the Hand, made of four oblong little Bones, which expand the Palm of the Hand.

Metachronism, (Greek) an Error in Chronology by the misreckoning of Time, or the ill connexion of Passages: A word compounded of the Greek Preposition *Meta* and *Chronos*, i. e. Time.

Metalepsis, (Greek) a participating or taking from one another. As a Rhetorical Figure it is defined, the Continuation of a Trope, in one word through a succession of significations, as *Hinc movet Euphrates bellum*: where *Euphrates*, by *Metonymia Adjuncti*, is taken for *Mesopotamia*, and *Mesopotamia* by *Synechdoche membri*, for the Oriental Nations: It is called in Latin *Participatio* or *Transumptio*.

Metal, a hard and solid Body digg'd out of Mountains and subterranean Cavities, of an equal Substance in all its Parts, which may be melted with a great Fire, or ductile and to be extended with a Hammer.

Metalline, (Lat.) belonging to Metals.

Metamorphosis, (Greek) a changing of a Person or Figure, into another Form. Said also of the change of Conditions and Habits.

A *Metaphor*, (Greek) a certain Figure, wherein one word is borrowed to express the signification of another, as smiling Meadows, youthful Summer.

Metaphysics, (Greek) the highest Point of Philosophy, whereby the Mind is raised from corporeal Ideas to the Consideration of God, of Angels, and other Spiritual things.

Metaplasmus, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure of Speech, wherein Words or Letters are placed contrary to their usual order.

etaris, an Arm of the Sea in Lincolnshire, commonly called *Maltraith*, and the *Washes*.

Metastasis, (Greek) a figure in Rhetorick. See *Transmotion*. In Physick it is when a Disease goes from one part to another; as in Apoplexies, when the Matter which affects the Brain is translated to the nerves.

Metathesis, (Greek) transposition, being a certain figure wherein one Letter is put for another, as *Pistis* for *Prisistis*; it is called in Latin *Transposition*.

Metempsychosis, (Greek) a Transmigration, or Passing of the Soul out of one Body into another, whether Man or Beast.

Meteor, (from the Greek word *Meteoros*, i. e. high) a certain imperfectly-mixed body, consisting of Vapours drawn up into the middle Region, whereof are ingender'd Rain, Wind, Thunder, and Lightning.

Meteorology, (Greek) a Discourse of Meteors.

Meteoroscopy, that part of Astrology, which handleth the difference of Sublimities and distance of Stars.

Metheglin, (in Latin *Mulsam*) a kind of drink made of Herbs, Honey, Spice, &c.

Method, is the Art of disposing things in such a manner, as to be performed, taught, or retained with more ease. Also that part of Physick whereby remedies are found out by the Indications for the Restoration of Health.

Methodical, belonging to a Method, i. e. an orderly, or artificial disposing, or placing of things.

Methuselah, (Hebr. the Weapons of his Death) the longest lived of all Men mentioned in holy Scripture, and the Father of *Lamech*.

Metonic-Year, is the Space of 19 years, in which space of Time, the Lunations return and happen as they were before.

Metonymy, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein there is a changing of one name for another; as of the Cause for the Effects; of the Subject for the Adjuncts, and contrarily.

Metope, (a Term in Architecture) the name of the empty Spaces in Freezes of the Dorick Order, between the Triglyphs.

Metoposcopy (Greek) the guessing at Mens Inclinations; as also the future Events of Men, by looking on their Faces.

Metrical, (Lat.) belonging to Meeter, or Verses.

Metrenchyta, (Greek) an Instrument to inject liquid Medicines into the Womb.

Metropolitan, belonging to a *Metropolis*, i. e. the chief City of a Country, or Province, whence an Archbishop is called a Metropolitan Bishop, because his See is always in the chief City.

Metz, (*Mediomatrices*) a noted Town of the Dutchy of *Lorrain*, and was anciently the chief Seat of the Kingdom of *Austrasia*.

exico, a great and famous City of the Mexican Province in *Nova Hispania*. This City was the chief City of *Montezuma*, who was Lord of the new World.

Michael, (Hebr. who is like God,) an Archangel mentioned both in the old and new Testament. Of this *Prænomen*, there were several of the *Constantinople* Emperors, as *Michael Curopalates*, *Michael Traulus*, *Michael Son of Theophilus*, *Michael Papblagonius*, *Michael the Old*, *Michael Parapinaceus*, and *Michael Paleologus*.

Saint Michael's Mount, a Rocky Cliff, or Promontory in *Cornwall*; which *John Earl of Oxford* fortified against King *Edward the fourth*; there is also a place, so called in *Normandy*.

Micaiah, (Hebr. who is like the Lord) the Son of *Imlah*, a Prophet.

Michal, (Hebr. who is perfect,) the Daughter of King *Saul*, who was given in Marriage to *David*.

To *Miche*, to play the Truant, or hide ones self out of the way.

A *Micher*, a covetous Person, a niggardly Pinch penny.

Mickle; much. Old word.

Microcosm, (Greek) the Body of Man is commonly so called, being as it were a little World. See *Macrocosm*.

Microcosmography, (Greek) a description of the little World, Man.

Micus sanguinis, a disease of the Reins, through which there comes thin wheyish Blood.

Microscope, (Greek) a certain Instrument whereby the full proportion of the smallest things may be discern'd.

Midas, a King of *Phrygia*, the Son of *Gordias*, a Cow-herd. He having entertained *Bacchus*, and being bid to ask of him whatsoever he had a mind to; he desir'd that whatsoever he toucht might be turn'd into Gold, which desire was immediately granted; and not only every thing else he toucht, but his meat also, before he could bring it to his mouth, was changed to Gold; whereupon he being forced to request that he might be freed from that gift, he was counselled to wash himself in *Pactolus's* streams, which immediately became very bright with the glistering of the Sands, which were turned into Gold, afterwards, *Pan* having challenged *Apollo* to a Musick-duel, *Timolus* being chosen Judge, *Midas* being the only man that gave the victory to *Pan*, was adjudged for his ignorance to have Asses ears grow to his head; which disgrace nevertheless had been concealed, had not his Barber gone into a hollow place of the earth, and cryed out, *Midas* hath Asses ears; and soon after, the Reeds which grew in that place, became vocal; and continually uttered the same words.

Midian, (Hebr.) Judgment, or Striving. *Abraham's* Son by *Keturah*, from whom descended the *Midianites*.

Middleburg, the chief City of *Zealand*; one of the Eight Provinces of the *United Netherlands*.

Middleman, (a term in the Art-military) he that stands middlemost in a File.

Midriasis, (Greek) the dilatation of the Pupil, or Apple of the Eye.

Midriffe. See *Diaphragm*.

Migration, (Lat.) a removing, or passing from place to place.

Mile, such a Space of Ground in Length only, as containeth a thousand Paces, or eight Furlongs, every Furlong containing 125 Paces.

Miles, the proper Name of a Man.

Miletus, the chief City of *Ionia*, whose Inhabitants the *Milesii* were accounted the potentest, and richest People of all *Asia*; it was originally called *Anactoria*; now *Melazzo*: Also a City of *Caria*, built by *Miletus* the Son of *Apollo*, and *Argea*, or as some say, by *Sarpedon* the Son of *Jupiter*, and the Brother of *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*.

Milford-haven, a very commodious Haven in *Pembrokeshire*, where *Henry Earl of Richmond* landed, when by that famous Battle at *Bosworth*, he won the Crown from *Richard the third*; this Haven hath sixteen Creeks, five Bays, and thirteen Roads.

Militant, applied only to the Church, as being in continual Warfare with the Enemies of Christ and good Men.

Militarie, (Lat.) belonging to Soldiers, or War.

Militia, the People and Inhabitants of a Kingdom trained up in War for the Defence of it.

The *Milky-way*, or *Via lactea*, the only real Circle in Heaven, always conspicuous in a clear Night, like a Swadling Band infolding the Constellations of *Cassiopeia*, the *Eagle*, part of *Sagittarius*, the *Scorpion's* Tail, the *Centaur*, the Ship *Argos*, the Feet of *Gemini* and *Perseus*; being only a heap of Stars, which by reason of their smallness, and distance from the Earth, cannot be discerned distinctly, yet all together make that part more bright then the rest of the Firmament.

Mill, a certain Engine made to turn with Wheels, and forced to its Motion by Wind or Water, and serving for the Grinding of Corn, and several other uses.

Millefoile, (in Latin *Millefolium*) a kind of Herb, otherwise called *Yarrow*.

Millenarians, a sort of Hereticks, who imagine that Christ shall return to the Earth and reign over the Faithful for a thousand years together.

Millet, (in Latin *Milium*, in Greek *Cenobros*) a kind of Plant so called, from the multitude of small grains or seeds which it beareth.

Milo, a certain *Crotonian* of that vast strength, that at the *Olympick* Games, he carried an Ox the space of a whole Furlong, killed it with his Fist, and afterwards eat it himself in one day.

Miloglossum, (Greek) one of the four pair of Muscles of the Tongue: this affixt the *Geneoglossum*. See *Geneoglossum*.

A *Mime*, or *Mimick*, a Jester, or one that counterfeits the Gestures, or Countenances of others; whence *Mimical*, *Apish*, or given to imitate.

Minchings, an ancient word for those consecrated Virgins, whom we call Nuns.

Mindbruch, (a Saxon word) a hurting of Honour and Worship.

Mine, the same as *meen*; the Physiognomy, Disposition of the Body, and more especially of the Countenance; said also of the Gestures and other Marks, as behaviour, &c. by which we make a shrewd Guess of what is concealed within. *Mine* is also that part of the Earth where Metals and Minerals are found, and out of which they are digg'd. In Wars a *Mine* is a wide subterranean Cavity made under a Wall or Rampart designed to be blown up by the effects of Powder.

Mineral, is a fassile Body found in the Earth, which is engender'd by Coagulation, and augmented by the addition of exterior parts, and is the Matter of which Metal is form'd in time. Minerals are fixed and solid Bodies, engendered by Exhalations and Vapours enclosed in the Bowels of the Earth, as Meteors in the Regions of the Air.

Mineralist,

Mineralist, one skilful in Minerals, Metals, i. e. or any thing growing in Mines.

Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom, said to have been born without a Mother, and to have sprung out of *Jupiter's* Head; she invented the Liberal Sciences, found out the use of Wool, and Oyl; she was called in Greek *Athenæa*, and from her the City of *Athens* took its Denomination.

Miniature, a drawing of Pictures in little which is many times done with *Minium*, i. e. red Lead.

A *Minime*, a certain quantity in Musick, containing one time up or down, from the Latin word *Minimus*, i. e. least; also *Minime* Fryars, are a certain Order instituted by *Fran. de Paul*.

A *Minion*, or *Mignon*, one that is in highest credit and esteem with a great person above any one besides, but especially in an amorous sense; it is also used adjectively for neat, spruce, polish'd, or adorn'd.

Minister, one that attends the Service of God, both in private and publick.

Minister of State, is one upon whom a Prince reposes the Administration of his Kingdom, and to whom he commits the Care of his principal Affairs.

Ministry, (Lat.) Service, or Charge in any Employment, but used more especially in a spiritual sense, for the Priestly Function.

Minium, a Mineral Colour made of Lead burnt in a mineral Fire.

Miniver. See *Meniver*.

The *Minor*, in a Syllogism, the latter part, or assumption. It is also said of one that is under Age. In Musick it is attributed to Sixths and Thirds, as a sixth or third Minor, a lesser Third or Sixth.

Minoration, (Lat.) a diminishing, or making less.

Minorca. See *Baleares*.

Minority, (Lat.) Nonage, or being under Age.

Minos, a King of Crete, Son of *Jupiter*, or, as some say, of *Xanthus* and *Europa*: he having great Wars with the *Athenians* and *Megaraeans*, because they slew his Son *Androgeus*, had *Megara* delivered to him by the Treachery of *Scylla*. He entertained *Dædalus* an *Athenian* being banish'd from his Countrey, who being an excellent Artift, made that famous Labyrinth, into which the *Minotaur* was put. But afterwards, for his Justice, he was feigned to be one of the Judges of Hell.

Minover, is a Trespass committed by a mans handy-work in the Forest, as an Engine to catch Deer, &c.

Minster, a Saxon word, signifying a Monastery.

Mint, a certain Herb so called, from *Mimbe* the Daughter of *Cocytus*, who being taken away with *Proserpine* by *Pluto* was changed into a Plant of the same Name; also the Place where the King's Coin is formed, which at present is at

the Tower of *London*, but in ancient times it was at *Calais*.

Minute, long in the last Syllable, little, small; also a Minute, short in the last Syllable, is substantively used for a moment or the smallest part of Time. Minutes are also the Abstracts of a Judges Sentence taken in Court by the Prothonotary. Minute Tithes, small Tithes, of Wool, Lambs, Pigs, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, &c.

Miracle, any Work performed by the Almighty Power of God. Said also of any extraordinary and wonderful Effect which seems to be above the Force of Nature.

Miraculous, (Lat.) wonderful.

Miriam, (Hebr.) exalted, or Lady of the Sea, the Daughter of *Amram*, and Sister of *Moses* and *Aaron*. For *Miriam* is used *Maria* in the new Testament, being to this day a general Name of Women.

Mirmillons, (Lat.) a sort of Gladiators, or Sword-fighters.

Mirour, or *Mirrou*, (French) a Looking-glass.

Misanthropy, (Greek) a man-hating, a flying the company of men.

Mirach Arab, the Girdle of *Andromeda*.

Misadventure, in Common-Law, is the killing of a man, partly by negligence, and partly by chance; as by throwing a stone carelessly, shooting an Arrow, or the like.

Misbode, (old word) wrong.

Miscellanies, (Lat.) a Mixture of several things together, a Collection of divers notions treating of different matters.

Misconstruction, the mistaking the sense of words spoken, most commonly for the worse. Sometimes the misinterpretation of words well spoken and well meant.

Miscreant, (French) an Infidel, or Unbeliever. One that is perverted to Heresie or a false Religion.

Mise, a French word, signifying, in an action of right or property, the point whereupon the parties proceed to tryal, either by Affize or Battle, as Issue is in an action personal.

Miserable, wretched, distress'd, unfortunate.

Misericordia, in Common-Law, is an arbitrary punishment, very moderate, and rather less than the Offence.

Miserere mei, a most vehement pain in the Guts, proceeding from an Inflammation thereof, or an Involution, or the Peristaltick Motion inverted.

Miserie, the Condition of one that is in Sorrow, in Poverty, and Affliction. Also Ruin, Desolation.

Miskenning, is a changing of speech in Court.

Miskin, (old word) a little Bagpipe.

The *Misne*, or *Misne-sail of a Ship*, is that which is between the Poop and the Main-sail.

Misogamy, (Greek) a hating, or contempt of Marriage.

Misprision, (from the French word *mespris*) signifieth in Common-Law, a neglect or oversight; as a misprision of Felony, &c. is a neglect, or light

M I

light account had of Felony committed by not revealing it, when we knew it to be committed.

Misy, a kind of yellow Copper, shining like Gold; found in *Egypt*, and the Isle of *Cyprus*, and from thence brought hither.

To *Misqueam*, (*old word*) to displease.

Missale, (*Lat.*) a Mass-book.

Mistletoe, or *Misseldin*; (in *Dutch* *Mistel*) a certain Plant which grows not upon the ground, but upon other Trees; of which it is reported, that Thrushes eating the Berries of this Plant, and afterwards Roosting all night in the Tree, and shitting upon it, causeth Birdlime, whence cometh the Proverb. *The Thrush shits her own Sorrow*.

Missile, (*Lat.*) a Dart, or Arrow; also a Term in Heraldry, being a mixture of several colours together.

Missicn, (*Lat.*) a sending: It is taken particularly for a Power given by the Church of *Rome*, to go into other Countries and preach the Catholick Faith; and those that are thus sent, are called *Missionaries*, or Fathers of the *Mission*.

A Letter *Missive*, (*Lat.*) a Letter which is sent from one friend to another.

Mister, (*old word*) Need, Want.

Mistry, a Craft, Trade, or Occupation; but coming from *Mysterium*, it signifieth a secret or hidden Business.

Misunderstanding, Jealousie and Suspicion among Friends and Confederates tending to a Rupture of Amity.

Miswoman, (*old word* used by *Chaucer*) a Whore.

Mites, in Falconry, are a kind of Vermin smaller than Lice, about the heads and necks of Hawks.

Miter, a Pontifical Ornament, which Bishops and Regular Abbots wear upon their Heads when they walk or officiate Pontifically. The Pope has four Miters of greater or lesser Value, according to the Solemnity of the Festivals which are to be celebrated.

Mitbra, the chief Deity of the old *Persians*, and commonly represented under the form of the Sun.

Mithridates, a King of *Pontus*, who spake 22 Languages. He rebelling against the *Romans* was overcome by *Sylla* near *Dardanus*, and afterwards by *Lucullus* near *Cizicus*, and flying to *Tygranes* King of *Armenia* he renewed the War; but at length was totally overthrown by *Pompey*, and besieged in his own Palace; where having in vain attempted to poison himself, he assisted *Gallus* the Executioner (when his hand trembled) in the murdering of himself. He was the first Inventor of that excellent Antidote against Infection and Poison, called from his own name, *Mithridate*.

Mithridate, a sort of Antidote or Preservative against Poison, composed of several Ingredients, as Opium, Vipers, Squils, Agaric, &c. The Receipt of this Antidote was found among the Papers of *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, and carried to *Rome* by *Pompey*.

M O

Mitigation, (*Lat.*) a Pacifying or Allwaging. The remitting the severity of a Decree or Punishment.

Mittimus, a Justice of Peace his Warrant to send an offender to a Gaol, or Prison.

Mittins, certain Winter-Gloves made of Cloath or Furs.

Mixen, (*old word*) from *Meoxe*, i. e. Dung, a Dunghill. In Physick, a solid or liquid substance mixed together of several Medicines.

Mixture, (*Lat.*) a mingling of several things together.

Mizmor, (*Span.*) a Dungeon.

M N

Mna, or *Mina*; the *Attick Min* contained 12 Ounces and an half; the *Roman*, 12 Ounces; and the *Alexandrian* 20 Ounces.

Mnemosyne, a certain Nymph, who being got with Child by *Jupiter*, brought forth the Nine Muses; the word signifies in *Greek*, Memory.

M O

Moab, (*Hebr.*) of the Father, *Lot's* Son by his eldest Daughter, of whom came the *Moa-bites*.

Mob, or *Mobile*; a word lately come in use to signify the tumultuous Rabble, or Dregs of the People. *Primum Mobile*, is said to be the highest of all the Sphears, that turns about all the other Orbs, tho' with a slower Motion, for that it performs its own Motion in 24 hours.

Mobbi, a certain Drink made of *Potato-roots*, much used in the Island of *Barbadoes*.

Mobility, (*Lat.*) aptness to move, or to be moved.

To *Mock*, to laugh at, to flout, to ridicule any person, or thing.

Modality, (*Lat.*) a School-term, signifying the manner of a thing in the Abstract.

Modder, (from the *Dutch* word *Modde*, or *Moddekijn*, i. e. a Maid or Virgin) a young Girl or Wench.

Mode, (*French*, from the *Latin* *Modus*) the fashion or garb of the time.

Model, an Original Pattern which any man proposes to imitate. Also a Pattern or Platform made of Wood, Stone, Plaster of *Paris*, or any other Materials, for the more exactly carrying on a greater design.

Moderata-Misericordia, is a Writ, and it lieth where a man is amerced in a County Court or Court Baron, more then he ought to be.

Moderation, (*Lat.*) Temperance, Government, Discretion; a Vertue that governs all the Passions.

Moderator, (*Lat.*) a discreet Governour, a Decider of any Controversie.

Modern, (*Lat.*) of late time, that which has not been in use till of late Ages.

Modesty, Bashfulness, Reservedness; a general Vertue observing a Mean and a *Decorum* in every Action of Life. It is also a Moral Vertue, observing

erving a Mean and a Decorum in every Action of Life. It is also a Moral Vertue, observing a Mean and Mediocrity in desiring and refusing small Honours.

Modicum, (Lat.) a little matter, a small pittance.

Modification, (Lat.) a qualifying, a setting a measure, or limit to any thing.

Modillion, that part which is so often repeated in the *Corinthian* and Compound Cornice, which supports the Projecture of the Drupp. This part is called the Little Modil, in respect of the Great Modil, which is the Diameter of the Pillar.

Modiolus, an Instrument which Surgeons use in profound Corruptions, Contusions, Cuts, and Fractures of Bones.

Modulation, (Lat.) a carrying on a Song in the same Key, sometimes passing out of it, then getting into it again, without offending the Ears.

Module, is a measure made use of to Regulate all the Proportions of the Fabrick. In the *Doric* Order 'tis half the Diameter of the Pillar: In other Orders the Module is the whole Diameter.

Modus decimandi, Money; or other things of Value, given Annually instead of the Tithes.

Modwall, a Bird which destroyeth Bees. It is called in Latin *Picus Martius*, being a sort of Wood-Pecker.

Mognions, (French) Arms for the shoulders.

Mogontus, a certain Heathen god, worshipped by the ancient Britains in *Northumberland*, like as *Bellocardus* in *Cumberland*, and *Audates* in *Essex*.

Mogul, a Mahometan Prince, the most Potent in all the *East-Indies*, whose Territories are very large, and very Wealthy.

Moguntia, a City of *Germany*, now called *Mentz*: the Arch-bishop of this place, is one of the three Spiritual Electors of the Empire.

Mobair, a sort of Stuff, made of Silk and Hair, and sometimes watered.

Moiles, (in Latin *Mallei*) a kind of high-soled-shoes, worn in ancient times, by Kings and great Persons.

Moitie (French) one of the parts of the whole divided into two.

Mokel, (Saxon) Much.

Mola, a Fish found in the *Adriatick* Sea, it is so called, as being like a lump of flesh.

Molar, (Lat.) belonging to a Mill; whence the Molar-teeth are those five most extream teeth on either side of the mouth, both above and beneath, which are called Grinders.

Moldavia, a Province of *Dacia*, being otherwise called *Walachia Major*, and adjoyning to *Transylvania*, the chief Cities whereof are *Jassina*, the Seat of the *Vairode*, and *Sockzova*.

Mole, a fleshy and sometimes a spongy Substance without Bones or Bowels. It is often black like concremented Blood, and sometimes extream hard; preternaturally brought into the World instead of a true Birth. Moles are also certain Native Spots upon the Skin, either plain or protuberant, and happen to Children from the false Imagination, or Frights of Child-bearing Women.

Mole-buttr. See *Porpus*.

Molech, (Hebr. railing,) an Idol of the *Ammonites*.

Molestation, (Lat.) a vexing, a putting to trouble.

Mollification, (Lat.) a making soft, or tender.

Mollitude, (Lat.) softness, tenderness, effeminateness.

Mollock, or *Meore*, (old word) dirt, dung, excrement.

Moly, a certain Medicinal Plant of very great vertue.

Momin, a Fruit-Tree growing in some of the *Caribbe-Islands*.

Mompelier. See *Monspeffulum*.

Momus, a certain Deity among the Ancients, reputed the god of carping and reprehension, he is feigned by the Poets to have been born of *Nox* and *Somnus*, and that his whole business was to reprehend and carp at all the other gods.

Mona. See *Anglesey*.

Monachal, (Lat.) belonging to a Monk.

Monachism, a Collective word, the state and condition of Monks in general.

Monarchy, (Greek) a large Dominion under the Absolute Command of one single Person.

Monasterial, belonging to Monasteries, i.e. solitary places where Monks live: It comes from the Greek word *Monos*, i.e. alone.

Monastick Life, the Life of a Monk.

A *Mond*, a Ball of Gold, being one of the Ensigns of an Emperor, who challengeth a kind of Right to the whole World.

Moneda, *Ptolemy's* appellation of what we call the Isle of *Man*, being an Island which lies on the North of *England*; and whereof the Earl of *Derby* is Titular King, wearing a leaden Crown.

Moneth, the space of Twenty eight days, in which time the Moon compleateth her Circle. There are four sorts of Months. First, a Month of Apparition, i.e. the space of 26 days and 12 hours, wherein the Moon appears; the other three days being deducted, wherein it is obscured by the Sun. Secondly, Medical or Decretorial, i.e. the space of 26 days and 12 hours. Thirdly, of Consecution or Progression, i.e. the space of one Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, and the other being 29 days and a half. Fourthly, of Peragrator, i.e. the space of the Moon's Revolution from any part of the Zodiac unto the same again, being 27 days and 8 hours.

Money, a Piece of Metal stampd with the Effigies and Arms of a Prince or State, which renders it currant and Authentick to serve for the common Price of things of unequal value.

Monger, or *Manger*, a Saxon word anciently used for a Merchant, whence Wood-monger, i.e. a Wood-merchant.

Moniers, a word anciently used for Ministers of the Mint, Coiners of money.

Monition, (Lat.) an admonishing, or giving warning. A warning given by Ecclesiastical Authority to a Clerk to reform his manners, upon Intimation of his Scandalous Life.

Monitory Letters, Letters from an Ecclesiastical Judge,

Judge, upon Information of Scandals and Abuses within Cognizance of his Court.

Monk, one that lives in Common within a Convent under a Vow to live according to the Rules established by the Founder, and with the Habit which distinguishes the Order.

Monk-fish, a sort of *Indian* fish, flat like a *Skate*, and so called, because it hath the resemblance of a *Monk's* Hood or Cowl.

Monkeshood, a kind of flower, called in Latin *Consolida Regalis*; some make it the same with *Napellus* or *Helmet flower*.

Monmouth, the chief Town of *Monmouthshire*, called in the *British* Tongue *Mongwy*, because it is seated at the confluence of the Rivers *Munow* and *Wye*. This Town is famous for the birth of King *Henry the Fifth*, and of *Geoffrey ap Arthur*, Bishop of *Afaph*, the compiler of the *Ancient British* Story.

Monoceros, (*Greek*) a Unicorn, or Beast having but one horn.

Monochord, an Instrument to prove the Variety and Proportion of Musical Sounds.

Monocular, (*Lat.*) having but one Eye.

Monogamy, (*Greek*) a single Marriage; a having but one Wife, or one Husband.

Monogram, (*Greek*) a Cypher, or Character, consisting of one or more letters interwoven together, which was formerly the Abbreviation of a Name, and served for a Seal.

Monologue, a Dramatick Scene, where only one Actor speaks.

Monomachy, (*Greek*) a single combat, or fighting of one couple only hand to hand.

Monomotapa, a Province with its chief City of the same name of *Ethiopia Inferior*.

Monopoly, (*Greek*) the engrossing of any saleable Commodity by one man, that no man can gain by them but himself.

Monopter, was a sort of a round Temple, whose Roof was supported by one Pillar only.

Monoptote, (*Greek*) a term in Grammar, being a Noun that hath but one Case.

Monostick, (*Greek*) a sentence consisting only of one single Verse.

A *Monosyllable*, (*Greek*) a word consisting only of one Syllable.

Monothelites, (*Greek*) a sort of Hereticks living in the Year 640. who held that there was but one Will in Christ.

Monspessulum, (*Mompelien*) an eminent City of *Languedock*, the chief Province of *Gallia Narbonensis*, or *Bracatia*; being also an Episcopal See, and ancient University.

Monster, a Natural Birth, or a Natural living Thing, degenerating from the right and wonted disposition of its Parts according to its Species. Figuratively we say, a Monster of Cruelty, a Monster of Avarice; the Multitude is a Monster with many Heads.

Monstrance de Droit, (*French*) is a Suit in Chancery, for the Subject to be restored unto Lands and Tenements, which he shews to be his Right, but are by Office found in the Possession of another lately dead, by which Office, the King is entituled to a Chattle, Free-hold, or Inheritance in the said Land.

Monstraverunt, (*Lat.*) is a Writ that lieth for Tenants in ancient Demesne, directed to the Lord or to the Sheriff, commanding him not to distrain the Tenant to do other Services, than he ought to do.

Monstrosity, (*Lat.*) monstrousness, that which is beyond the ordinary course of Nature.

Montanists, a sort of Hereticks, so called from their first Author *Montanus*; they held that the Holy Ghost was not given to the Apostles, but to themselves.

Mountainous, (*Lat.*) full of Mountains, belonging to a Mountain.

Montefiasco, a sort of rich Wine made at *Montefiascone*, a City in that part of *Italy*, called *Terra della Chiesa*.

Montero, (*Span.*) a kind of Cap used by Hunters and Seamen.

Monterrat, (*Ducatus Montferratenfis*) one of the three Dukedoms in that part of *Italy*, called *Emilia*, or *Longobardia Cisalpina*; the other two being the Duchy of *Parma*, to which is united *Piacenza*, and the Duchy of *Modena*.

Montgomery, the chief City of *Montgomeryshire*, so named from *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who built the Castle. It is called in Latin *Mons Gomericus*.

Monument (*Lat.*) a memorial of any famous Person or Action, by Sepulchre, Statue, Pillar, or the like.

Monyma, the Wife of King *Mithridates*, who when her Husband was overthrown, attempted to have strangled her self by tying her Diadem to her Neck; but the rope breaking, she curled her Diadem, as being neither useful in prosperity nor adversity, and delivered her self up to an Eunuch to be slain.

Mony-wort, (*Numularia*) an Herb of *Venus*, cold, drying, and astringent; it is otherwise called *Herb-twopence*.

Moods, (in Grammar) the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Potential*, and the *Infinitive*; to which, some add the *Optative*, and the *Subjunctive*. In *Logick*, the *Universal Affirmative*, the *Universal Negative*, the *Particular Affirmative*, the *Particular Negative*. In *Musick*, the Mood is a certain Order in the composing of a Song, which obliges the Musician to make a more frequent use of some Notes rather than others, because they are Natural to the Mood, and to avoid others, as not being so; and to close in a certain Note that gives a Denomination to the Mood. Six of these Moods have the Fifth below, and the Fourth above, and six the Fourth below, and the Fifth above.

Moor-Hen. See *Coot*.

Moonwort, (*Lunaria*) a very small Plant, but of great vertue for curing of Wounds, Fractures, Dislocations, Bruises, Ruptures, and Cancers of the Breast.

To *Moor a Ship*, a term in Navigation, to lay out her Anchors, as is most fit for the Ship to ride by, in that place where she is.

To *Moor across*, is to lay one Anchor to one side of the stream, and the other to the other, right against one another. To *Moor alongst*, is to lay an Anchor

Anchor amidst the stream, a Head, and another a Stern, when you fear driving ashore. To *Moor a Proviso*, is to have one Anchor in the River, and a Hawser ashore, which is moored with her Head ashore. Water-shot is to moor quartering betwixt both, neither quartering, nor alongst the Tide.

Moorland, a part of *Staffordshire*, so called from certain barren places thereabout, which have been anciently called *Moors*.

Moose, a Beast frequent in *New-England*, and other parts of *America*. It is as big as an Ox, slow of foot, headed like a Buck, with a broad Beam sometimes two yards wide.

To *Moot*, (from the *French* word *Mot*, i. e. a word, or the *Dutch* word *Ghe-moet*, i. e. a meeting together) a term used in the Inns of Court, and signifieth to handle a Case in Law; and those that handle these, are called Mootmen, who after seven or eight years study, are chosen Utter-Barristers.

Mooted, in Heraldry, Trees torn up by the Roots, are said to be mooted.

Moral, (*Lat.*) pertaining to manners, civility, or the conduct of Human Life; some Vertues are Intellectual; as Faith; others Moral, as Justice, Temperance, &c. Also the Moral of a Fable is used Substantively, for the application of it to mens lives and manners; whence to moralize, is to give the Moral sense, or interpretation of any thing.

Moravia, a Country of *Germany*, anciently called *Marcomannia*, it is now joyned to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

Morbifical, (*Lat.*) causing sickness, bringing diseases.

Mordacity, (*Lat.*) bitingness, sharpness, a corroding Quality, which with its Acid gnaws and eats into, and divides continuous Bodies. Also bitterness of speech, taunting terms.

Mordecai, (*Hebr.* bitter) *Esther's* Guardian, who being advanced by King *Ahasuerus*, wrought the Deliverance of his Country men the *Jews*.

Moresk-work, a kind of antick work in Painting or Carving, after the manner of the *Moors*, consisting of several Grottesco's, wherein there is no perfect figure either of Men or Animals; and wherein there is a wild resemblance of Birds, Beasts, Trees, &c. intermingled.

Morgan, a Proper Name of Man, signifying in the ancientest *British* Tongue, as much as Seaman.

Morglay, a mortal, or deadly Sword.

Moris, or *Maurice*, a Proper Name, in *Latin* *Mauritius*. The most famous Man of this Name was S. *Merice*, a Commander in the *Theban* Region, Martyred for the Christian Faith under *Maximianus*. The next was that *Mauritius*, an Eastern Roman, or *Constantinople* Emperour, by the treacherous murder of whom, sluggish *Phocas* aspired to the Empire.

Morion, (*Ital.*) a Steel-cap, or Head-piece.

Morisco, (*Span.*) a Moor; also a kind of Dance, which seemeth to be the same with that which the *Greeks* call *Pyrrichia*; we vulgarly call it the *Morrice-dance*, as it were, the *Moorish* Dance.

Morking, (a term in Hunting) a Deer that dies by mischance, or sickness.

Morling, or *Morling*, the Wool which is taken from the skin of a dead Sheep.

Morosity, (*Lat.*) peevishness, frowardness, waywardness.

Morphew, a kind of white scurf upon the Body, from the *French* word *Mortfeu*, i. e. Dead-fire, because it looks like the white sparks that fall from a Brand extinguished.

Morpheus, the minister of sleep; used also metaphorically for sleep itself.

Morta, the name of one of the three Destinies, according to the *Latins*. See *Parca*.

Mortal, (*Lat.*) deadly, bringing death.

Mortality, the Estate, Condition, and Nature of Things subject to Death. *Mortality* is also said of the Destruction and Havock caused by Pestilential Diseases that sweep away Man and Beast.

Mortara, a Town in the Dutchy of *Milan*, famous for the great Victory there obtained by the Emperour *Charles* the Great, against *Desiderius* King of the *Lombards*.

Mort d'Ancester, is a Writ that lieth where a Man's Father, Mother, Brother or Uncle die seised of Land, and a stranger abateh, or entereth the Land.

Mortgage, (*French*) a Pawn of Land, or Goods bound for Money borrowed, to be the Creditors for ever, if the Money be not repaid at the time agreed on.

Mortification, (*Lat.*) the Act, by which any thing is corrupted, suffers alteration, and perishes. In Surgery it is a deading of the Flesh to ease Pain. In Chymistry it is the Alteration of the Figure of a mixt Body. like that which happens to *Mercury* when deprived of its motion and fluidness. Also the trouble and vexation that befalls a Man for being disappointed of his hopes or upon any unexpected ill Accident. But it is peculiarly used in Divinity for an humbling or bringing down the flesh by Fasting and Prayer.

A *Mortise*, (*French*) a term in Carpenters work, a fastning of one Piece of Timber into another; or rather the hole which is cut in one piece of Wood, or Rafter, to hold the Tenons of another.

Mortmain, (*French*) signifying a dead hand, is in the Common Law an Alienation of Lands, or Tenements to any Corporation, or Fraternity, and their Successors with the Licence of the King, and the Lord of the Manor.

Mortress, a kind of made Dish of meat, consisting of several Ingredients.

A *Mortuary*, (*Lat.*) a Funeral, a burying-place; also a gift left by a man at his death to his Parish in recompence of his Tythes, not duly paid in his life-time.

Mortuum Caput, the more gross and earthy substance that is left of any Ingredient, when the moisture is drawn out by Distillation.

Morviedro, a Town of *Valencia*, a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Arragon*. This Town was formerly *Saguntus*, and is famed in History for their constancy against the fierce Famine which the besieging *Romans* made them endure.

B b b b

Mossical,

Mosaical, Musaick, or Musive Work, a kind of curious work in Architecture, consisting of small inlaid pieces of Stone, Glass, sundry colour'd Shells, or other materials.

Mosco, the principal City, not only of *Muscovy*, but also of the whole *Russian Empire*, being the Imperial Seat of the Grand *Czar*, and the Residence of the Patriarch.

Moschus, a *Syracusan* Poet, high in esteem with *Aristarchus*, and accounted second to *Theocritus* for his *Bucolicks*.

Moses, (*Hebr.* drawn up) the Son of *Amram*, by whom God delivered the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*, & he by whom he gave their ancient Law.

A *Mosque*, or *Mosquee*, A Temple of the *Mahometans*, where they Exercise their False Worship.

Moss, an Excrecence of a grey colour, that grows upon the Trunks and Branches of several Trees. It grows more particularly upon Cedars, Aspens, Oaks, Firr-Trees, &c.

A *Mosstick*, a word used in Painting, being a round stick about a yard long, which the Artist doth rest upon when he Paints.

Mot or *Motto*, (*French* and *Italian*) an Emblem, Impresse, or Device, as it were a short sentence comprised in a word; also a certain Note which Huntsmen wind on their Horn.

Motet, (*French*) a Verse in Musick, a Stanza of a Song; also a short Poësie.

Motherwort, *Cardiaca*, an Herb influenced by *Venus*, and the Sign *Leo*, of a cleansing and astringent faculty.

Motion, is taken four ways, either from any Transition from one state to another, and so Creation is a Motion; or for the Transition of a Thing in Being from one state to another, and so all Generation is a Motion: Or for a Transition successive in it self of a thing in Being from one Term to another, and so Growth is a Motion: Or else for Local Motion, as walking. Generally, Motion is the Act of a Body that moves or stirs it self.

To *Mouch*, (*old word*) to eat up.

Movable Feasts, those Feasts observed among us, which happening always on the same day of the week, yet vary in the day of the Month; as the first Sunday in *Lent*, *Easter-day*, *Rogation*, *Whitsunday*, &c. Whereas the *Immoveable Feasts* are those, which varying the day of the week, fall constantly upon one and the same day of the Month; as, *Christmas-day*, *Candlemas-day*, our *Lady-day*, *Bartholomew-day*, *Michaelmas-day*, &c.

Movable Signs, the same that are named Cardinal, as *Aries*, *Cancer*, *Libra*, and *Capricorn*, as from which the Changes of the Seasons are made in Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

Mougnon, (*French*) the brawny part of the Arm; also the Brassel or that part of a Coat of Armour, which covereth the Arms.

Mould, a hollowness artificially cut to form any Figure in Base Relief, whether by melting or Imbolting.

Mound, *q.* *Munimentum*, a Fence or Hedge.

Monsoun, in Navigation is a constant Wind in the *East India*, that bloweth three Months together one way, and the next three Months the contrary way.

Mounster, a Province in *Ireland*, containing these following Counties, *Kerry*, *Desmond*, *Cork*, *Waterford*, *Limmerick*, *Tipperary*.

To *Mount* a Piece, a term in the Art of Gunnery, and Navigation, is to lay her upon her Carriages.

To *Mount*, to ascend, to get on Horse-back.

Mountain, a vast Elevation of Earth, or of a Rock, above the ordinary surface of the Ground.

Mountain of Piety, a certain stock, or bank of Money, which used to be raised out of voluntary contributions, and treasured up to be lent upon occasion to poor people, who were ruined by the usury and extortion of the *Jews*.

Mountebank, (from the *Italian* word *Montimbanc*, because he mounts upon some high Bench or Form) a Drug-seller, or one that buys Drugs of Apothecaries, and by much boasting of their Vertues, sells them again for choice Medicines. He is called in *French* *Charlatan*, for his great talking and bragging.

Mourning of the Chine, a Disease in Horses, which exulcerates the Liver, and by the filthiness of the vapours flowing from the sore, corrupts the heart, and causeth death.

Muse, a little mischievous Animal that lurks in holes, and lives upon the spoil of Household Provision and Goods, till the Cat or the Trap destroys it.

Muse-ear, (*Pilosella*) a Lunar Herb of a binding, cleansing, and consolidating faculty.

Mouffeline, a sort of Linen, made of Cotton, very clear, very fine, but not very close woven, nor very smooth, but full of Puffs, like Moss.

Mouzon, a Town of *Champaign*, a Province of *Celtick France*, famous in History for their gallant resistance against *Piccolomini*, General of the Imperial Forces.

A *Mow*, (from the *French* *Amas*, i. e. a heap) a pile, or stack of Corn or Hay.

Mozambique, the chief City of a large Province or Kingdom of the same denomination in *Aethiopia*. This place is subject to the *Portugeses*, who have here a strong Fort.

M U.

Mucilage, a viscous Extraction of Seeds, Gums, Roots, &c. with Water.

Mucosity, sliminess, or any slimy substance.

Mucous, full of snout, which is a liquid, thick, and viscous Excrement, that flows from the Papillary Processes to the Nostrils and Palate.

Mucus of the Intestines, the slime of the Guts, which is a sort of viscous Matter that flows from the Glandules, whereby the Guts are defended from any sharp and hard things that pass through them.

Mudcreefers, Readers in every Jawm or Cathedral among the *Turks*, that teach Scholars the Common Prayer, and instruct them in all Duties belonging to the Church, being paid for their pains out of the Revenues of their Mosches, or Churches. This word is derived from *Ders*, which with them signifies a Lesson.

A *Mue* for Hawks, a kind of Cage, or Aviary, where Hawks are kept when they change their Feathers:

Feathers : It comes from the *French* Word *Muer*, to change. Whence that place called the *Mues*, near Charing-cross, came to be so called. It having been anciently appointed for the keeping of the Kings Hawks.

Mufti, the chief Priest among the *Turks*, who is created by the Emperor himself.

Mugwet, the same as *Gatherbag*.

Mugwort, a kind of Herb, which being carried about a Man, is said to take away weariness. It is called in *Latin* *Artemisia*, from *Artemisia*, the Queen of *Caria*, or from *Artemis*, i. e. *Diana*.

Mulate, (*Span.*) one whose Father is a Black-moor, and his Mother of another Nation; or contrarily.

Mulct, (*Lat.*) a Fine, Penalty, or Amercement.

Mule, a Beast of Burthen, engender'd between an Ass and a Mare, or between a Stone-horse and a She-ass.

Muleto, (*Ital.*) a Beast called a Moil, or great Mule; made use of in some parts for the carrying of Sumpters.

Muliebrity, (*Lat.*) Womanishness, Softness, Effeminacy.

Mulier, in Common Law is a word taken contradistinct to Bastard; as if a Man have a Son by a Woman before Marriage, and then marrying the Mother of that Son, who is called a Bastard, have another Son. This second Son is called *Mulier*, and being compared together, they have this addition, Bastard eldest, and *Mulier* youngest. But the most proper signification of *Mulier*, is a Woman that hath had the company of Man.

Mullar, (in *French* *Mulleur*) the upper Stone wherewith Painters use to grind their Colours. From the *Latin*, *Molere*, to grind.

Mullet, (in *Latin* *Mullus*) a kind of Fish called a Barbel; also a Term in Heraldry, being like a spot falling from above, and divided into five ends: also in Chirurgery, it is a sort of small Instrument somewhat like Pincers, to pick out any offensive thing, out of the Eye, or any other part of the Body that hath but a narrow Passage.

Mulomedick, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Cure of Mules; also substantively taken, a *Mulomedick* is no other than a Farrier, if a Mule-doctor may be so called, as a Horse-doctor is with us.

Mulse, (*Lat.*) a kind of Wine mingled with Honey.

Multifarius, (*Lat.*) of divers sorts, divided into many parts.

Multiformity, (*Lat.*) a having divers Forms or Shapes.

Multilateral, all Figures that have more than four Right Lines.

Multiloquous, (*Lat.*) talking much, of many words.

Multiplex, (*Lat.*) manifold.

Multiplication, (*Lat.*) an Increasing, a making much, or many. A common Rule in Arithmetick, serving instead of a manifold Addition; wherein there are two Numbers given; one to

be multiplied, which is the Greater, called the *Multiplicand*; and the other that by which it is to be multiplied, called the *Multiplicator*; and a third to be found, called the *Product*, which shall contain the first Number as often as there are Unites in the second.

Multiplication of Gold and Silver, was a Thing, which in the time of *Henry* the 4th. was presumed could be done by Elixirs or other Ingredients; and therefore provided against by a Statute in his Reign.

Multiplicity, Quantity redoubled.

Multitude, a great Number of Things, or Persons heaped or crowded together. Ten is said to make a Multitude, in Law.

Multure, in Common Law, is a Toll that a Miller taketh for grinding of Corn.

Mum, a kind of *Dutch* Beer; made originally at *Brunswick*.

Mummery, (*French*) a personating of any one in a Mask.

Mummy, (*Lat.*) Bodies anciently embalmed, brought out of *Egypt*, and shewed in Studies for Rarities. Also a Medicinal Composition or viscous Mixture of Bitumen and Pitch, gliding from the Mountains of *Arabia* and other Eastern Countries.

Muncerians, a sort of Anabaptists that made a great insurrection in *Germany*, so called from their Ringleader *Muncer*.

Mundane, (*Lat.*) worldly, belonging to the World.

Mundification, (*Lat.*) a making clean, purging, or purifying.

Muneration, (*Lat.*) a recompensing, or rewarding.

Municipal, (*Lat.*) enjoying a Freedom, or the Right of a Free City. Whence *Municipal Laws*, i. e. such Laws as the Inhabitants of a Free Town or City enjoy.

Munick, the principal City of the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, and Seat of his Electoral Highness.

Munificence, (*Lat.*) bountifulness, liberality.

Muniment, (*Lat.*) a Fence, or Fortress; also a House of strength, where Deeds, or Plate of a College are kept. Also Evidences, or Writings concerning a Mans Possession or Inheritance, whereby he is able to defend his Estate.

Munite, (*Lat.*) fenced, made strong.

Munkseam, (a Term in Navigation) a kind of fowing the Canvasses of Sails, the edge of the one over the edge of the other.

Murage, (*Lat.*) a Toll to be levied for the building or repairing of publick Walls.

Mural, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Wall.

Mural Crown, a Crown which among the ancient Romans was given to him who first scaled the Walls of an Enemies City.

Murcia, a Province with its Metropolis of the same name, of *Castilian* Spain.

Murder, in Common Law is a wilful and felonious killing of any Man, upon premeditated malice. From the Saxon word *Mudren*.

Murengers, certain Officers in *Westchester*, that look to the City Walls.

Muret, a Town of *Gascoign* in *Aquitanick* France, where in the Year 1206. *Simon* Earl of *Monfort*, obtained a great Victory over the King of *Arragon*, who was there slain with 2000 of his Men.

Muriel, the Christian Name of divers Women, from the Greek *Myron*, i. e. sweet Ointment.

Muring, a term in Architecture, the raising of Walls.

Murmuring, a private Complaint of People upon some wrong offer'd 'em, or upon some scandalous Report spread concerning 'em. Also the confusedness of several People talking together. Likewise the pleasing sound of Springs and gentle Streams gliding over the Pebbles.

Murnival, (from the old French word *Mornifle*) a Quaternary, or the number Four of the like sort of Cards; that is, all Aces, all Kings, or the like.

Murrain, a kind of rot, or consuming disease among Cattle.

Murray, a Country in the North part of Scotland, called in Latin *Moravia*.

A *Murrey* colour, a dusky, blackish, or dun colour.

Musach Cassa, a certain Chest in the Temple of *Jerusalem*, wherein Kings were wont to cast their offerings.

Musabib Allob, a Talker with God; by which the *Turks* call *Moses*.

Musaph, a certain Book containing the Laws of the *Turks*.

Muscadel-Wine, (French) a sort of Wine, brought from the Island of *Candy*, having a sweet odour like that of Musk.

Muscat, a curious sort of Grape and Wine, that smells somewhat like Musk.

Muscheto, a kind of Insect, somewhat resembling a gnat: Some think it so called as a diminutive of *Musca*. It is very frequent in many parts of *Africa* and *America*, and the hottest Regions of *Asia*.

Muscle, a Contexture consisting not only of Flesh and Fibres, but also of Veins, Arteries, and Nerves, by which it may be nourished and moved; and whose Office it is to move the Members contiguous to it.

Muscovia, a large Country of *Europe*, otherwise called *Russia*, bordering upon *Tartary*. It is governed by the Great Duke of *Muscovy*, called also *Emperour of Russia*.

Muscous, (Lat.) mossy, or full of moss.

Musculus, (Lat.) belonging to, or full of Muscles, i. e. certain organick parts of the body, being of a fleshly and tendony substance, and interlac'd with filaments and little Veins and Arteries; and serving as the Instruments of motion to every part.

To *Muse*, dreamingly to pause or study upon a matter.

Musen, (among Hunters) is when a Stag, or Male Deer casts his head.

Muses, the Nine Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Minerwyne*, born in the Country of *Pieria*, (whence they are called *Pierides*) and inhabiting *Helicon*, a Hill of *Boeotia*. They were accounted the

Goddeesses of Musick and Poetry, and the rest of the Ingenious Arts and Sciences; their Names were *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Euterpe*, *Terpsichore*, *Polyhymnia*, and *Urania*.

Muset, the places through the which the Hare goeth to relief.

Musick, one of the Seven Liberal Sciences, and a fourth Branch in the General Division of the Mathematicks, having for its Object discrete Quantity or Number, though it considers it not absolutely like Arithmetick, but with proportion of Time and Sound, and in order to making a delightful Harmony. So that Musick is nothing but the Agreement, apt Proportion, and Mixture of Acute, Grave, and Mixt Sounds.

Musive. See *Mosaical*.

Musk, a certain Perfume, found in the Bladder of a certain Beast much like a small Deer, but blacker haired, and without Horns. It is found like clotted Blood, about the bigness of an Egg.

Musket, the tassel, or male of a Sparrow-Hawk.

Muskinne, a kind of Bird, otherwise called a Finch; in Latin, *Fringillago*.

Musmon, the name of a certain Beast resembling partly a Sheep, partly a Goat.

Musquash, a Beast frequent in *New-England*, and some other parts of *America*; like a *Beaver* in shape, but not so big. The male hath two stones, which smelling like Musk, never lose their sweet scent, if the Beast be killed in Winter.

Musjack, a kind of drink, much in use among the *Chinenses*.

Musitation, (Lat.) a muttering, or speaking between the Teeth.

Musulmans, or *Musfulmans*, an Arabick word, signifying a people faithful in their Religion, being an Attribute which the *Turks* and *Mahometans* arrogate to themselves.

Must, (Lat.) sweet Wine newly pressed from the Grape, before it has worked.

Mustache, or *Mustachia*, from the Greek word *Myrtax*, the Beard of the upper-lip.

Mustaphis, certain Prophets, or learned Men among the *Turks*.

Muster of Peacocks, a term for a Flock of Peacocks.

Mustriche, a Shoemakers Last.

Mutability, (Lat.) changeableness, inconsistency.

Mutation, (Lat.) a changing. *Mutation* is a certain Vicissitude of a Corporeal thing, now in Being; of which there are six sorts, Generation, Corruption, Growth, Decay, Alteration, and Removal.

Mute, (Lat.) dumb, speechless: also Mutes, used substantively for those Consonants which have no sound of a Vowel before them: also certain Executioners among the *Turks* appointed to strangle Offenders, are called *Mutes*. Also, a Hawk is said to mute, not to dung. Also when Hounds run long without making any cry, they are said to run mute. Mute Signs, are those which are denominated from Creatures that have no voice, as *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, *Pisces*; and in Nativities,

Nativities, when the Significators therein, do spoil or cause some Impediment in the Speech of him that is born.

Mutilated, otherwise called *Azimene Degrees*, are certain degrees in several Signs, that threaten the Native that has them Ascending, with Lameness, Deafness, Halting, or some inseparable defect in some Eminent Member. And among the fixed Stars, *Caput Medusæ*, if mixt with the Significators by direction or otherwise, is said generally to threaten Beheading, or loss of Limbs.

Mutilation, (Lat.) a maiming, or curtailing of any thing.

Mutiny, Revolt from Lawful Authority, Turbulency, Head-strongness, Repugnance to Reason.

Mutual, (Lat.) passing between two, interchangeable, reciprocal between two or more Persons.

Mutuli, a sort of a Modillion in the Cornice of the Doric Order.

Muzzle-ring, in Gunnery, is the greatest circle about the mouth of a great Gun.

M Y.

Mycteres, the receptacles of Pituitous Humors, that distil from the Brain through the Papillary Processes.

Mycterism, (Greek) a disdainful gibe, or scoff; in Rhetorick, it is taken for a more secret and close kind of *Sarcasm*.

Myriad, (Greek) the Number of Ten Thousand.

Myrmidons, a certain People of *Thessaly*, who went under the conduct of *Achilles* to the Wars of *Troy*. They were so called from *Myrmidon* an ancient King of *Thessaly*, the Son of *Jupiter* and the Nymph *Corympha*; or else from a certain Virgin called *Myrmice*, who for contemning *Ceres*, was changed into an Ant: from which there springing up a multitude of Ants, they were by the Prayers of *Æacus*, when *Thessaly* was almost depopulated, changed into men.

Myrobalanes, a sort of Medicinal Fruit, resembling the *Egyptian Dates*, of which there are five sorts, *Bellerick*, *Chebulæ*, *Citrine*, *Embllick*, and *Indian*, all Purging and Binding.

Myrrh, a Liquor that distils from a Tree about five Cubits high in *Arabia*; 'tis oily, clear, transparent, greenish, and bitter upon the Tongue.

Myrrhine, (Lat.) belonging to Myrrh, made of Myrrh.

Myrtilus, the Son of *Mercury* and *Phaetusa*, the Chariot-driver of *Oenomaus*, who being to run a Race with *Pelops*, loosened the Axle-tree, so that the Chariot being overturned, *Oenomaus* fell out and broke his neck.

Myrtle, (*Myrtus*) a kind of low Tree which beareth a little blackish leaf of a very fragrant scent, and groweth only in hot Countries. This Tree was by the ancients accounted sacred to *Venus*.

Myfia, a Country of *Asia* the less, anciently divided into higher *Myfia*, and lower *Myfia*, it

containeth those Countries which are now called *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, and *Wallachia*.

Mythagical, (Greek) belonging to a *Mythagogue*, i.e. he that interprets Divine Mysteries or Ceremonies; also, he that hath the keeping of Church-relics, and shewing them to strangers.

Mysterie, a Thing concealed, a Secret not easie to be comprehended. The Truths revealed to Christians by Divine Will, and into which Humane Reason cannot penetrate, are called the Mysteries of Religion. Any Craft or Trade is also called a Mystery.

Mysterious containing things secret and hidden from the Understanding of Man.

Mystical, (Greek) mysterious, secret, hidden.

Mythology, (Greek) the History of the Fabulous Deities and Heroes of Antiquity, and the Explanation of the Mysteries of the Old Pagan Religion.

N A.

N*am*, (from the Dutch word *Nemmen*, i.e. to nim, or take hold on) in Common-Law, is the taking of anothers moveable Goods, which if it be by reasonable distress proportionable to the value of the thing distrained for, it is called lawful *Naam*.

Naaman, (Hebr. comely, fair,) the Son of *Benjamin*: also a Syrian Captain, who was healed of his Leprosie by *Elisha*.

Nabal, (Hebr. fool, or mad,) a rich Churl, whom *David* threatned to slay, but was pacified by the Prudence of his Wife *Abigail*.

Nacre, (French) Mother of Pearl.

Nacta, in the Phrase of the Chymists, an Apostem in the Breast.

Nadab, (Hebr. a Prince,) the Son of *Aaron*.

Nadir, an Arabick word oft used in Astronomy, signifying that point of Heaven directly under our feet, and opposite to the Zenith, or point directly over head. So that both of them are as it were Poles of the Horizon, and distant from it on each side 90 Degrees, and consequently fall upon the Meridian, the one above, the other under the Earth.

Nenia, (Lat.) Funeral-Songs, Funeral-Prayers, or Praises.

Naiades, the Nymphs of Rivers and Fountains, from the Greek word *νέω* to flow.

Naiant, (French) swimming, or floating; a term in Heraldry.

Naif, (French) a term in Jewelling, and is spoken of a Diamond, or other Stone, which looketh quick and natural, and hath all its properties, as in water, cleanness, &c.

Naiipi, young Doctors in the *Mahometan-Law*, who sometimes supply the place of Judges.

Namaz, a word used among the *Turks*, signifying their Common-prayer.

Name, A word in a Language applyed to any Man, or any Thing, thereby to be known. Also the

the proper Appellative given to Christians in Baptism. Also, Fame, Reputation, Renown.

Namnetum, (vulg. *Nantes*) the principal Town of *Britany*, a Province of *Celtick France*, situate upon the River *Loir*.

Namurcum, (vulg. *Namur*) one of the Nine Provinces of the *Spanish Netherlands*; denominated from its Capital Town.

Nanquin, one of the Six Maritim Praefectures of *China*, having its Metropolis of the same denomination.

Nansum, (*Nansy*) the chief City of the Dutchy of *Lorrain*.

Nantwich, a Town in *Cheshire*, famous for the Pits of Brine or Salt Water, which are called *Wiches*; it is named by the ancient *Britains* *Hel-lath Wen*, i. e. the white Wich or salt Pit; and by Latin Writers, *Vicus Malbanus*; perhaps from one *William Malbedenge*, or *Malbane*, anciently Lord thereof.

Naperie, (*French*) Linen for the Table, Household Linen.

Napeæ, the Nymphs of the Woods and Mountains, from the Greek word *Nape*, i. e. a Wood.

Napiers Bones, an Instrument for Multiplication, Division, and Extraction of Roots with much ease.

Napthe, (*Lat.*) a Liquid Bitumen, which takes fire so easily, that it seems to draw the fire to it.

Narcissus, a white, and sometimes yellow Flower, that grows in Gardens, commonly called a *Daffadilly*. From *Narcissus*, a beautiful Youth, beloved by *Echo*, who was changed into it.

Narcotick, (*Greek*) of a stupifying and numbing quality; whence divers Medicines used in Physick to that end, are called *Narcotick*.

Nard-Plant, that grows in the *Indies*, with large hairy Fibres, sweet, and smelling like *Galingale*.

Nares, a term in *Faulconry*, the holes in the Hawk's beak.

A *Narration*, or *Narrative*, (*Lat.*) a report, or discourse, or relation of any thing, or action done, just as it fell out.

The *Narrow*, a Channel that runs between *Marget-sand* and the *Main*, from the *North-fore-land* to the *Buoys* of the *Woolpack* and *Spell*.

Narjes, an Eunuch, who being General of the Emperor *Justinian's* Army in *Italy*, after *Belizarus*, performed very great Service against the *Goths*, but at last being affronted by *Sophia* the Empress, he called in the *Lombards* into *Italy*.

Nasla, or *Natta*, in the Chymical or *Paracelsian* Language, a bunch in the back.

Narsinga, one of the Six Kingdoms, with its Metropolis of the same name, of *Indostan*, or *India intra Gangem*.

Nassaw, an Earldom in the Circle of *Burgundy*, belonging to the Family of the Princes of *Orange*.

Nasturtium, the name of a Plant, otherwise called *Noselmart*, or *Cresses*.

Natalitious, (*Lat.*) belonging to ones Nativity or Birth-day.

Nathanael, (*Hebr.*) the gift of God, the Son of *Ilkai*: also a Pious man mentioned in the New

Testament with the Commendation of a true *Israelite* without guile. Since a frequent Proper Name of Men.

Nation, a Collective word, signifying a Numerous People inhabiting a certain extent of Land, enclosed within certain Limits, and under the same Government.

National, that which concerns a whole Nation.

Nativity, (*Lat.*) the Birth or first entrance into the World. In an Astrological sense is the true time of any Person's Birth, when in a Peculiar manner he becomes liable to the Celestial Influences: But is appropriated rather to the Scheme of the Heavens carefully erected at that moment of time.

Nativo habendo, a Writ for the apprehending a Lord's Bond woman or Villain, claimed as his Inheritance. (who in Common Law is called *Nief*) and restoring her to his Lord.

Natural Day and Year, the space of 24 hours, or the Revolution of the *Primum Mobile*. The Revolution of the Sun by his proper Motion, or 365 days, and almost six hours.

Natural Faculty, an Action depending chiefly upon the *Cerebellum*, whereby the Body without our notice is nourished increased, and preserved by the Blood and Animal Spirits; upon which also all Excretions, Digestions, and Generations depend.

Naturalist, (*Lat.*) one that understandeth natural causes, a natural Philosopher.

Naturalization, (*Lat.*) an admitting of strangers into the number of natural Subjects.

Nature, the working of Providence, which Acts in all Bodies, and gives them certain Properties, which Philosophers call Second Causes. Said also of the Nature of Qualities and Elements that cause the variety of Temperaments and Inclinations in all Creatures. Philosophically defin'd, Nature is the innate Principle of Motion and Rest, depending upon a necessary Series of Causes.

Naval, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Ship, or Navy.

Navarra, a part of *Spain*, which reaches from the *Pyrenean Hills* to the River *Iberus* or *Ebro*, and was for some Ages a particular Kingdom of it self.

The *Nave of a Wheel*, the middle, or that part, into which the Axle-tree is put. Also the main part or body of a Church, which by the nearness of the word might seem to be deriv'd from *Navis* a Ship; but may be drawn more significantly from the Greek word *vâos*, a Temple.

Naufrage, (*Lat.*) Shipwrack, loss at Sea. See *Wreck*.

Navicular-Bone, the third Bone in each Foot in that part of it which immediately succeeds the Leg.

Navigable, (*Lat.*) passable by Ships. Rivers that will bear Vessels of good burthen, are said to be Navigable.

Navigation, (*Lat.*) an Art that demonstrates how by the best Way, aptest Directions, and in the shortest Time, a Ship may be conducted from one place to another, and preserved in all Storms and Disturbance of Wind and Weather.

Nativity,

Navvy, (Lat.) Diligence, Stirringness.

Naulage, (French) the Freight, or Passage-money for going over the Sea, or any River.

Naumachy, (Greek) a fighting at Sea, a Sea-Battle.

Naupactum. See *Lepanto*.

To *Nauseate*, to disgust this or that sort of Food; and figuratively applied to other things, as also to Persons.

Nauseous, or *Nauseative*, (Lat.) going against ones Stomach, making one ready to vomit.

Nautical, or *Nautick*, (Lat.) belonging to Mariners, or to Ships. Nautical Compass, and Nautical Card, Instruments for Navigation.

Naxos, one of the *Cyclades* Islands in the *Aegean* Sea, anciently called *Strongyle* and *Dia*: in this Island, *Ariadne* being left by *Theseus* married *Bacchus*.

Nazal, (French) the Nose-piece of an Helmet.

Nazarites, (Hebr.) a sort of Jews who separated themselves from all others, and vowed themselves to God for a certain time, in which they abstained from Wine, and suffered their Hair to grow. Also Christ and his Disciples were called *Nazarites*, from *Nazareth* the place where Christ sojourned with his Parents in his younger years.

Naze, a Cliff or Point of Land, lying right over against the Buoy of the *Gunfleet*.

N E

Neald-too, in Navigation is when it is deep water close to the Shore.

Neapolis, the City of *Naples*, situate in *Campania*, in *Italy*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea-side. It was built first of all by the Citizens of *Cuma*, and called *Parthenope*, from the name of one of the *Syrens*, who was there buried; afterwards it was destroyed, then rebuilt and called *Neapolis*, which in *Greek* signifieth the New City. From this City the Kingdom of *Naples* takes its denomination, containing all those Countries of *Italy*, which are called *Campania*, *Apulia*, *Lucania*, *Magna Græcia*, and part of *Latium*.

Neap-tides, those smaller Tides which happen seven days after the Change, and seven days after the Full of the Moon, whereas the greater Tides which happen seven days before the Change and Full, are called *Spring-tides*.

Near, *No-near*, ease the Ship, or bear up, is to let her fall to Leeward.

Neat, an Ox, Cow, or Steer.

Nebrissa, (anciently *Lebrixa*) a Town (well fortified with a Castle) of *Andalusia*, a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was anciently the Kingdom of *Castile*.

Nebuchadnezzar, (Hebr. The mourning of the Generation) a King of *Babylon*, who conquered *Egypt*, and destroyed *Jerusalem*. See his story more at large in *Daniel*.

Nebule, a Term in *Heraldry*, bearing a representation of the Clouds.

Nebulosa, a Chymical Term, signifying the Salt of the moisture of a Cloud falling upon Stones in Meadows, and hardened by the heat of the Sun.

Nebulous, (Lat.) misty, foggy, cloudy. Nebulous Signs, certain fixed Signs of a dull, pale, and obscurish Light; so called because they look Cloudy, or generate Clouds, and setting with the Sun, render the Air troubled and dusky.

Necessary, that which happens infallibly, that we stand in absolute need of: *Necessary* is that which cannot neither not be, nor be otherwise than it is.

To *Necessitate*, (Lat.) to force as a thing of necessity.

Necessity absolute, is that by which a thing, without any supposition is so necessary, that it cannot be changed, and whose Opposite includes a Contradiction. Also Want, Poverty, Distress.

Necromancy, (Greek) a Divination by calling up deceased Bodies; also the black Art, or any kind of Conjuraton, by dealing with the Devil or evil Spirits.

Nectaræan, (Greek) pleasant, immortal; from *Nectar*, i. e. a certain pleasant Drink which the Poets feign to have been the Drink of the Gods, and that whosoever drunk of it, would become immortal. Among Physicians, *Nectar* signifies a medicinal Drink, but of a most delicious Colour, Taste, and Smell. Generally any excellent sort of Drink is called *Nectar*.

Necce, the Daughter of a Brother or a Sister.

Nefarious, (Lat.) hainous, horrible, not to be mentioned.

Nefarious, (Lat.) very wicked, abominable.

Negative, (Lat.) denying or gainsaying.

Negative Pregnant, in Common Law is when a Man being impleaded to have done a thing, upon such a day, denies, that he did it after the manner and form declared.

Negligence, want of Care, heedlessness, remissness in Business.

Negotiation, (Lat.) a Merchandizing, Trafficking, the management of publick Treaties and Affairs.

Negro, (Ital.) a Black-moor.

Negroponte, an Island now belonging to the Turk, (with its chief City of the same name) of the *Aegean* Sea, opposite to *Achaia*, it was anciently called *Eubœa*. In this Island, *Aristotle* is said to have died for grief, that he could not find out the ebbing and flowing of the *Euripus*.

Nehemiah, (Hebr. The Rest of the Lord,) a zealous Promoter of the reparation of *Jerusalem* (after the Captivity) which he carried on the more successfully, by the favour he had with King *Artaxerxes*, whose Butler he was. It is become a frequent Christian name of Men.

Neif. See *Nativo Habende*.

Neighbour, one that dwells, or is seated near to another: We say of Countries bordering one upon another, that they are Neighbours; *Spain* is a Neighbour to *France*.

Neighbourhood, said of Habitations near adjoining.

Nemaa.

Nemæa, a certain Woody Countrey of *Achaia*, between *Cleone* and *Pblus*. Here it was that *Hercules* slew a Lion of a monstrous bigness, which from the place was called the *Nemæan Lion*; in remembrance of which exploit he instituted certain Games, called also *Nemæan Games*.

Nemasus, (*Nismes*) a Town of *Languedock* in *Gallia Narbonensis*, famous for its Roman Antiquities.

Neme, (*Old English*) signifying Uncle; used by those of *Staffordshire*.

Nemesis, the Goddess of Reward and Revenge, and the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Necessity*; she was also called *Adrastia*, and *Ramnusia*, and placed by the *Egyptians* above the *Moon*.

Nemours, a Town which gives Title to a Duke in that part of *France*, which is called *L' Isle de France*.

Nemusarum, in the Chymical or *Paracelsian* Phrase, Spirits in the Air.

Nenuphar, (*Arab.*) a certain Flower commonly called a Water-Lily.

Neoburgum, (*Neuburg*) a Town in that part of the Empire, called the Circle of *Bavaria*, which gives Title to a Duke; also a Town of *Fune* in *Denmark*, vulgarly called *Nyburg*.

Neophyte, (*Greek*) a Plant newly set or planted; also metaphorically one newly entered into any Profession, or one newly converted to the Faith.

Neots, Saint *Neots*, a Parish in *Cornwal*, within which is a Well dedicated to *S. Keyne*, a Female Saint; the reputed vertue of the Water whereof is this, That whether Husband or Wife come first to drink thereof, they get the mastery thereby. *Carter. Survey of Cornwall.*

Nep, (*Nepeta*) a kind of Herb, otherwise called *Carmint*.

Nepenthe, a certain Herb (mentioned by *Pliny*) which being put into Wine, expelleth Sadness. Some think it to be the same with *Eugloss*.

Nephelean Crookborn, is *Aries*.

Nephew, the Son of a Brother or Sister.

Nephrick, (*Greek*) troubled with a Disease which causeth a pain in the Reins of the Back.

Nepier's Bones or Rods. See *Napier's Bones*.

Nepotism, said of the extravagant Power given by the ruling Popes to their Nephews in the Government of the Ecclesiastical State.

Neptune, the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*. In the division of the World among *Saturn's* Sons, the Empire of the Sea fell to him by lot.

Nereides, the Nymphs of the Sea, the Daughters of *Nereus* and *Doris*; among whom was *Amphitrite*, the Wife of *Neptune*.

Nerve, (*Lat.*) a fibrous, round, long, white, porous Substance, which conveys the animal Spirits to make the Parts of the Body more movable and sensible.

Nervosity, (*Lat.*) a being full of Nerves or Sinews, i. e. certain organick parts of the Body, which cause strength and motion. It is also metaphorically taken for Strength or Vigor.

Nescious, or *Nescient*, (*Lat.*) ignorant, or not knowing.

Nesh, (*old word*) tender.

Nessus, one of the *Centaur*s, whom *Ixion* begat upon a Cloud, formed into the likeness of *Juno*: He was slain by *Hercules*, for attempting to ravish his Wife *Deianira*.

Nest of Rabbits, a term used by Foresters for a company of Rabbits.

Nestor, the Son of *Neleus* and *Chloris*; famous for his prudence and Eloquence, and the great Age he lived to.

Nestorians, a sort of Hereticks so called from *Nestor* their Founder: Their chief Tenet was, That there were two Persons, as well as two Natures in Christ.

Nettings, (a Term in Navigation) those small Ropes which are ty'd together with Rope-yarns, in the form of a Net with Meshes.

Nettles, an Herb called in *Latin* *Urtica ab urendo*, because it raiseth blisters.

Neuburg. See *Neoburgum*.

Nevers. See *Nivernia*.

Nevin, a Town in *Caernarvanshire*; where, in the year 1284. the Nobles of *England* triumphed over the *Welsh*, with solemn Jufts and Turnaments, wherewith they celebrated the Memory of King *Arthur*.

Neustria, a Region of *Gallia Celtica*, vulgarly called *Westrich*. See *Normannia*.

Neuthe, in the Language of the Chymists is; a little Skin growing to the Ears or Eyes of Infants new born.

Neutral, (*Lat.*) indifferent, inclining to neither side.

Neutrality, a taking neither side, a middle Condition between a Friend and an Enemy.

New, That which has but lately happened, lately come to our knowledge, or appeared to our Sight. *New Wines*, Wines of the last Vintage: a Child newly born, lately come into the World. *America* is the *New World*, unknown to the Ancients.

News, wanting the singular Number, Transactions of the present time, of which we know nothing till they are brought to pass. Advice which is brought us, either by word of mouth or sent in writing, of something lately performed.

Newark, a pleasant Town, seated upon the River *Trent* in *Nottinghamshire*. It is so called, as it were, the *New-work*, from a stately Castle built in King *Stephen's* time, by *Alexander Bishop of Lincoln*. In this Town King *John* ended his days.

Newcastle, a noted Town in *Northumberland*, situate upon the River *Tine*, which maketh a very commodious Haven for Ships: It derived this Name from the new Castle built by *Robert*, Son to *William the Conqueror*. Some think it to have been that Town, which was anciently called *Gabrosentum*.

New-Collage, a College in the University of *Oxford*, built by *William Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*.

New-England. See *Nova Anglia*.

Newport, (*Neoportum*) a Port-Town of *Flanders*, also the chief Town of the *Isle of Wight*; also a Town in *Monmouthshire*.

Newsp,

Newsol, or *Newhausel*, a Town of Upper Hungary.

New-years-gift, a gift presented to Friends, or great Persons, the first of *January*; a Custom derived from the ancient *Romans*, who used to offer Presents to the Emperors in the Capitol, though they were absent. In *Italy*, it is the Custom for the greatest Persons to give to the meanest, whereas here the meanest give to the greatest.

Nexible, (*Lat.*) easie to be knit.

N I.

Nias-Hawk, (a term in Falconry) a Hawk newly taken out of the Nest, and not able to Prey for her self; also Metaphorically taken for a Novice.

Nicaragua, with its chief Town of the same name, a Subdivision of *Gualimala*; one of the six Grand Provinces of Northern America.

Nicea, a City of *Bithynia*, famous for the great Synod or Council, which was kept there by the appointment of *Constantine* the Great, consisting of Three hundred and eighteen Bishops.

Nichels, are Issues, which the Sheriff who is oppos'd, says, are nothing worth, and not to be levy'd, because of the insufficiency of the Parties that should pay them.

Niches, or *Nices*, a term in Architecture, the hollow places in a Wall, wherein Statues or Images are set.

Nicholas, (*Greek*) Victorious over the People.

Nicholaitans, a sort of Hereticks, who held it Lawful to have their Wives in common, so called from *Nicholas* of *Antioch*, who was created by the Apostles, one of the seven Deacons.

Nicia, a Christian Name of Women, in *Greek*, Victorious.

Nicodemites, a sort of Hereticks in *Switzerland*, so called from their imitation of *Nicodemus*, who made Profession of his Faith in private.

Nicomedia, a City of *Bithynia*, wherein *Constantine* the Great died, having in his sickness been baptized by *Eusebius*; Bishop of this City, a maintainer of the *Arian* Heresie. It was anciently built by King *Nicomedes*; and is at this day called *Nichor*.

Nicopolis, (as it were the City of Victory) a City of *Epirus*; so called from the great Battle at *Actium* (which is near this City) where *Augustus* overcame *M. Anthony* and *Cleopatra*. It is now vulgarly called *Gallipoly*.

Nicotian, a certain Plant, vulgarly called Tobacco. It was called *Nicotian*, from one *J. Nicot*, who first sent it from *Portugal* into *France*.

A *Niding*, an Old English word, signifying a base-hearted fellow, a coward.

Niddesdale, a Country in the South part of *Scotland*, q. the Dale upon the River *Nid*.

Nidrosia, one of the five Praefectures of *Norway*, the other four being *Babasia*, *Aggershusia*, *Bergerhusia*, and *Wardhusia*.

Nief, a Woman that is bound, or a Villain-Woman; but if she Marry a Freeman, she is thereby made free, because she and her Husband are but one Person in Law.

Nieper, the vulgar name of the River *Borysthenes*.

Nigella, a sort of Herb, otherwise called *Melanthium*, vulgarly *Gith*.

Niger, one of the chief Rivers of *Africa*, having its greatest stream in *Libya Interior*.

Night, a part of the Natural Day, during which the Sun appears not in our Horizon. Death is also said to be a long Night, that has no Morning.

Nightertale, (*Sax.*) by Night.

Nightmare, or rather *Night-Mar*, (*Incubus*) from the Danish word *Mar*, evil. A Distemper caused by undigested humors, fuming up into the Brain, and stopping the passage of the Animal Spirits, so that the Body cannot move.

Nightshade, (*Solanum*) a Saturnine Plant, otherwise called *Dwale*, and *Petty-Morrel*, and (*Lat.*) *Uva Vulpis*, *Cuculus*, & *Morella*.

Nigritia, or (*Nigritarum Regio*) one of the six grand Divisions of *Africa*; the other five being *Egypt*, *Barbary*, *Numidia*, *Libya*, the Kingdom of *Congi*, and *Ethiopia*.

Nihil dicit, in Common Law is a failing to put in an Answer to the Plea of the Plaintiff by the day assigned; whereupon Judgment passeth against him, as saying nothing.

Nihilorum Clericus, the Clerk of the *Nichils*, an Officer in the *Exchequer*; who maketh a Roll of all such Sums as are nichil'd by the Sheriff, upon Estreats of the Green-wax, when such Sums are set on Persons, either not found out, or found not solvable; which Roll he delivereth into the Treasurer's Remembrancers Office.

Nil, the sparkles that flie from Metals tried in a Furnace. It is called in *Greek* *Pompholyx*, or *Spodium*.

Nilling, (*old word*) unwilling.

Nilus, a River running through the midst of *Egypt* and *Ethiopia*, counted the chiefest, and the father of all other Rivers; and as some say, taketh its Name from *Nilus*, an ancient King of *Egypt*. This River is famous for overflowing the Country every Year, and making the Soil fruitful, and for falling into the Sea with seven Mouths, in the figure of a *Greek* Δ .

Nimbot (*French*) a Dandiprat, a Dwarf.

Nimmegen, or *Newmigen*, a Town of *Guelderland*, one of the Eight United Provinces, being the place appointed for the Congress or Treaty of Peace, between the King of *France*, and the Confederate Princes.

Niobe, the Daughter of *Tantalus*, and Sister of *Peleus*, who because she had adventured to prefer her self above *Juno*, was carried by a Whirlwind into *Asia*, and there changed into a Stone.

Niphates, a Hill parting *Armenia* the Greater, from *Assyria*. From this Hill, the River *Tygris* springs.

Nippers, a sort of Chyrurgeons Instrument used for Amputation, but more especially appropriated to the Fingers and Toes.

Nisi Prius, a Writ Judicial that lieth where the Inquest is pannelled and returned before the Justices of the Bank; the one party or the other, making

making Petition to have this Writ for the ease of the Country.

Nismes. See *Nemausus*.

Nisroch, (Hebr.) flight, the name of an ancient Idol among the *Syrians*.

Nisus, a King of the *Megarenses*, famous for his Purple Lock, upon which depended the Fate of his Life and Kingdom, cut off by his Daughter *Scylla*, in Love with *Minos*, who betrayed his City.

Nitor, (Lat.) cleanness, gayness, brightness.

Nitrous, (Lat.) full of, or favouring of *Nitre*, which is a Concrete Salt Body, which in many things agrees with Salt, in many things differs from it, which difference is discerned by the Taste; the prevailing part of its Composition being Acid and Alkali.

Nivernia, or *Nivernons*, a Province of *Gallia Celtica*, whose chief City is *Nivers* or *Nevers*.

Nixus, one of the Heavenly Constellations, resembling *Hercules* with his knee bent, and endeavouring to strike at the Dragon's Head: It is also called *Ingeniculum*, in Greek *Engonasin*.

N O.

Noah, (Hebr. ceasing, or resting) the Son of *Lamech*; he built an Ark, by God's appointment, wherein he saved himself and his Family from the Universal Deluge.

Noble, one raised above the Peasantry by his Birth, by his Preferments, or by the Favour of his Prince.

Noblesse, (French) Nobility, Generosity, both of Blood, and Mind.

Nocent, (Lat.) hurtful, injurious, or doing harm.

Noctambulo, One that walks in his sleep, opens Doors and Windows, and goes over the highest and most dangerous places, without perceiving it.

Nocturnal, (Lat.) belonging to the Night-time, nightly; also a Nocturnal is substantively taken for a Night-dial. Signs and Planets are said to be Nocturnal, in which Passive Qualities, as Moisture and Dryness, excel.

Nocturnes, certain Prayers, or Psalms, appointed by the Church, to be read in the Night-time.

Nocument, (Lat.) hurt, damage, or harm.

Nodes, among Astronomers signify the Intersections of the Orbit, or Course of the Sun, commonly called the *Ecliptick*, and the Orbits of other Planets that have Latitude: so that the Point where a Planet passes over the *Ecliptick*, out of Southern Latitude into Northern, is called its *North Node*; and when it descends from North to South, its *South Node*; which change their Places in the *Zodiack*, like the Planets, but contrary to the succession of the Signs; but those of the Moon are chiefly taken notice of, commonly called the *Dragon's Head and Tail*.

Noise, besides the common acceptation of the word, signifies loud Rumour or Report, the general Discourse and Clamour of the Town upon Actions performed, or Facts committed. And therefore we say, Such a Piece of News makes a great Noise in the Town.

Noli me Tangere, a kind of Herb, whose Seed spurts away as soon as it is touched; also a Disease so called, wherein the Part affected, the oftner it is touched, the worse it grows; also a term signifying the *French Disease*.

Nomades, a certain People of *Scythia Europæa*, who are said to be descended from those that followed *Hercules* in his Expedition into *Spain*.

Nombre de Dios, a Town in *Castella del Oro*, a *Golden Castile*, well seated for Commerce and Trade; but the place being found somewhat less healthful, and otherwise obnoxious to Enemies at Sea; the Trade and chief Inhabitants are since removed to *Porto Bello*, or *S. Philip*. It was so called by *Didaco Niqueza*, a Spanish Adventurer, who being driven by distress of Weather, and ready to be wracked, bad his Men get on shore here.

Nombriel, a term in Heraldry, being the lower part of an *Escutcheon*, the Honour Point being the uppermost part, the Fess the middle part; the word signifieth in *French*, a Navel.

Nomenclator, (from the Latin word *Nomen*, i. e. a name, and the Greek *Caleo*, i. e. to call) one that calleth things by their proper and significant names: Among the *Romans* there were certain Officers so called, who gave unto their Lord an account of the Names of all such as saluted him as they passed; they were also such as we call the Cryers of a Court. A Catalogue of all the most usual words of a Language, for the ease of those who desire to learn it.

Nominal, (Lat.) belonging to a name.

Nominalia, (Lat.) certain festival days among the *Romans*, wherein they gave Names to their Children; for Males it was the eighth day, for Females the ninth, which was called *Dies Iustitius*.

Nomination, (Lat.) a naming; also in Common and Canon Law, it is taken for a power that a Man hath by virtue of a Mannor, or otherwise, to appoint a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice by him to be presented to the Ordinary.

Nominative Case, the first Case of a Noun that is declined.

Nompareil, that has no equal, not to be parallel'd, much above others.

Nonability, (a term in Law) being an exception taken against the Plaintiff, whereby he is disabled from Commencing any Suit in Law.

Nonage, in Common Law, is the time of a Man's (or Woman's) being under Age. See *Age*.

Nonagesimus Gradus, or the 90th. Degree, of use in the Computation of Eclipses, and other matters in Astronomy.

Nona Sphæra, usually termed the *Primum Mobile*, is above the Starry Heaven, and carrying with it all the Inferiour Spheres with a most swift Motion from East to West, finishing its Revolution in 24 hours.

Nonclaim, is an exception against a Man that claimeth not within the time limited by Law.

Non compos mentis, or one that is not in his right Wits, signifieth in Common Law, first, an Ideot born; secondly, one that by accident loseth his

his Wits; thirdly, a Lunatick; fourthly, a Drunkard.

Non est culpabilis, the general Answer to an Action of Trespafs, whereby the Defendant doth deny the Fact imputed unto him by the Plaintiff.

Non est factum, an Answer to a Declaration, whereby a Man denyeth that to be his Deed, whereupon he is impleaded.

Non liquet, a Law term, signifying it appears not; a Verdict given by a Jury, when a matter is to be referred to another day of Tryal.

Non omittas propter libertatem, a Writ to the Sheriff to enter another Bailiff's Jurisdiction.

Nonpareil (French) *Vid. Nompereil*.

Nonresidency, the unlawful absence of a Beneficed Man from his Spiritual Charge.

Non sanae memoriae, an exception taken to any act declared by the Plaintiff, or Defendant, as not being well in his wits.

Non suit, a renunciation of the Suit by the Plaintiff, or Demandant; when the matter is so far proceeded in, as the Jury is ready to give their Verdict.

Non sum Informatus, an Answer made by an Attorney, who is commanded by the Court to say something in behalf of his Client, by which he is deemed to have nothing to say for his Client, and so Judgment passes against him.

Non Term, the time of Vacation between Term and Term. It was wont to be called the days of the King's Peace.

Nones of a Month, so called, *A non sacrificando*, because during them, no Sacrifices were made to any of the gods, are certain days reckoned backward from the Ides to the Calends, or first day. In March, May, July, and October, they are six days; in other Months, but four.

To stand at a Non-plus, (Lat.) to be able to answer never a word, to have nothing more to say.

Nonupla, (a term in Musick) being a very quick time, peculiar to Jiggs.

Norbertines. See *Præmonstratenses*.

Noricum, a Country of Germany, now called *Bavaria*; it is divided from *Vindelicia*, by the River *Enus*, from the higher *Pannonia*, by the Mountain *Cecius*.

Norimberg. See *Norumberga*.

Normannia, or *Normandy*, a Country of *Gallia Celtica*, so called from the *Normanni*, a People anciently inhabiting *Norwegia*, who in the time of *Charles the Gross*, had this Country assigned them to dwell in, it being formerly called *Neufria*; and the People were all Baptized with their Duke *Rollo*, whose Name was changed into *Robert*.

Norroy, the Title of one of the three Kings of Arms, so called, as having the Northern part of *England* for his Province, as *Clarencieux* hath the Southern.

Northallerton, or *Northal-verton*, the chief Town of *Northallertonshire*, being a part of *Yorkshire*, anciently so called. Near this Town was fought that famous pitched Field, commonly called the Battle of the Standard, where *Ralph Bishop of*

Durham overthrew *David King of Scots*: It was so called, because the *English* receiving the first onset of the *Scots*, kept themselves close together about the Standard, which resembled the *Caroccio*, so much used by the *Italians*.

Northampton, the chief Town of *Northamptonshire*, so called by contraction from *Northavandon*. Near this place was fought that bloody Battle, wherein King *Henry the Sixth* was taken Prisoner by *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*.

Northern Signs, the first six Signs so called, because they decline from the Equinoctial Northward.

Northumbria, or *Northumberland*, a great Shire or rather Province in the North of *England*, and once a particular Kingdom in the *Saxon Heptarchy*.

Norumberga, (*Norimberg*) one of the four free Cities in that part of *Germany*, called the Circle of *Franconia*; the other three being *Rotenburg*, *Winsheim*, and *Schwinford*.

Norwegia, a Country of *Europe*, formerly a Kingdom by it self; it is now called *Norway*, and is under the Government of the *Danes*.

Nostoch, is taken by some for a certain kind of excrement, or polluted matter, like a gelly of an obscure red colour, dropping upon the Earth from some luxuriant Planet, or other Star.

Norwich, the chief City of *Norfolk*, heretofore called *Northwick*, i. e. Northerly Creek: *Wick*, signifying in the *Saxon Tongue*, the Creek or Cove of a River. It was set on fire by *Sveno the Dane*, in the time of King *Ethelred*; but it flourished again after the Conquest, and the Castle was re-edified by *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*. *Lewis the Frenchman* won it by assault from King *John*.

Notable, Excellent, Singular, Remarkable, Considerable.

Notary, (Lat.) one that takes Notes, and makes a short Draught of Contracts, Obligations, and other Instruments; a Scribe, or Scrivener.

Note, a term in Falconry. See *Pruneth*.

Note, A Remark or Explication set in the Margin, or at the lower end of a Page of a Book, for the better understanding it. A short Writing, containing a brief Account of Business. Also Repute, Quality, Esteem.

Notification, (Lat.) a making known, a giving information, or advertisement.

Notion, (Lat.) understanding or knowledge. The Idea of any thing formed in the Mind. The Image or Figure by which any thing is represented in the Mind: Notions are certain Principles which are thought to be innate, and consequently manifest by their own light, founded upon no Proofs, but infused by God into the Mind of Man, that they might be the Grounds of all Perceptions and Conclusions in Sciences, by which they are demonstrated.

Nottingham, the chief Town of *Nottinghamshire*. It is so called by a mollified pronunciation, from the *Saxon* word *Snottengabam*, i. e. A House of Dens or Caves. It hath a strong Castle, which the *Danes* held out against *Ethelred*, King

of the *West Saxons*, and his Brother *Ælfred*, who were stirred up by *Burthred*, King of the *Mercians*, against them.

Nova Albion, one of the Nine Provinces of that part of *Northern America*, which lies upon *Mar del Zur*, or the Southern Sea; the rest being *Nova Galicia*, *Nova Biscaya*, *Nova Mexico*, *California*, *Cibola*, *Tontontecac*, and *Quivira*.

Nova Anglia, or *New England*, a large Colony or Plantation, of the *English*, in that part of *Northern America* which lies upon *Mar del Nort*, or the North Sea; and at first, accounted a part of *Virginia*, but more particularly discovered by Captain *Gosnold* in the Year of our Lord 1602.

Nova Belgium, a Division of that part of *Northern America*, which was anciently comprehended under the name of *Virginia*.

Nova Biscaya. See *Nova Albion*.

Nova Francia, a Province of *Northern America*, part whereof is called *Accadia*.

Nova Galicia. See *Nova Albion*.

Nova Granada, one of the Six grand Regions of that part of *Southern America* which lies upon *Mar del Zur*, the rest being *Castilla Aurea*, *Papayan Peruvia*, *Chile*, and *Chica*.

Nova Hispania, a large Region of *Northern America*, on the North Sea, in which is contained the great Kingdom of *Mexico*.

Nova Mexico. See *Nova Albion*.

Nova Zembla, one of the remotest Islands of the Northern or Hyperborean Sea.

Novæ Tabulæ, (*Lat.*) certain Tables among the ancient *Romans*, whereby old Debts or Obligations were cancelled and made void.

Novatians, a sort of Hereticks, who condemned second Marriages, and held, that those who had once fallen, ought not to be received into the Church, although they afterwards repented: They were seduced by one *Novatus*, in the year 215.

Novel Assignment, is where a Man brings Trespas for breaking his Close, and the Defendant justifies in a Place where no Trespas was done; but the Plaintiff assigns the Place where the Trespas was done.

Novels, certain Volumes of the Civil Law, in number 168. they were set out by the Emperor *Justinian*, after the *Codex*: Also certain little Tales or Romances.

Novelty, whatever is new, whatever we have not seen before. And many times it signifies Innovation in Government or Religion.

November, so called because it is the ninth Month from *March*.

Novempopulana, the Country of *Gascoign* in *France*; whose chief Cities are *Bordeaux* and *Toulouse*.

Novendial, (*Lat.*) continuing the space of nine days.

Novennial, (*Lat.*) continuing the space of nine years.

Novercal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Step-mother.

Novice, (*Lat. Tyro, Greek Neophyte*) one newly entered into Orders; also a young beginner in any Art, or Profession. Whence *Novitiate*, a Noviceship or Apprenticeship.

Novilunium, all the time before and after the Moon's Conjunction with the Sun, wherein she is not visible.

To *Nourish*, to afford necessary Food for the support of Life.

Nourishment, Food that turns into the Substance of the Body.

Nowedy (*French Nouer*) tied in a knot, a term in Heraldry.

Noxious, (*Lat.*) guilty; also hurtful or offensive.

N U.

Nubia, a very rich and fertile Kingdom in that part of *Africa*, which is called *Nigritia* or *Nigritarum Regio*. Here the *Portugueses* have the strong Town of *St. Georges*, fortified with a strong Castle; here also is that vastly high Promontory, called *Sierra Lacna*.

Nudation, (*Lat.*) a making bare, or naked.

Nude-contract, in Common Law, is a bare Contract, or Promise of any thing, without assigning or agreeing what another shall give.

Nudils, Pledgets made of Lint, or Cotton-Wool, and dipped in some Ointment; to be used in Sores, Wounds, or Diseases of the Womb.

Nudity, (*Lat.*) nakedness, barrenness.

Nugation, (*Lat.*) a toying, or trifling.

Nuisance, or *Nusance*. See *Annoyance*.

Nullifidian, (*Lat.*) one of no Faith or Honesty.

Nullity, (*Lat.*) nothing, or the being of no effect.

Nullo, (*Aritbm.*) a Cipher, that before another figure stands for nothing; but set after, it increases the value of it.

Numa Pompilius, the Second King of the *Romans*, a *Sabine* born; he built the Temple of *Janus*, created the *Dial*, *Martial*, and *Quirinal Flamins*; made the Twelve *Salii*, or Priests of *Mars*, and the High-Priest; consecrated the *Vestal Virgins*, distinguish'd the days into hallowed and unhallowed, and divided the Year into Twelve Months; and that these things might gain the greater credit with the People, he feigned, that every Night he had private discourse with the Nymph *Ageria*, and that what he had instituted, was by her appointment.

Number, a multitude composed of Unites. The Golden Number is a Revolution of 19 Years, after which the Sun and Moon repass the same Stations and Dispositions as before; so that the New Moons happen the same Days and Months as formerly.

The upper Number of a Fraction, as in $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 is the Numerator, 4 the Denominator.

Numbles, (*French*) the Entrails of a Stag, or Deer.

Numeral Letters, those Letters which are made use of for the expressing of Numbers, as V. for 5. X. for 10. L. for 50. C. for 100. D. for 500. M. for 1000.

Numerals, (*Lat.*) a term in Grammar, those words which express Number, and are divided into Cardinal and Ordinal; Cardinal Numerals, are

are those which express the number of things, as one, two, three, four; *Ordinal*, those which express the order of things.

Numeration, (*Lat.*) a numbring; in Arithmetick it is the Art of expressing and writing down any Sum proposed or conceived by due figures and places.

Numerical, (*Lat.*) belonging to number; also a term in Logick, as, Numerical difference, is that difference, which together with the lowermost species, constitutes the *Individuum*.

Nun, (*Dutch*) a Virgin, that by holy Vow obligeth her self to perpetual Virginity, and espouseth her self to the Church. Also the name of Joshua's Father, signifying in *Hebrew* Son, or Posterity.

Nuncupation, (*Lat.*) a pronouncing, or calling by name.

A *Nuncupative Will*, or Testament, is that which is declared by words, and not written.

Nuncio, (*Ital.*) a Messenger, Legate, or Ambassador; it is a word more peculiarly appropriate to any Messenger or Ambassador from the Pope to any Prince or State.

Nundinary, (*Lat.*) belonging to Fairs, or Markets; whence *Nundination*, a Trafficking, or Traffick.

Nuper obiit, the name of a Writ, which lieth for a Coheir, being deforced by her Coheir of Land, or Tenements, whereof any of their Ancestors die seized in Fee-simple.

Nuptial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Marriage, or Wedding.

Nurture, for Nouriture, *i. e.* a nourishing, a teaching of good manners.

Nuisance, is where any Man raises a Wall, or stops any Water, or does any thing upon his own Ground, to the unlawful damage of his Neighbour.

Nutation, (*Lat.*) a nodding.

Nutrition, (*Lat.*) a nourishing, a natural Increase, whereby that which continually decays of any Corporeal Substance is repaired by convenient Nourishment.

N Y.

Nye of Pheasants, a flight of Pheasants.

Nymphs. See *Nymphal*.

Nymphal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Nymphs, which were accounted by the ancients certain rural Goddesses; of which some were called the Nymphs of the Woods, or *Dryades*; some of the Mountains, or *Oreades*; some of the Waters, or *Naiades*, &c.

Nymphet, (*French*) a little Nymph.

Nymphidice, a sort of Airy Spirits mentioned by *Paracelsus*.

Nysa, a City built by *Bacchus* in *India*, being situate in a very fruitful soyl; also one of the tops of the Mountain *Parnassus*, consecrate to *Bacchus*.

O A.

Oak, (*Quercus*) one of the *Glandifrons* or Mast-bearing Trees.

O B.

Ob, a River of *Asia*, to which a line drawn from the River *Tanais*, is accounted a part of the bound of *Europe* toward *Asia*.

Obadiab, (*Hebr.*) *Servant of the Lord*, the Steward or Governour of King *Abah's* house: also the name of a Prophet, whose Book of Prophecies is among the rest that is preserved of the Old Testament. It is among us frequently used for a Christian Name of Men.

Obambulation, (*Lat.*) a walking abroad, about, or against.

Obduction, (*Lat.*) a covering about.

Obduration, (*Lat.*) a hardning, a growing obstinate against.

Obedience, is a Vertue, by which one Person subjecting himself to another, as it behoves and becomes him, not only listens to his Voice and Command, but without reluctancy submits to him to the utmost of his ability. Said also of that Subjection which People owe to the Supreme Magistrate.

Obedientia, hath been used in Law for a certain Rent paid in ancient time; also in Canon-Law, it is taken for the administration of an Office; whence *Obedientiales* are those that execute an Office under their Superiours.

Obelisk, (*Greek*) a great stone waxing smaller and smaller from the bottom, and ending in a point at the top; erected both for Ornament and Memorial, and many times engraved with Inscriptions and Hieroglyphicks; differing only from a Pyramid, in that the Basis is much narrower then that of a Pyramid: Also a long stroke in writing, signifying that something is amiss, and better left out, then inserted.

Obesitie, (*Ital.*) grossness, or fatness.

Obeying Signs, the Southern, or six last Signs of the Zodiack are so called.

Object, that which is oppos'd to our sight, or which strikes our Senses, or which is represented to our Imagination: That which we look upon, or mainly examine in our Application to any Art or Science; the matter upon which we spend our Labour, and our Reasoning.

Objection, (*Lat.*) a casting against; also a laying to ones charge. In Rhetorick it is a figure of sentence, in which we produce the words of an Opponent, that we may answer them. It is otherwise called *Opposition*, and in *Greek* *Antipophora*.

An *Obit*, (*Lat.*) an Anniversary-Office for the Dead, an Obsequie; Dirge, or Funeral-Song.

Objuraton, (*Lat.*) a binding by Oath against any person or thing.

Objurgation, (*Lat.*) a chiding, rebuking, or reproaching.

An *Oblat*, (*French*) a Soldier, who being maimed in the Wars, is maintained in an Abbey; it is also taken for the maintenance it self. In Rhetorick, it is the same figure which in *Greek* is called *Eptimefis*.

Oblata

Oblata, (Lat.) old debts laid to the present Sheriff's charge, put to his Account.

Oblation, (Lat.) an Offering; more especially that which is offered by Religious Persons to the Church, or to Pious Uses; also a Toll, or Subsidy

Oblestation, (Lat.) a delighting, pleasing, or recreating ones self. A being indebted to another.

Obligation, (Lat.) a binding, or obliging ones self to any thing by word or writing. It is also taken for the Bond or Writing it self, wherein the Obligee, or Person that enters into Bond is bound to the Obligor, or Person to whom the Bond is made. Also said in general of the good Offices that are done reciprocally in the course of our Living, whether in slight things, or matters of Importance.

Obligatory, (Lat.) binding or laying an Obligation.

Obliging, Civil, Courteous, ready to do a Kindness.

Oblique, (Lat.) crooked, awry.

Oblique Cases in Grammar, are most properly the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, and *Ablative*; however, some will have all *Oblique* but the *Nominative*.

Oblique-line, in Geometry is defined to be that which lies unequally between its two terms.

Obliquity, the posture of a thing that is not straight or perpendicular.

Obliteration, (Lat.) a blotting out, a cancelling, or abolishing.

Oblivion, (Lat.) forgetfulness, a loss of the Idea's of things once perceived out of the Brain, which happens when things make but a light impression upon the Brain.

Oblong, a Figure in Geometry, of four sides, and rectangl'd, but not equilateral, or not having all the sides equal to one another, tho' its opposite sides are.

Obloquy, (Lat.) a speaking evil against any one, a back-biting, a slandering.

Obmutescence, (Lat.) a remaining silent, a holding ones peace.

Obnoxious, (Lat.) guilty, or faulty, lyable to punishment.

Obnubilation, (Lat.) a darkning, or obscuring with Clouds.

Obole, (Lat.) a certain kind of Coin, valuing with us about a half-penny; also the weight of 10 Grains, or half a Scruple among the Physicians.

Obrizum, q. *Ophirizum*, fine Gold, Gold of Ophir.

Obscenity, (Lat.) ribaldry, bawdiness, lasciviousness, unclean speech, or action.

Obscure, that which receives but little or no light: Said of things or Expressions that are not clear and intelligible. A Man is said to live obscurely, that lives retir'd and unknown to the World: Or to be of an obscure Birth, who is of mean Parentage.

Obscuratio, (Lat.) a making dark, or obscure.

Obscurity, Privation of light, whether in the whole, or in part. Said of things also that are not clear to the understanding.

Obsecration, (Lat.) a beseeching, or praying earnestly.

Obsequious, (Lat.) dutiful, obedient, diligent to please.

Obsequies, (French) Funeral Rites from the Latin word *Obsequium*, i. e. duty; because, in accompanying the dead Corps to the Grave, we perform a civil duty to the person of the dead.

Observant, (Lat.) diligently marking; also dutiful, respectful; there are also a sort of *Franciscans*, or gray Fryars, instituted by St. Francis of *Assisium*, who are called Observants.

Observation, or *Observance*, The Obedience we owe to Laws Divine and Humane. The Art of Observing, Remarkings, and making Experiences. The Remarks and Criticisms made upon an Author by way of Comment, Illustration, and Explanation.

To *Observe*, to obey, or follow a Rule or Law, diligently to examine a thing, and consider the Nature, Motions, Qualities, and Properties of it; to take heed of what we say or do. In Navigation, to *Observe*, is to take the height of the Sun at 12 a Clock, or of the North Star at Night, or by finding the *Azimuth* and *Almicenter*.

Obsession, (Lat.) a besieging, beleaguering, or encompassing about.

Obsidian-stone, a kind of precious stone, spoken of by *Pliny* in his Natural History. *Cambden* thinketh it to be the same with our Canole cole.

Obsidional, (Lat.) belonging to a Siege, whence an *Obsidional Crown*, is a Crown given to him who raiseth an extraordinary Siege; an Honour often conferred by the ancient Romans upon their Captains.

Obsigillation, (Lat.) a sealing up.

Obsolete, (Lat.) grown old, or out of use, or fashion.

Obstacle, (Lat.) as it were a standing against, a let, or hindrance that obstructs the success of any Design. Worldly Interest is a great Obstacle to the Conversion of most Men.

Obstetrication, (Lat.) a doing the Office of a Widwife.

Obstinacy, (Lat.) A Vice in the Will, a stubborn Resolvedness to do a thing right or wrong, a fixedness in the maintaining an Opinion, tho' never so much against Reason.

Obstipation, (Lat.) a stopping up.

Obstreperous, (Lat.) making a loud noise.

Obstruction, (Lat.) a stopping, or shutting up; also a hindring of the passage of the Humours in the Bodies of Creatures.

Obstupefaction, (Lat.) a stupefying, astonishing, or making abashed.

To *Obtain*, to succeed in the demand or pursuit of a thing.

Obtenebration, (Lat.) a making dark, or cloudy.

Obtestation, (Lat.) an humble requesting, or beseeching, a calling God to witness for any thing.

Obtrectation, (Lat.) a calumniating, depraving, or back-biting.

Obturation, (Lat.) a stopping, shutting, or closing up.

Obtuse, (Lat.) blunt, having a dull point or edge; also heavy, or dull-witted. In Geometry, an

an Obtuse Angle is, when two Lines do include more than a Square, and make a blunt Angle.

To *Obviate*, to meet, in order to withstand or oppose.

Obvious, (Lat.) meeting in the way, or coming toward.

Obumbration, (Lat.) an obscuring, or shadowing over.

O C

Occæcation, (Lat.) a blinding.

Occasion, Chance or Fortune that affords a favourable Time or Place to accomplish a Business. Also the Cause or Subject of a Thing. Such a one was the Occasion of such a Quarrel.

Occidens, That Part of the Horizon, where the Equator or a Star therein descends into the Lower Hemisphere.

Occidental, (Lat.) belonging to the Occident, i. e. the going down of the Sun, or the West-part of the World; also when a Planet setteth after the Sun, and is seen above the Horizon after him.

Occiduons, (Lat.) setting, falling, or going down.

Occipital, (Lat.) belonging to the hinder part of the Head, which is called *Occiput*.

Occult, (Lat.) hidden, secret, privy, unseen.

Occultation, a Term in Astronomy, shewing that a Star or Planet is hid from our Sight.

Occupant, is when a Man makes a Lease to another for the Term of the Life of a Third Person. The Lessee dying, He who first enters shall hold the Land as *Occupant* during the Life of the third Person.

Occupation, (Lat.) a using; also Business or Employment; also a Mystery or Art.

To *Occur*, (Lat.) to happen; also to meet with: Whence Occurrence, an Accident that happens by Chance, an intervening Accident.

Oceanine, (Lat.) belonging to the Ocean, i. e. the broad and main Sea which compasseth the World, and hath several Denominations, according to the several Regions to which it is annex'd. Among the Poets, the Son of *Cælus* and *Vesta* is called *Oceanus*, who marrying with *Tethys*, was thought to be the Father of all the Rivers and Fountains.

Ochlocrasie, (Lat.) such a Government, wherein the common People or Multitude bear sway.

Ockam, a Term in Navigation. See *Okum*.

Octabis, as *Octabis Hilarii*, i. e. the Eighth day inclusively after St. Hilary. See Returns of the four Terms.

Octaedron, a Solid Figure contain'd under eight Triangles, equal, and equilateral.

Octangular, (Lat.) having Eight Angles, or Corners, a Term in Geometry.

Octave, (Lat.) a Musical Proportion call'd an Eighth; also the Eighth day next after some principal Feast of the Year.

Octavo, a Book is said to be in Octavo, when it consisteth of Sheets doubled into eight Leaves a piece.

Octennial, (Lat.) comprehending the space of Eight years.

October, so called, because it is the Eighth Month from *March*.

Octonary, (Lat.) belonging to the number Eight.

Octogenary, Ninety years old.

Octogon, (Greek) a Geometrical Figure consisting of Eight Angles.

Ocular, (Lat.) belonging to the Eyes, as *Ocular Testimony*.

Oculist, one that particularly applies himself to study the Cure of the Eyes.

Oculus Beli, is a semi-transparent Gem, the body white, and black in the midst, like the sight of the Eye, being encompassed with an Iris, so that it resembles an Eye.

Oculus Christi, a certain Herb very good for the Eyes, otherwise called wild Clary.

Oculus Tauri, a Constellation in 24 degrees, 29 minutes of *Gemini*.

O D

Oda Bashaws, Heads of the Companies of *Agiam Oglans*, though they themselves are at first *Agiam Oglans*, for the most part.

Ode, a short Lyrick Poem, consisting of short and long Verses rhiming unequally and generally made upon delightful Subjects.

Odelet (Dimin.) a short Ode.

Odera, (Oder) a River of Germany, upon which stands the City of *Frankford* in upper Saxony.

Odio et Atia, an Old Writ, formerly directed to the Sheriff to inquire whether a Man committed to Prison upon Suspicion of Murder were justly committed, or only upon Malice.

Odium, a Latin word signifying Hatred, now frequently used in English in the same Signification. Whence *Odious*, hateful, that which the Mind has a willing Aversion to.

Odontalgie, (Greek) a Pain in the Teeth, the Toothach.

Odoriferous, (Lat.) sweet-smelling, bearing Perfumes, or Odours.

Odour, (Lat.) a Scent or Smell. The Motion of some fuming Exhalation continu'd to the Caruncles of the Nostrils: Or rather the Impression which contain little volatile Salts, that exhale continually from Bodies, make upon the Nostrils. Also the Impression which the Scent of Bodies leave in the Air, and perceiv'd by none but Dogs and other Creatures of an exquisite Smell.

O E

Oeconomy, the prudent Management of a Family or Estate, whether his own or another Mans. Sometimes it signifies good order and disposal of Things. Thus we admire the *Oeconomy* of the parts of humane Bodies.

Oeconomical, (Greek) belonging to *Oeconomy*.

Oecumenical, (Greek) belonging to the whole World, universal; whence *Oecumenical* or Universal Councils.

Oedipus, the Son of *Laius*, King of *Thebes*, and *Jocasta* the Daughter of *Creon*: when he came

came to age, he unfolded the Riddle of *Sphinx*; whence his Name is become proverbial among the common sort, for an Expounder of Riddles.

Oenotria, a Name anciently by some attributed to Italy (as by others *Ausonia*, *Hesperia* and *Saturnia*) by reason of its abounding with delicate Vines, from the Greek word *οἶνος*, Wine.

Oesophagus, (Greek) the mouth of the Stomach, the Gullet.

O F

Offence, an Injury done to any one, either in Person, Estate, or Honour.

To *Offend*, to wrong, to injure, either in Word or Deed: To transgress the Commands of God and the Church.

Offence, displeasing, not easie to be endur'd.

Offertory, (Lat.) a Part of the Mass; also a Place where Offerings are kept.

Office, an Employment that gives a Man Authority and Power to do a thing. Sometimes the Duty of one that is in Office.

An *Official*, (Lat.) is used in the Canon Law, for him to whom any Bishop doth commit the charge of his spiritual Jurisdiction.

Officious, (Lat.) dutiful, or serviceable. More commonly us'd in an ill Sense, double diligent, fawningly obsequious.

Offing, in Navigation, is the open Sea, from the Shore, or the Midst of any great Stream.

Offuscation, (Lat.) a shadowing, a making dark or dusky.

Ofton, a Town in *Suffolk*; so named from *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, as it were *Offa's* Town.

O G

Og, (Hebr. *Roasted Bread*, or *Mock*) a great Giant, and King of *Bashan*, who was vanquish'd and put to death by the *Israelites*.

Ogdastick, (Greek) an Epigram or a Stanza, consisting of eight Verses.

Ogive, or *Ogee*, (French) a Wreath, Circlet, or round Band in Architecture.

Ogresses, certain round Figures in Heraldry resembling Pellets, always of a sable colour.

Ogyges, an ancient King of *Bæotia* who built the City of *Thebes*. In his time happened a very great Flood, called the *Ogygian Flood*, bigger than that of *Deucalion*, but less than *Noah's* Flood.

O I

Oisterloot, a certain Herb, otherwise called Snake-weed, in *Latin* *Bistorta*.

O K

Oker, a Colour used in Painting, whereof there are several kinds; *Oker de lake*, or yellow *Oker*, burnt *Oker*, and brown *Oker*.

Okum, a term in Navigation; old Ropes torn in pieces like Match, or Hurds of Flax, used in Calking of Ships.

O L

Old, stricken in Years, of long Continance, out of Date.

Oldenburg, a German Province, and Earldom in the Circle of *Westphalia*.

Oleaginous, (Lat.) partaking of the nature of Oyl, or out of which Oyl may be press'd.

Oleander, a certain Shrub call'd Rose-bay, in Greek *Rhododendron*, or *Rhododaphne*.

Oleron, an Island in the *Aquitanick* Bay, famous for its ancient Laws and Customs; and abounding with excellent Wine and Salt; it is six mile in length, three in breadth, and contains six Villages.

Olfactory, (Lat.) belonging to the sense of Smelling.

Olibanum, a Gum that comes forth in large white Drops, and weighty; of a sharp and bitter taste, and a penetrating Smell.

Olicana, the ancient Name of a Town in *Yorkshire*, re-edified by *Virius Lupus*, then Propretor in *Britain*, and is thought to have been the same with that which is now called *Ilkely*.

Olid, (Lat.) rank smelling, having a strong Savour.

Oligarchy, (Greek) the Government of a Commonwealth by a few.

Olinda, a well fortified Town of *Pernambuco*, one of the 13 *Præfectures* of *Brasile*, it was taken from the *Portugueses* by the *Hollanders*, Anno Dom. 1630.

Olivafter, (Lat.) of an Olive-colour; also a wild Olive Tree.

Oliver, the proper Name of a Man, derived from the peace-bringing Olive, as *Daphnis* from the Laurel.

Olla Podrida, (Span.) a Hotchpot, or dish of Meat, consisting of several Ingredients, whereof the chiefest is *Bacon*, whence the Spanish Proverb. *Ny Sermon sin Agostino*; *Ny Olla sin Locino*. It is somewhat like that which the *French* call a *Bisque*.

Olmuts, the second Town of the *Dutchy* of *Moravia*, one of the three Confederate Provinces belonging to the Kingdom of *Bobemia*; the other two being *Silesia* and *Lusatia*.

Olofernes, the General of *Nebuchadnezzar's* Army, who was slain by *Judith*.

Olympia, a City of *Greece*; near unto which were solemnized the great Games instituted by *Hercules* in honour of *Jupiter*; they were from the Name of this City called the *Olympian Games*, and were celebrated every fifth Year, which space was observed as an Epoch of Time by the *Greeks*, and called an *Olympiad*.

Olympiads, the Space of Four Years among the *Greeks*, which serv'd them for a Computation of Time; and this Computation came from the Celebration of the *Olympick Games*, which were performed every four years. The first *Olympiad* began in the Year 3938. of the *Julian* Period, in the Year 3208. from the Creation of the World, and 777. before the Birth of *Christ*.

Olympias,

O N

Olympias, the Name of the Mother of *Alexander* the Great, and other Women famous in ancient History; and thence in after ages derived as a Prænomen to other Women.

Olympick, said only of the *Olympick* Games, of which see before in *Olympia*.

Olympus, a Hill in that part of *Thessaly*, that lieth against *Macedon*; the top of this Hill toucheth the Clouds, and therefore it hath been taken by the Poets for Heaven, or the Seat of the Gods.

Olynthus, a City of *Thrace*, which *Philip* of *Macedon* won from the *Athenians* by corrupting the Soldiers with Money.

Olyssippo, or *Ulyssippo*, the chief City of *Portugal*, vulgarly called *Lisbon*. See *Ulyssippo*.

O M

Ombrage, (*French*) a Shadow; also a Colour or Pretence.

Omega, (*Greek*) the last Letter in the *Greek* Alphabet: It is also used Metaphorically for the End of any thing.

Omelet, (*French*) a Pan-cake, or Froise.

Omentum, the Caul, or Suet wherein the Bowels are wrapt.

Omer, a certain Measure among the *Hebrews*.

Ominous, (*Lat.*) portending good or ill Luck; but most commonly it is taken in the worst Sense.

Omission, (*Lat.*) a neglecting, or letting a thing pass. In Rhetorick it is the same Figure with that which in *Greek* is called *Antiphrasis*.

Omnifarious, (*Lat.*) divers, sundry, of all sorts.

Omniparent, (*Lat.*) bearing, or bringing forth all things.

Omnipotent, (*Lat.*) all-mighty, all-powerful.

Omnipresent, (*Lat.*) present in all places.

Omniscious, or *Omniscient*, (*Lat.*) knowing all things.

Omnivagant, (*Lat.*) wandering every where, or in all places.

Omnivorus, (*Lat.*) eating or devouring all kind of things.

Omoplate, or *Homoplate*, the Shoulder-blade, a broad and triangular Bone, which constitutes the Breadth of the Shoulder, thin in the middle, but thick in its Processes on each side one, lying upon the upper Ribs behind like a Target.

Omphale, a Queen of *Lydia*, with whom *Hercules* falling in love, she compelled him to sit and spin, while she leaving her Distaff, put on his Arms.

Omri, (*Hebr.* a rebellious or bitter people.) the Name of one of the Usurpers of the Kingdom of *Israel*.

O N

Onagre, (*Lat.*) a wild Ass; also a certain Engin used by the Ancients, out of which they used to shoot great stones.

One-berry. See *Herb Paris*.

O P

One-blade, (*Menophyllon*, or *Unifolium*) an Herb good, especially in Wounds of the Nerves.

Oneration, (*Lat.*) a loading, or burthening.

Onomancy, (*Lat.*) a Divination by Names; also a repeating of many Names by the Art of Memory.

Onomatopœa, (*Greek*) the feigning of a Name from any kind of Sound; as *Bombarda*, i. e. a Gun, from the founding of Bom.

Onpress, (*old word*) downward.

Onslaught, (*Dutch*) a storming, or fierce Assault upon any Place.

Onycha, an *Arabian* Plant, which weeps a juice that some are of opinion congeals into the *Onyx* Stone.

Onyx, a certain precious Stone, so called from the *Greek* word *Onyx*, i. e. a Nail of a Mans hand; because it is of a whitish and black Colour, resembling the Colour of a Mans Nail. It is brought from *Arabia* mixt with Grideline.

O P

Opacous, (*Lat.*) shady, obscure, darkned, that is not transparent.

Opal, (*Greek*) a precious Stone of divers Colours, yellowish, green, and purple, and indeed of all the Colours of the Rainbow; but if you break the Stone, all the Colours vanish; which shews that the other Colours proceed from the two principal Colours.

Openheim, a Town belonging to the Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*.

Opening of Gates, is when a Planet applies it self to another who ruleth the Figure opposite to his House; or when one Planet separates from another, and applies immediately to one that hath dominion by House, in the Sign opposite to those ruled by the Planet with whom it was joyned, either by Body or Aspect.

Opera, a kind of Dramatick Poem in use among the *Italians*, performed by Voices, and Instrumental Musick in a recitative Style, and adorned with Scenes in Perspective.

Operation, (*Lat.*) a working, or labouring. It signifies a Chymical Process, as well as a Chirurgical Operation, which is a Cure performed by the Hand of a Surgeon, artificially guided by the Knowledge of Anatomy.

Operator, a Workman in any Art or Faculty, more particularly it signifies an Empyric or Mountebank that sells his Drugs and his Remedies in publick upon a Theatre.

Ophthalmick Remedies, Remedies for the Eyes.

Ophthalmia, (*Greek*) a certain Disease of the Eye, rising from an Inflammation of the Tunicles of the Eye, proceeding from arterious Blood, collected and extravasated there, because it cannot return by the Veins.

Ophites, (*Greek*) a kind of Marble, variegated like a Serpent.

Opbir, a Place mentioned in Holy Scripture as a place from whence Gold was brought, and therefore by some supposed to be the same with that which we now call *Peru*.

Ophiucus, a Constellation in *Sagittary*.

D d d d

Ophiusa,

Ophiusa, an Island in the *Balearick* Sea; so called from the abundance of Serpents which are in it.

An *Opiate*, (*Lat.*) a Confection taken inwardly, of a Consistence like those Opiates in the Shops, Treacle or Mithridate, and made up into several Doses of several Ingredients mixed with Honey or Syrup.

Opimous, (*Lat.*) fat, or gross: Also rich, or plentiful.

To *Opine*, to give a Mans Suffrage, to speak his Advice in any Election, Debate or Consultation.

Opiniatretie, (*French*) Opiniativeness, Obstnacy, a wilful persisting in any Opinion.

Opinion, the Thought of him who gives his Advice upon any thing that is debated or consulted upon. The particular Sentiment a Man forms to himself in Reasoning.

Opisthotonus, (*Greek*) a kind of Cramp, or Stretching of the Muscle of the Neck backward.

Opitulation, (*Lat.*) Helping, or aiding.

Opium, the condensed Juice of Poppies, but the best is made of white Drops.

Opobalsame, (*Greek*) a thick, whitish, transparent Liquor, smelling much like Turpentine, but more pleasant, proceeding by Incision made in the Branches of the Shrub, called *Balsamum*, during the Dog-days.

Opopanax, (*Greek*) the Sap or Liquor of a Plant called *Panax*, or *Hercules's Wound-wort*, which grows in hot Countries.

Oppignoration, (*Lat.*) a Pawning, or laying in Pledge.

Oppilation, (*Lat.*) an Obstruction, or Stoppage in the inner Parts of the Passages that serve for the animal Functions, by ill Humors.

Oppletion, (*Lat.*) a filling up.

An *Opponent*, (*Lat.*) a Withstander, a Contradictor; one that maintaineth a contrary Argument in the Schools, to what is generally held.

Opportune, (*Lat.*) fit, seasonable, convenient.

Opportunity, Time and Place favourable for the performing or demanding any thing.

Opposite, (*Lat.*) contrary, over against: also Opposites substantively used, signifie in Logick, things relatively opposed, as Master and Servant; or privatively, as Light and Darknes; or contraries, as Knowledge and Ignorance.

Opposition, (*Lat.*) a contrary setting against, also a Resisting. In Astrology, it is when two Planets, being distant 180 Degrees, behold one another, diametrically opposite. In Rhetorick, it is a Figure of Sentence, the same with *Objection*. See *Objection*.

To *Oppress*, to vex, to torment an Inferiour, or a weaker Person, by Authority and Violence.

Lapis Opprobrii, or, *The Stone of Reproach*, a Stone fixed in the most publick place of *Padua*; to which, whatever Debtors resort, and there acknowledge what they owe, and to whom, and their Inability, shall be free from all Prosecution.

Opprobrious, (*Lat.*) reproaching, upbraiding or reviling.

Opprobrium, a *Latin* Word become *English*, the Shame that sticks continually to a leud and villainous Act.

Oppugnation, (*Lat.*) a fighting against, an assaulting or laying siege unto; also a violent Opposing.

Optative-Mood, in Grammar. See *Mood*.

Opticks, an Art which demonstrates the Manner and Properties of all Radiations, direct, broken and reflected. It consists of two Parts, *Catopticks*, that treats of the Reflexion of Light; *Dioptricks*, of the Refraction of the Sight.

Optick-Nerve, that which carries the visible Species from the Eye to the Common Senfory.

Optimacy, (*Lat.*) a governing of the Commonwealth, by the nobler sort of Persons.

Option, (*Lat.*) Election, Choice, Wish, or Desire.

Opulency, (*Lat.*) riches, wealth, plenty.

O R

Or, (*French*) a Term in Heraldry, expressing the colour of Gold.

Orache, or *Orage*, a certain Pot-herb of an insipid Taste, called in *Latin* *Atriplex*.

Oracle, (*Lat.*) an Answer or Counsel given by God, a foretelling of things to come by Divine Revelation, a Saying whose Truth is unquestionable. Oracles were anciently very frequent among the Gentiles, but they all ceased immediately after the coming of Christ.

Oracular, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or having the Authority of an Oracle.

Oral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Mouth, Face, or Visage. The same as Verbal.

Oran, a Sea-coast Town of the Kingdom of *Fes* in *Barbary*. It was taken from the *Moors* by the *Spaniards* under *Petrus Navarrus* in the year 1509.

Orange, a Round Fruit, of a yellowish Colour, full of an acid Juice, proper for Sauces.

Oration, (*Lat.*) a common Discourse, a Series of Words. Also a studied and polished Discourse or Speech pronounced in publick, or composed to that effect.

Oratory, (*Lat.*) Eloquence; also a Chappel, or Place dedicated to Prayer.

Orator, an eloquent Person, one that understands Rhetorick, and knows how to make use of it.

Oratorians, an Order of Regular Priests, so called from the Oratory of *S. Jerome* in *Rome*, where they used to pray; they were instituted by *S. Philip Nereius*, a *Florentine*; and in the year of our Lord 1564. had the confirmation of Pope *Pius* the Fourth.

Orbation, (*Lat.*) a bereaving, depriving, or making desolate.

Orb, is taken for the Deferent of each Planet, which is vulgarly called its Sphere; tho an Orb differs from a Sphere: for a Sphere properly signifies a Globe contained under one only Superfi.

Superficies, whereas an Orb is a Spherical Body, limited with two Superficies, one outward and Convex, the other inward and Concave. And therefore look how many Heavens, so many Orbs there are, the higher encompassing the lower, like the Coats of an Onion.

Orbicular, (*Lat.*) round, in fashion of a Ball, or Globe.

Orbit, is properly the Tract left by a Wheel in the Road; but Astronomers use the word to signify the way or course of the Sun, particularly called the Ecliptick, as also of any other Planet moving on according to the Circle of its Latitude.

Orbitello, a Town in the Territory of the great Duke of *Tuscany*, but under the Dominion of the King of *Spain*.

Orbity, (*Lat.*) the lack of Parents or Children, generally any want.

Orcades, certain Islands in the *British* Ocean, thirty in number, vulgarly called the Isles of *Orkney*.

An *Orch* or *Orck*, a monstrous Fish, vulgarly called a Whirl-pool; also, a Butt for Wine or Figs.

Orchanet, (*Arab. Alcanet*) a certain Herb, called in *Spanish* Bugloss, or *Wild Bugloss*; in *Greek* *Anchusa*.

Orchel, or *Orchal*, a certain Stone like Allum, wherewith Dyers use to colour red: In some old Statutes it seemeth to be the same thing with Cork.

Orchestra, (*Greek*) that part in a Theatre between the Scene where the Players acted, and the Seats where the Spectators sat.

Orcus, a River of *Thessaly*, flowing out of the Lake *Stryx*, whose Waters are so thick, that they swim like Oyl upon the top of the River *Peneus*, into which it flows; it is oft-times taken by the Poets for Hell.

Ordeal, (a *Saxon* word signifying Judgment) a kind of Purgation practised in ancient times, whereby the Party purged was judged free from Crime, it is called in Common Law *Purgatio Vulgaris*. Of this Purgation there are chiefly two kinds, *Fire-Ordeal*, i.e. a passing blind-fold with bare feet, over red-hot Plough-shares; and *Water-Ordeal*, i.e. a putting ones arms up to the elbows in seething water.

Order, is a disposal of differing things and parts, allowing to every one their proper places. The disposal of things according to Time, Place, and Quality.

Order, (a term in Military Discipline) being the distance of Ranks or Files; Order in Files being three foot, the open Order six foot; Order in Ranks is six foot, the open Order twelve foot. In Architecture those Fabricks are said to be of different Orders, when the Proportion between the thickness of the Pillars and their height, with all other things which are requisite to this Proportion are different. Communities and Societies are said to be of different Orders.

Ordinal Numbers, those that express the order of things.

Ordinary, that which happens frequently, and almost every day. In the Civil Law, it signifieth any Judge that hath Authority to take knowledge of Causes in his own Right, as he is a Magistrate, and not by Deputation. Also the Bishop of the Diocesses Sub at Sessions and Assizes, to give Malefactors their Neck-verses, and to judge whether they read or no. In Common Law it is usually taken for him that hath ordinary Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical: Also in Heraldry, *Ordinaries* are those charges that by a certain property do belong to that Art, and are of ordinary use therein: They are also called proper charges.

Ordure, Impurity, the Excrement of Man or Beast.

Oreades, (*Greek*) Nymphs of the Mountains.

Oreb, (*Hebr.* a Crow or Pheasant) a Prince of the *Midianites*, who was slain upon the Rock *Oreb*.

Oredelph, Ore lying under Ground; also a liberty whereby a Man claims the Ore found in his own Ground.

Oxford, a Town in *Suffolk*, where, in the Reign of King *Henry* the Second, a certain hairy Creature, perfectly resembling a Man in all parts and proportions, was taken out of the Sea by Fishermen in a Net; who after he had been kept a while, secretly slipped away into the Sea, and was never seen after: This *Ralph Cogshal*, an old Writer, recordeth.

Orestes, the Son of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*: Preserved from *Agisthus*, by his Sister *Electra*, after which, returning disguised to *Argos*, he slew *Agisthus* (who had murdered his Father *Agamemnon*) together with his Mother *Clytemnestra*, with whom *Agisthus* had lived in Adultery. Being stricken with Madness, he was cured at the Altar of *Diana*, brought thither by *Pylades*, who was so faithful a Friend to him, that when *Thous* King of *Taurica*, had designed to Sacrifice *Orestes*, he affirmed himself to be *Orestes*: Whence we say still, of two Faithful Friends, that they are like *Pylades* and *Orestes*.

Orewood, a kind of Sea-weed.

Orfgild, a restitution made by the Hundred or County, of any wrong done by one that was in *Plegio*.

Orfraies, (*French*) a certain frilled Cloth of Gold, much worn heretofore in *England*, both by the Clergy and Kings themselves.

Orgal, the Lees of Wine dried, used by Dyers, to prepare their Cloth for the more easie imbibing their several tinctures.

Organ, the noblest of Musical Instruments, serving for Church-Musick.

Organical, (*Greek*) belonging to, or consisting of Organs, i.e. Instruments; said also of the substantial parts, or members of the Body. Thus the Eye is called the Organ of Sight, the Ear the Organ of Hearing. Generally *Organ* in Anatomy signifies a Part which requires a right, determinate, and sensible conformation to its Constitution, and for the performance of its Actions, as an Arm, Muscle, Heart, &c.

Organist, one that plays upon the Organ.

Organy, a kind of Herb growing much upon the Mountains, called in *Latin* *Origanum*.

Orgasm, a quick motion of Blood and Spirits, as when the Animal Spirits rush violently upon the Nerves.

Orgeis, a word used in some old Statutes, signifying the greater sort of North Sea-fish.

Orgies, (*Lat.*) certain Feasts and Revels Instituted by *Orpheus*, to the honour of *Bacchus*.

Oriel Colledge, A Colledge in Oxford, built by King *Edward* the Second.

Orichalcum, or *Aurichalcum*, that fictitious metal (of Copper, and *Lapis Calaminaris*) which we commonly call Brass; the word *Æs*, rather signifying meer Copper; whereof the vulgar *Latin* *Cuprum* seems to be no other then *Æs Cyprium*, because heretofore the best Copper was thought to come from the Isle of *Cyprus*.

Oriens, the East, properly where the Sun rises when he is in the Equinoctial Points *Aries* and *Libra*, but serves for all that part of the Horizontal Circle, in which the Sun at any time of the Year rises to us.

Oriental, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Orient*, i. e. the East, or that part of the World where the Sun riseth. A Planet is said to be Oriental of the Sun, when he rises before him.

Orifice, (*Lat.*) the Mouth, or utmost brim of any thing, most particularly the mouth or entrance of a Wound.

Oriflambe, (*French*) the great and holy Standard of *France*, having on the top, a Purple Flag or Ensign, born at first only in the Wars against Infidels.

Original, (*Lat.*) a beginning, or fountain; also a stock, or pedigree; also a first draught.

Orillon, a mass of Earth lin'd with a Wall, built upon the shoulder of Bastions with Casemates to secure the Canon in the retir'd Flank, and hinder it from being dismounted.

Orion, the name of a great Hunter, and one of the Heavenly Constellations.

Orisons, (*French*) Prayers.

Orle, a term in Blazon; being an ordinary composed of a threefold line doubled, admitting a transparency of the Field through the innermost space.

Orleans, a noble City of *Beauvais* in Celtick *France*. See *Aurelia*.

Orlop, a term in Navigation, signifying the second and lower Deck of a Ship.

Ormus, a famous City of *Persia*, being most pleasantly situated in an Island, and abounding with Shells, which breed the fairest and clearest Pearls that are. It was taken by the Lieutenant-General to the King of *Portugal*, in the Year 1506.

Ornithomaney, (*Greek*) a kind of Divination by Birds.

Orontes, a River of *Calosyria*, which rising out of the Hill *Libanus*, runs under Ground till it comes to *Apamia*, and falleth into the Sea near *Selencia*.

Orphanism, (*Lat.*) the state of an Orphan, i. e. a Fatherless Child.

Orpheus, a famous Poet and Musician of *Thrace*, who took so heavily the loss of his Wife *Euridice*, that he utterly abandoned the company of Women.

Orpiment, a certain Mineral of a yellow colour, enclining to brown, found in Mines of Gold and Silver.

Orpine, a kind of Herb, called in *Greek* *Telephion*, from *Telephus*, the first discoverer of it.

Orque, (*Lat.*) a Hulk or huge Ship; also the same as *Orch*.

Orrice, a certain flower called in *Greek* *Iris*, because it resembleth a Rainbow in diversity of colours; it is vulgarly called a Flower de Luce.

Ortelli, a word used in the Forest Laws, signifying the Claws of a Dog's foot.

Orthodox, or *Orthodoxal*, (*Greek*) of a true and right Opinion, of a sound Faith.

Orthogon, (*Greek*) a Geometrical figure which consists of Right Angles, and has an Equality of all its Parts.

Orthography, (*Greek*) the manner of right and true Writing; also in Architecture or Fortification, it is taken for the upright erection of any work, as it appears when it is finished. In Prospective, it signifies the fore-right side of any Plane, that is, the Side or Plane that lyes parallel to a streight Line, that may be imagined to pass through the outward Convex Points of both your Eyes, continued to a convenient length: So that the Office of Orthography is to delineate the fore-right Plane.

Orthopnea, (*Greek*) shortness of breath.

Orygia, one of the *Cyclades* Islands, called also *Delos*, sacred to *Apollo*.

Orual, a certain Herb, otherwise called *Clary*, or *Clear-eye*.

Orvietan, an Alexipharmick Electuary, invented by a Mountebank, who was called *Orvietanus*.

Orvieto, a Town in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, but under the Pope's Dominion.

An *Oryx*, or *Orinx*, (*Greek*) a kind of wild Goat in *Africa*.

O S.

Osbert, a Proper Name among the Saxons, signifying the Light of the Family.

Osborn, another Proper Name, signifying in Saxon, House-child.

Oscillation, (*Lat.*) a hanging, or tottering motion, a swinging upon a Rope, whose ends are tied to several Beams. See *Meritor*.

Oscitation, or *Oscitancy*, (*Lat.*) a yawning or gaping; also idleness.

Osculation, (*Lat.*) a kissing or embracing.

Osier, the red or water-Willow, the Branches of which being small and pliant, serve to bind the Hoops of Vessels, and to make Utensils of Wicker.

Osiris, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*, who leaving his own Kingdom, went and subdued *Egypt*, and married *Io*, or *Isis*, who first taught the *Egyptians* Letters, and sundry Arts and Sciences.

And

And after his death was worshipped by the Egyptians in the shape of an Ox.

St. *Ostb*, a Town in *Essex* so called, (it was anciently named *Chic*) from *Ostb*, a Virgin of a Royal Family, who having consecrated her self to the Service of God, was here slain by Danish Pirates.

Osmund, the Proper Name of a Man, signifying in the Saxon Tongue, House-peace.

Osnaburg, an Episcopal See in the Circle of *Westphalia*.

Osprey, a kind of Eagle, called in Latin *Osifraga*.

Officle, (Lat.) a little Bone.

Osifraga, or *Bone-breaker*, (Lat.) a kind of Eagle which breaketh Bones with her Beak, the same as *Osprey*. She is said to be short-sighted, contrary to the Nature of other Eagles, and she breeds up not only her own Young Ones, but those which others have rejected.

Ossuary, (Lat.) a Charnel-house, or place where Dead-mens bones are kept.

Ostentional, (Lat.) a Soldier attending the Prince in Publick Shews.

Ostent, (Lat.) a wonder, a Monster, or strange thing.

Ostentation, (Lat.) a boasting, vain-glory, an extraordinary Affectation to make appear the good Qualities a Man has.

Osteology, that part of Anatomy, which teaches to understand the Nature, Figure, Disposition, and Ligaments of the Bones of Humane Bodies.

Ostiary, (Lat.) a Door-keeper, especially in a Church. It hath been taken for an Officer that keeps the Keys of a Church, and takes charge of all things in it.

Ostracism, (Greek) a kind of Punishment among the Athenians, which was a banishing for ten years of a Person whose great Power began to be suspected by his fellow-Citizens. And it was called *Ostracism*, because the People gave their Suffrages, by writing upon Shells the name of the Person whom they desir'd to have banished.

Ostrogoths, the name given to those Goths who coming out of the East, invaded the Southern and Western Parts of Europe.

Oswestre, in British Croix *Oswalds*, a Town in Shropshire, so called (for it was anciently named *Masserfield*) from *Oswald* King of Northumberland, whom *Penda*, the Pagan King of the Mercians, after he had slain him in a bloody Battle, tore to pieces in a barbarous manner.

Oswald, a Proper Name of a Man, signifying in Dutch, House-ruler or Steward. The chief of this Name was a Saxon King of the Northumbrians, who was slain by *Penda* the Mercian.

O T.

Otaconsticon, (Greek) an Instrument to improve the sense of hearing.

Otalgia, (Greek) a pain in the ears.

Orbes, in Latin *Orbo*, or *Eudo*, the proper name of a Man; from the Saxon word *Hud*, i. e.

Keeper. Of this name besides the ancient Roman Emperor *Silvius Orbo*, there have been of the Western Empire in Germany.

Otooracks, *Milites emeriti*, old Janizaries, no longer fit for Wars; the word is derived from *Otooracks*, which signifieth to sit down.

Otrague, a certain drink which is made of a Nut, growing among the *Moluccaes*.

Ottadini, the ancient name of a people inhabiting that part of Britain, which is now called Northumberland.

Otter, (*Lutra*) the name of an amphibious Creature, that lives both in the Water, and upon the Land, being a Beast of chase.

Otterbourn, a Town in Northumberland, near which was fought a famous Battle between the English and Scots, in which *William Douglas*, the Leader of the Scottish Army was slain; and Sir *Henry Percy*, called *Hotspur*, Commander of the English, having lost Fifteen hundred of his Men, was taken Prisoner himself.

Otranto, (anciently *Hydruntum*) the chief City of that Province of the Kingdom of Naples; which from it is called *Hydruntina* or *Terra di Otranto*.

O U.

Oval, (Lat.) Geometricians call that Figure so which resembles an Egg, round, but oblong, so that lines drawn from its utmost Superficies to the Centre are not equal, yet well enough answer to each other from the opposite sides.

Ovation, (Lat.) a kind of petty Triumph for a Victory obtained with the slaughter of a few Men only. It is so called from the Soldiers following their Commander, shouting and singing, *O, O*; or from *Ovis*, i. e. a Sheep, which used to be sacrificed by him, whereas in a greater Triumph, the General sacrificed a Bull, and his Soldiers following, cried out, *Io, Io, Triumphe*.

Overblows, a term in Navigation, it overblows, when they can bear no Topsails.

To *Overcome*, to defeat, to overthrow an Enemy, and subject him to your Power. Figuratively to level all Difficulties, to remove all Obstacles in the Execution of a Design.

Overgrown Sea, is when the Surges and Billows are at the highest.

Over-masted, a Ship is said to be over-masted, when she will lie too much down by a wind, and labour too much a Hull, and that is called a *Taunt-mast*.

Overfet, in Navigation, is when you bear too much Sail; and so, that you bring the Ship's Keel upwards.

Overthrown, a Ship is said to be *Overthrown*, not *Overfet*, when being brought aground to be trimmed it falls on one side.

An *Ouch*, a Collar of Gold, a Jewel, or Tablet; it is called a *Brooch*.

Publius Ovidius Naso, the most fluent of Latin Poets, whose *Metamorphoses*, *Epistles*, *Fasti*, *Tristia*, and other works, are sufficiently known among the Learned.

Oviedo,

Oviedo, the chief Town of that Division of that Province of *Asturia* in *Spain*, which is called *Asturia di Oviedo*; it was formerly accounted a parcel of the Kingdom of *Leon*.

Oviparous Animals, (*Lat.*) those Creatures that bring forth Eggs or Spawn.

Ounce, a certain weight, being the twelfth part of a pound *Troy* weight; but in a pound *Aver du pois*, it is the sixteenth part; also a kind of spotted Beast, called a *Lynx*.

Ounding, (*old word*) rising like waves.

Ouster le main, (*French*) is a Writ directed to the Escheator, to deliver Possession out of the King's hands, to the Party that sues.

Outborow. See *Inborow*.

Outfangtheft. See *Infangtheft*.

Outlawry, (in *Latin Utlagaria*) the loss or deprivation of the benefit belonging to a Subject of the King's Protection, and the Realm.

Outlicker, among Seamen is a slender piece of Timber, about two or three yards long, made fast to the top of the Poop, and standing right out a Stern: At the utmost end whereof, there is a hole, into which, the standing part of the Sheet being made fast and reeved through the Block of the Sheet, is reeved again through another Block, which is seised to this piece of Timber near the end, for the haling down of the Mizen-Sheet to it.

Outpariers, a sort of Thieves about *Riddesdale*, that ride about to fetch in such Cattle, or other things as they can light on.

Outrage, a hainous-Injury, a cruel and sensible Affront.

O W.

Oweth of Services, an equality, when the Tenant Paravail oweth as much to the Mesne, as the Mesne doth to the Lord Paramount.

Owen, (in *Latin Audoenus*) the Proper Name of a Man, being the same with the *Latin Eugenius*, as appeareth by several Records.

O X.

Oxford, the chief City of *Oxfordshire*, which some say hath been anciently called *Caer Vortigern*, and *Caer Vember*, as being thought to have been built by *Vortigern* and *Mempric*; but the Saxons called it *Oxenford* (corresponding to the *Bosphorus* among the Greeks) from a Ford of *Oxen*. *Leland* deriveth it from the River *Onse*, and supposeth it may have formerly been called *Onseford*. It is chiefly famous for its University, which *Camden* calleth, Our most noble *Athens*, the Muses Seat, the Sun, the Eye, and Soul of *England*. This University was begun, as most Authors agree, in the year of our Lord 806. Three Colledges being built by the Learned *Alfred*, who then reigned.

Oxgang of Land. See *Bovata terræ*.

Oxyroceum, a Plaister made of Saffron, Vinegar, and other Ingredients.

Oxygon, (*Greek*) a term in Geometry, being a Triangle having three acute Angles.

Oxymel, (*Greek*) a certain kind of Potion made of Honey, Vinegar, and Water boiled together, being good to attenuate gross phlegmatic humours.

Oxymoron, (*Greek*) Subtilly foolish, a figure in Rhetorick, in which, to any word is added an Epithet of a quite contrary signification; as *Concordia Discors*.

Oxyrrhodium, (*Greek*) Oyl of Roses and Vinegar mixed together.

O Y.

Oyer and Terminer, (*French*) signifieth in Common Law, a particular Commission granted to certain Judges for the hearing and determining of one or more Causes.

Oyer of Deeds and Records, is when the Defendant prays to have the Obligation or other Deed read by which he is charged.

O Z.

Oze, a soft slimy Ground, where a Ship cannot conveniently cast Anchor.

Ozene, (*Greek*) a kind of disease, or putrefied stinking sore in the Nostrils.

P A.

Pacal, a Tree in *India* so called.

Pacation, (*Lat.*) a stilling or appeasing.

Pace, a measure of two foot and a half, or the distance from the toes of the forefoot, to the heels of the hinder foot; but a Geometrical Pace consisteth of five foot, a thousand of which Paces make up a Mile.

Pachynum, one of the three Promontories of *Sicily*, lying toward the *Peloponnesus*; the other two being *Lilybæum* and *Pelorum*.

To **Pacifie**, to settle Peace and Tranquillity in any place.

Pacification, (*Lat.*) a restoration of the Publick Tranquillity, a Peace-making, quieting, or appeasing.

Paction, or **Pact**, (*Lat.*) a bargain, covenant, or agreement.

Pactolus, a River of *Lydia*, rising out of the Hill *Imolus*, the Gravel whereof hath been said to be of a Golden colour, ever since *Midas* washed himself in the streams.

Paddock, (from the *Dutch* word *Padde*) a Toad; also a Walk or Division in a Park.

Padelion, a kind of Plant, otherwise called great Sanicle, in *Latin* *Pes Leonis*.

Paderborn, one of the six Bishopricks of the Circle of *Westphalia* in *Germany*; the other five being *Liege*, *Munster*, *Osnabrug*, and *Verden*.

Padua, a famous City and University of *Italy*, now under the Jurisdiction of the *Venetian*: It was anciently built by *Antenor* the *Trojan*, and called *Antenorea*.

Padus, a famous River of *Italy*, rising out of the Hill *Vesulus*. It is now called *Po*.

Pear,

Paean, one of the appellations of *Apollo*, as he is accounted the god of Physick. Whence anciently they used to begin the Hymns that were publickly sung to *Apollo*, with these words, *Io Paean*.

Pedagogue, (*Greek*) a Schoolmaster, a bringer up of Youth in Learning.

Pæonia, a part of *Macedon*, was formerly so called from *Pæon* the Son of *Endymion*.

Paganism, Heathenism, Gentilism, which admits all manner of Idols and false Deities.

Page, a Youth of Honour, advanced to the Service of a Prince, or some great Personage, and wear their Liveries, but in the mean time are to have a Civil Education, and to learn their Exercises. Also one side of a Leaf in a Book, of whatever size it be.

Pagod, a kind of Idol among the *Indians*; also a sort of *Indian* Coin of the value of three pence.

Paigles, a sort of Flower, otherwise called *Oxlip*.

Paillardise, (*French*) Lechery, Whoredom.

Pain, Labour of Body, Disquiet of Mind, Torment of Limbs, Punishment inflicted upon Offenders.

Pain fort & dure, signifies in Common Law, an especial Punishment for those that being arraigned of Felony, refuse to put themselves upon the ordinary Tryal of God and the Country, and thereby are mute and dumb. This Punishment is vulgarly called Pressing to Death.

To *Paint*, to mix and employ Colours with so much Art, that they may be able to represent any Object.

Painting, the Art of making a true use of Colours and Proportions.

Paissage, (*French*) the description of any part of the Country in Painting, or Drawing. See *Landscape*.

Palace, a name generally given to the Houses where Kings and Princes reside.

Palakin, (from the *Spanish* *Palanquino*, a Porter) a sort of large Chair of State, in which the Kings, Princes, and great Lords of *East-India* are carried about upon mens shoulders.

Palamedes, the Son of *Nauplius* King of *Eubæa*, who was the occasion of *Ulysses* being forced against his will to the *Trojan* Wars; but was himself by a forged Accusation of *Ulysses*, stoned to death by the *Græcian* Army. He is said to have found out the use of Weights and Measures.

Palate, (*Lat.*) the roof the Mouth, being the uppermost hollow part, wherein the sense of tasting lies.

Palatinate, the Country or chief Seat of a Count Palatine, or Palatine, i. e. a Supream Officer in a Sovereign Prince's Palace; but it is more especially taken for one of the Electors of the *Roman* Empire, called the *Palgrave*, or Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*: Also certain Knights of this Island, in ancient times called Knights of the Round Table, were called *Paladines*.

Palatins, or *Palassins*, is a precious stone more red and fiery than the Carbuncle, so called be-

cause it is the Matrix, or the Place, where the true Carbuncle or Ruby is begotten.

Pale, a term in Heraldry: being an Ordinary consisting of two lines drawn perpendicularly from the top to the bottom of the Escutcheon.

Palermo, (anciently called *Panormus*) a City of *Sicily*, lying on the *Tyrrhene* Sea, being of late Ages accounted the Metropolis of the whole Island, as the usual Residence of the Vice-Roy, and the place where the Court of the Inquisition is kept.

Palestine, one of the three chief Divisions of *Syria*, the other two being *Phœnicia* and *Syria*, properly so called, it containeth *Judea*, *Samaria*, and *Galilee*.

Palestrical, or *Palæstrical*, (*Greek*) belonging to wrestling.

Palfray, (*French*) a Horse of State for a Princess, or great Lady.

Palilogia, (*Greek*) a repeating of the same word, which is often used as a Rhetorical Figure; as *Tu tu Antoni*, &c.

Palindrome, (*Greek*) a certain Verse, or Sentence; which being read forward, or backward, the words and sense are the same; as,

Sator arepo tenet opera rotas.

Palinode, or *Palinody*, (*Greek*) a Recantation, or unsaying what one had spoken or written before.

Palinurus, a Promontory of *Lucania*, so called from *Palinurus* the Pilot of *Aeneas*, who sleeping, fell into the Sea; and being taken up, and rifled by the Inhabitants of this place, had a Grove consecrated and a Cenotaph erected to his Memory, to appease his Ghost.

Palisado, (*Span.*) a defence made with stakes, posts, piles, &c. to keep out an Enemy.

Pall, (*Lat.*) a certain Robe, or long Garment; which hath usually been worn by persons eminent, either in Learning, or in War. Also a covering for a Horse.

Palladium, a certain Image of *Pallas*, which was kept by the *Trojans* in a Tower that was built on purpose; but this Image being stolen out of the Temple by *Ulysses* and *Diomedes*, the City was soon after taken by the *Greeks*; it was at last brought to *Rome*, and placed in the Temple of *Vesta*.

Pallas, the same as *Minerva*.

A *Pallat*, a word used in Painting, being a thin piece of wood, which a Painter makes use of, to place his colours upon.

Pallemaille, (*French*) a certain Game. See *Maille*.

Pallet, a term in Heraldry, being the moiety, or one half of the Pale. See *Pale*.

Pallettoque, or *Pallescote*, (*French*) a Cassock, or short Cloak with sleeves, such as Pages wear.

Palliation, (*Lat.*) a cloaking, hiding, or concealing.

Palliative Cures, such as do not search to the Root of a Wound or Sore: Or such as help Incurable Diseases, by the application of present Remedies.

Pallid,

Pallid, (Lat.) pale, whitish, bleak.

Pallification, (Lat.) a term in Architecture, and signifies the piling of the Ground-work, or strengthening of the Ground-work, with piles of Timber driven into the Ground, when they build upon a moist or marshy Soil.

Pallium, among the Roman Clergy, a Pontifical Habit, proper only for Sovereign Pontiffs, Patriarchs, Primates, and Metropolitans, which they wear over their Pontifical Habits, in sign of Jurisdiction.

Palma, the name of one of the Canary Islands. See *Canarie*.

Palmaris Muscle, the Muscle that contracts the Palm of the hand.

Palm-tree, (Lat.) a certain Tree bearing the Fruit called Dates; it is reported to be both Male and Female, the Male bearing Blossoms only, the Female both Blossoms and Fruit. The leaves shoot upward, though oppressed with never so much weight. Whence the Palm is metaphorically used for Victory, Praise, and Commendation.

Palm-Sunday, the Sunday before *Easter*; so called, because on that day the People went to meet our Saviour with Palms and Olive-branches in their hands, when he rode solemnly into *Jerusalem*.

Palmer, a certain Instrument, wherewith School-boys are struck on the Palms of their hands, otherwise called a Ferula; also a kind of Caterpillar, or Worm, with many feet, called in Latin *Eruca Pilosa*. Also a poor Pilgrim, that travels up and down to visit Holy places, with branches of Palm in his hand.

Palmistry, the same as Chiromancy.

Palmeto-tree, a certain Tree in the Isle *Mauritius*, of whose Juice they make a very pleasant sort of Wine.

Palpable, that which is so clear and evident, that you may in a manner feel it.

Palpitation, (Lat.) a panting, or trembling, or moving up and down. The Natural Palpitation of the Heart is in the Systole of it, when the Cone and the Sides being prest together, the Basis and the Roots of the Vessels being blown up with the Blood that gathers there, grows big and swollen. In General Palpitation is the vehement beating of the Pulses, Heart, and Arteries.

Palstgrave, a Dutch word, signifying a Court of a Palace, being more especially the Title of the Prince Elector Palatine of the Rhine.

Paludament, (Lat.) a certain Military Garment, which used to be worn by none but chief Captains; also a Herald's Coat of Arms.

Palumbine, (Lat.) belonging to a Ring-Dove, otherwise called a Wood-Culver.

Pampelona, (anciently *Pompeopolis*) the chief City of that part of Spain, which was formerly the Kingdom of Spain.

Pamphlet, a term of diminution or slight to that which is scarce thought worthy the name of a Book, either in respect of the meanness of the Subject, or of the inconsiderableness of its Volume, as being but one sheet of Paper; or at

least so few sheets as are incapable of being bound.

Pamphylia, a Country of Asia the less, wherein are two famous Rivers, *Eurimedon* and *Melas*.

Pampination, (Lat.) a lopping off of superfluous branches from a Vine; from *Pampinus*, a Vine-branch.

Pan, the God of the Shepherds, who is said to have first found out the use of the Pipe, and Oaten Reed.

Panacea, a General sort of Physick for all Diseases indifferently, though 'tis much to be questioned whether there be any such thing or no.

Panado, (Span.) a certain kind of Meat, made of crumbs of Bread boyled in Water.

Panama, one of the chief Provinces of that part of Northern America, which lies upon *Mar del Zur*; it is otherwise called *Castella Aurea*, or *Castella del Oro*. It takes the denomination of *Panama* from its chief City of the same name.

Pancart, (French) a Paper containing the particular rates of Tolls, or rates due to the King, or Common-wealth.

Panch, (in Navigation) is broad Clouts wound with thrums and linen together, to save things from Gallings.

Panchaia, a Country of Arabia, where Frankincense grows in abundance.

Panchymagogen, (Greek) Universal Purges, that purge all Humours.

Pancreas, (Greek) the Sweet-bread. A conglomerated Glandule in the Abdomen, placed behind the Ventricle, and being fastened to the Gut *Duodenum*, reaches as far as the Liver and the Spleen. The use of it is to convey a Volatile, Insipid, Lymphatick Juice, or as others will have it, an Acid Juice to the *Duodenum*, in order to promote Fermentation and Volatilization of the *Chylus*, and to allay the Qualities of the Gall.

A *Pander*, one that procureth the hire of a Strumpet, a Bawd, or Pimp. The word signifies in Dutch taker of Pawns or Pledges, from whence we use it in a signification somewhat varied.

Pandects, (Lat.) Books that handle all subjects, or all the parts of the subject, whereof they treat; there is also a Volume of the Civil Law, so called.

Pandora, by the Poets feigned the first of all Women, made by *Vulcan* at the Command of *Jupiter*, and endowed with several Gifts, by all the Gods and Goddesses; she was espoused to *Epimetheus*, to whom she was sent with a Box shut, which he unadvisedly opening, filled the World with all manner of Diseases and Calamities.

Panegyrick, (Greek) a Solemn Convention of People, at some Publick Solemnity: Also an Oration in the praise of some great Person. Whence *Panegyrist*, he that makes that Oration.

Panel, (from the French word *Panne*, i. e. a skin) it signifieth in Common Law, a Schedule, or Roll, containing the names of such Jurors, as the Sheriff provideth to pass upon any Tryal.

Panick,

Panick, or **Painick**, (*Lat.*) a certain kind of Grain like unto Millet: also **Panick Fear**, a sudden Fear, or Distraction; from the God *Pan*, who was the first that coming on a sudden upon his Enemies with much Noise and Tumult, cast a mighty Terror and Amazement into them.

Pannade, (*French*) the curvetting, or prancing of a lusty Horse.

Pannage, or **Paunage**, the Money taken by the *Agistor*, for feeding of Hogs with the Mast of the Kings Forrest.

Pannel, in Falconry, is the Pipe next to the Fundament of the Hawk, there she digesteth her Meat from her Body.

Pannicle, (*Lat.*) the fleshy **Pannicle**, a Term in Anatomy, being a fat sort of Membrane, in some parts thick and musculous; in other parts thin, with many Canals of Fat in it, which covers the whole Body.

Pannier, (*French*) a Doffer or Basket to put Bread in.

Pannonia. See *Hungaria*.

Panoply, (*Greek*) compleat Armour, or Harnefs.

Pansie, (*Jacea*, *Herba Trinitatis*, *Herba Tricolor*) a kind of Flower vulgarly called Heartsease.

Pansophy, (*Greek*) wisdom, or knowledge in all things.

Pantaloen, a sort of Garment formerly worn, consisting of Breeches and Stockings fastned together and both of the same Stuff.

Pantarb, a precious Stone, called in *Spanish*, *Pantarva*; in *English*, the stone of the Sun.

Panthers, Toils to take Deer with.

Panthéologie, (*Greek*) the whole Sum of Divinity.

Pantheon, (*Greek*) an ancient Temple in Rome, dedicated to all the Heathen Gods; and since, by Pope Boniface the Fourth, to the Virgin Mary, and all the Saints.

Panther, (*Lat.*) a kind of spotted Beast, the Leopard, or Libard, being the Male; the Panther the Female.

Pantofle, a Slipper to wear in a Chamber for ease and convenience.

Pantometer, an Instrument in Geometry that serves to measure all sorts of Angles, Lengths and Heights.

Pantomime, (*Greek*) a Player, one that can act all parts, and counterfeit all kind of Persons.

Panurgie, (*Greek*) Craft, or Skill in all kind of matters.

Papacie, the Dignity of a Pope; also the Time of his Government.

Papal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Pope, who in Latin is called *Papa*.

Papaverous, (*Lat*) belonging to a Chestoul or Poppy.

Papayer, a Fruit Tree growing in some of the Caribby Islands.

Papelardise, (*French*) Hypocrisie or Dissembling.

Paper, a thin Substance made of Rags whiten'd and grownd in a Mill till it looks like

pudd'd water: The Superficies of which being scum'd off with a Mold, dry'd and Gum'd according to Art, makes that which we call Paper to write upon.

Papian Law. See *Popæan*.

Papists, a Name given those who acknowledge the Sovereignty of the Pope.

Parable, (*Greek*) a Declaration, or Exposition of one thing by another, which is like a similitude, or comparison.

Parabola, (*Greek*) a Similitude of thing: in Rhetorick it is a similitudinary speech whereby one thing is uttered, and another signified; as in this Example; *As Cedars beaten with continual Storms, so great Men flourish*. Also in Geometry, it is a Figure or Area circumscribed by two Lines, the one Right, the other crooked; the Right Line being an *Axis* for the Crooked to move about.

Paracelsian, a Physician, that in curing of Diseases, followeth the Method of *Paracelsus*.

Parachronism, (*Greek*) an Error in Chronology, a Mistiming in the Relation of any Action or Adventure in History.

Paraclete, (*Greek*) a Comforter: the Holy Ghost is sometimes so called in Scripture.

Parackmaftical, (*Lat.*) diminishing, or declining by little and little, from the violence of a hot fit in a Fever.

Parade, (*French*) a Term in Military Discipline, being an Appearance of Soldiers at a set time to receive Orders: also, any great preparation or Appearance.

Paradiastole, (*Greek*) a Distinction. In Rhetorick, a dilating, or enlarging of a matter by Interpretation; as *Vir bonus oppugnari potest, pecunia non expugnari*.

Paradigme, (*Greek*) a Patern, or Example.

Paradise, (*Greek*) a place of Pleasure. The Garden of Delight where *Adam* was placed during his Innocency. By way of Aggravation, any lovely Garden, or Place of Pleasure, is called a Terrestrial Paradise: But absolutely taken, it signifies the Habitation of Saints and Angels that enjoy the Sight of God.

Paradox, (*Greek*) a thing which seemeth strange and absurd, and contrary to common Opinion, tho indeed it may not be so. In Rhetorick, it is something which is cast in by the bye, contrary to the Opinion or Expectation of the Auditor, and is otherwise called *Hypomene*.

Paradoxologie, (*Greek*) a speaking by Paradoxes.

Paradrome, (*Greek*) a Walk, or Gallery, that hath no shelter over head.

Parænetical, (*Greek*) apt to perswade or admonish.

Parage, (*old word*) Parentage.

Paragogical, (*Greek*) belonging to the Figure **Paragoge**, which is an adding of a Letter or Syllable, at the end of a Word, as *Vestirier*, for *Vestiri*.

Paragon, (*French*) a Compeer, an Equal: Also a Peerless Dame, one without compare.

A *Paragraph*, (*Greek*) a full Head, or Title in any kind of Writing; as much as is comprehended in one Section: It is also called a *Pilk-row*.

Paraiba, one of the 14 Prefectures of *Brasil*, a large Province of Southern America, upon *Mar del Nort*. See *Parayba*.

Paralipomenon, (*Greek*) a Title commonly given to such Books, as briefly contain those things which are either omitted, or imperfectly handled in others; in the Old Testament there are two Books so called.

Paralipsis, (*Greek*) an over-passing; in Rhetorick it is a kind of Irony, wherein that thing seems to be let pass, which not withstanding is intended to be largely toucht upon with these words, *Taceo*, *Mitto*, &c.

Parallax, the difference between the true place, and apparent place of a Comet, Eclipse, or Planet, by reason we behold it from the Superficies, not from the Centre.

Parallels, (*Greek*) a Term in Geometry, Lines running at an equal distance one from the other, and never meeting; in Astronomy they are certain imaginary Circles in the Globe, for the better Calculation of the degrees of Northern or Southern Latitude.

Parallel Sphere, has one Pole of the World in the Zenith, and the other in the Nadir and the Equinoctial Line in the Horizon: So call'd because the Sun, Moon, or Stars, in a Diurnal Revolution of the Heavens, neither ascend higher nor descend lower, but always move parallel to the Horizon. The Earth is thus seated under the Poles, where a whole Year makes as it were but one Day, six Months light, and six dark.

To *Parallel*, (*Greek*) to compare.

Parallelogram, (*Greek*) a Square, which is a Geometrical Figure, consisting of four Lines, each whereof is Parallel to its Opposite.

Parallelopipedon, a solid Figure, consisting of six plain and equal Sides, of which every one is equal and Parallel to that which is opposite to it.

Parallelopleura, imperfect Parallelograms, and irregular Correspondencies of the Angles or Sides whereby they are constituted.

Parolgism, (*Greek*) a fallacious, or deceitful way of arguing, wherein from two extrems, a false conclusion is brought out; as *William* is a living Creature, a *Jack-daw* is a living Creature, therefore *William* is a *Jack-daw*.

Paralytick, (*Greek*) sick of a *Paralyse*, or Palsie, being an Abolition of voluntary Motion and Sense, or both, in all the Body, or only in some Part, caused by obstruction or contusion of the Nerves.

Paraments, Robes of State; also *Parament*, or *Parament*, is a Term in Hunting, signifying the red Flesh between the Skin and Body of the Deer.

Lord *Paramount*, in Common Law, is the highest Lord of the Fee; as he that holdeth of a superiour Lord, yet hath a Tenant under him; is called Lord of the *Mesne*; but the lowest Tenant is called Tenant *paravail*.

Paramour, a Lover, or Sweet-heart.

Paranymph, (*Greek*) he, or she, that is joyned with the Bridegroom, or Bride, to see all things well ordered at a Wedding: also one that maketh a Speech in Commendation of those that are to commence Doctors.

Parapegmata, (*Greek*) a kind of Astronomical Instrument; by which Name the Astrologers call their Tables wherein they write their Art.

Parapet, (*French*) a Term in Fortification, a Wall, or Battlement of a Wall, or Brest-work, to defend from the Enemies shot.

Paraph, (*Greek*) a Subsignature, or flourishing Mark, set under ones Name in signing a Letter or Deed: also a Mark in the Margent of a Book.

Paraphernalia, a Word in the Civil Law, signifying those Goods which a Wife bringeth her Husband over and above her Dowry, as Jewels, Apparel, Plate, &c.

Parapomilus, a very large and noted River of *Tartaria Asiatica*; it is called at this day *Orchardus*.

Paraphrase, (*Greek*) an Exposition of a Text in Terms more clear and more at large, which altereth the Words, yet holdeth the Sence of the thing expounded, and supplies what the Author might have said or thought upon the same Subject.

Paraphrenitis, a Madness accompanied with a continual Fever, by Reason of some Matter that lies in the Cerebellum, whereby the animal Spirits cannot flow; whence the Lungs and Midriff are troubled.

Parasang, a certain Measure of Ground among the *Persians*, containing thirty, forty, or sixty Furlongs, according to the Variations of Time and Place.

Paraselenae, a Mock-Moon, or the Resemblance of the Moon in hollow watrish Clouds.

Parasite, (*Greek*) a Smell-feast, a Flatterer, a Belly-friend.

Parasol, a small sort of a Canopy, which Women carry over their Heads to defend themselves from the Rain.

Parastates, two little Purfes full of winding Nooks, proceeding from different Vessels, between the Bladder and the right Gut, where the Seed remains in Reserve to acquire some greater Perfection, and to the end it may not flow forth all at a Time.

Parathesis, (*Greek*) a putting to. It is a Grammatical Figure of Construction, in which two or more Substantives are put together in the same case, as *Urbs Roma*, the City Rome. It is called in Latin *Apposition*.

Paravail. See *Paramount*.

Parayba, a Prefecture in *Brasil*, so called from the chief Town of the Province, upon the Bank of the River *Domingo*, and at the Bottom of a Bay, or Arm of the Sea, by which Ships of good burthen, come up close to the Town. It is inhabited by *Portugueses*, a walled Town; and likewise fortified with a Castle upon *Cape Delo*, near adjoining to it.

Parazon, a Wood-knife.

Parbreak, (old word) to vomit.

A *Parbuckle*, (a Term in Navigation) a Rope seased together at both ends; and so put double about the Cask, to hoise it in by.

Parca, the three Destinies, or Fatal Sisters, *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*.

Parcenary, in Common Law, is a holding of Land, by two or more, *Pro indiviso*, or by Joynt-tenants, otherwise called Copartners.

Parcbmin, the Skins of Sheep prepared to write, and serving for several other uses: said to have been the Invention of the Kings of *Pergamus*, and from thence called *Pergamenum*.

Parcimony, (Lat.) See *Parfimony*.

Parco-fracto, (Lat.) is a Writ that lies against one that breaks a Pound, and takes away the Beasts lawfully impounded.

Pard, (Lat.) a certain Beast called a Libard.

Pardon, that Favour and Remission, which God out of his Mercy gives to Sinners for the Sins they have committed. It signifies also that Indulgence which the Pope grants to his Penitents, as Remission from the Pains of Purgatory. Also the Remission by a Prince of the Punishment of an Offence or Crime, to any Offender. Pardon is likewise said of private Persons forgiving the Trespasses and Injuries committed one against another, by Children against their Parents, by Servants against their Masters; and Subjects have this Privilege, either by Prescription or by the King's Grant.

Parechasis, (Greek) a Digression; in Rhetorick it is a Wandering in Discourse from the intended Matter.

Parechesis, (Lat.) a Resembling of one thing to another. It is a Figure much used in Rhetorick, and called in Latin *Allusion*.

Paregmenon, (Greek) a Derivative; in Rhetorick it is a Figure in which are words conjoyned, which are derived one of another, as *Discreet*, *Discretion*.

Parecon, (Greek) Protraction, a Figure wherein a word or syllable is added to the end of another, as *Numnam*, *Etiannum*.

Parail, the Name of one of the Sorts of Characters, or Letters used by Printers; the rest being *Nonpareil*, *Brevier*, *Long-primer*, and *Pica*, &c.

Parenchyma, (Greek) a Term in Anatomy, it is the substance of the Liver, Spleen, and Lights, so called, because supposed to proceed from thick and faculent Blood.

Parelij, Mock-Suns, appearing on each side of the Sun, occasioned by a thick Cloud gathered together toward the Side of the Sun, in which the broken Beams of the Sun being gathered, the very Face of the Sun is represented to us therein.

Paranetical. See *Parænetical*.

Parent, a Father, a Mother; a Grandfather, a Grandmother: and many times, Parents and Ancestors are confounded one with another.

Parentage, a collective Word, spoken of all Parents together.

Parental, (Lat.) belonging to Parents, or Ancestors.

Parentation, (Lat.) a Celebrating of Funerals.

Parenthesis, (Greek) the Interrupting of a Sentence, by interposing a Clause which being removed, the Sence would nevertheless remain intire.

Parenticide, (Lat.) a killing of ones Parents.

Parergy. See *Landskip*.

Parget, a Term used in Architecture, it signifies the Plaister of a Wall; so *Pargeting* is used.

Parian Marble. See *Paros*.

Parietarie, an Emollient Laxative Herb growing naturally upon Walls, much used in Lotions, commonly called Pellitory of the Wall.

Parilian, or *Palilian Feasts*. See *Paler*.

Paris, the Son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, fell in love with the Nymph *Oenone*, had two Children by her; afterwards, there growing a Contention between the three Goddesses, *Juno*, *Pallas*, and *Venus*, they agreed to submit themselves to the Judgment of *Paris*; *Juno* proffering him a Kingdom, *Pallas* Wisdom, and *Venus* the handsomest of Women: Whereupon he gave his Judgment for *Venus*. He fell in love with *Helena*, *Menelaus*'s Wife, and carried her away by stealth; whereupon there immediately grew a violent War between the *Greeks* and *Trojans*, wherein after nine years Siege, *Troy* was taken.

Parish, or *Parochial Church*, is that which is instituted for the saying of Divine Service to the People, dwelling within a certain Compass of Ground near unto it; the other Churches being either Cathedral, that is, where the Bishop hath his Chair or Seat, and consisting of Dean and Chapter, or Conventual, consisting of Regular Clerks, professing some order of Religion.

Parisyllabical Nouns, (a Term in Grammar) those Nouns which consist of equal Syllables, or those Nouns that have not more Syllables in one Case than in another.

Parity, (Lat.) Equality, or Evenness.

Park, an Inclosure, or Place fenced about for the keeping of Deer, or any other Sort of Wild Beasts.

Park Boat, free from the Duty of inclosing a Park.

Parliament, (Ital. *q. Parlar la mente*) the chief Assembly and Council of a Kingdom, met together to make or correct Laws, and to debate matters touching the Commonwealth. In this Kingdom it consists of the three Estates of the Realm, that is to say, King, Lords, (Spiritual and Temporal) and Commons.

Parlous, a kind of a made Word, signifying shrewd, notable.

Parma, a very Elegant City, and the Chief of a Duchy, thence denominated in that Part of Italy, which was anciently *Longobardia Cisalpina*, or *Æmilia*.

Parmacety, a precious and very excellent Confection; as it were, *Sperma Ceti*, i. e. the Seed of the Whale. See *Sperma Ceti*.

Parmesan, a sort of Cheese, so called because it is made in that City, dry and tart of Taste.

Parnassus, a Mountain of *Phocis* in Greece, sacred to *Apollo* and the *Muses*, who are thence called *Parnassides*; and from whence arise the two Fountains of *Hyppocrene* and *Aganippe*. Figuratively, it is taken for Poets and Poetry.

Parnel, a Womans Name, most probably contracted from *Petronilla*; but it is also an Appellation, particularly applied to any kind of wanton Woman.

Parochial. See *Parish*.

Parody, a Poetick Pleasantry, which consists in putting some serious pieces into Burlesque, and affecting as much as possible, the same Words, Rimes and Cadencies.

Paromia, (Greek) a proverbial speech in Rhetorick, it is the continuation of a Trope in a Speech, wherein a Respect is had to the common Use, as *Ethiopem Lateremve lavare*.

A *Lease Parole*, in Common Law, is a Lease made only by word of Mouth; also when a Prisoner of War hath Liberty given him upon his Word to return at such a time, he is said to go upon his *Parole*, which in French signifieth a Word, or Saying.

Paronomasia, (Greek) a likeness of Words, or in Rhetorick a Figure, in which, by the change of a Letter or Syllable, several things are alluded unto, as bolder in a *Buttery*, than in a *Battery*. This is called in *Latin Agnominatio*.

Paronychie, a preternatural swelling in the Fingers ends, very troublesome.

Paros, an Island of the *Aegean Sea*, one of the *Cyclades*, it is so called from *Paros*, the Son of *Jason*. In this Island there is an excellent sort of Marble called *Parian Marble*.

Parotides, certain Kernels under and behind the Ears, appointed to strengthen the Divisions of the Vessels and drink up the Moisture of the Brain.

Paroxysm, (Greek) the access, or fit in an Ague or Fever.

Parrels, a Term in Navigation, those things made of Trunks, Ribs, and Ropes, which go about the Mast, and are at both ends made fast to the Yard.

Parrhesia (Greek) liberty in speaking; in Rhetorick it is a Figure in which we speak boldly, and freely, in things displeasing, and obnoxious to Envy.

Parricide, (Lat.) from *Parricida*, a Murderer of his Father, or Mother; also any hainous Murderer: But from *Parricidium*, it signifieth the Act it self.

Parimony, (Lat.) sparingness, frugality, good husbandry.

Paroling, in Navigation is most used upon the Decks, and Half-decks, which is to take a Lift of Canvas, as long as the Seam you would Parcel, being first well Calked, then pour the Pitch upon it, and it will keep out the Water from passing the Seams.

Parsly, (*Apium Hortense*) a Mercurial Herb, hot and dry, in the second degree.

Parsly-Hedge, an Herb called in *Latin Caulis*.

Parsly-Pert, or *Break-stone*, (*Percipierre Anglorum*, or *Calculus frangens*.) a singular good Herb to provoke Urine, and expel Gravel, or Stone of the Kidney.

Parsnip, (Lat. *Pastinaca*) a Plant whose Root is sufficiently known, as being frequently eaten for a very nourishing sort of Food.

Parson Impersona, a Term in Law, and signifies one that is in Possession of a Church Appropriate, or Presentative.

Part of Fortune, in Astrology, is said to be the Lunar Horoscope, or Place in the Situation of the World, from whence the Moon takes her Progress at that very moment that the Sun emerges from the East.

Part Aspect, the most exact and full Aspect that may be so called, because it consists precisely of so many Parts or Degrees as are requisite to compleat such an Aspect, even to a Degree.

Part Proportional, a Part or Number agreeable and analogous to some other proper Number. Thus if 60 give 40, 30 must needs give 20, by the Golden Rule, or Part Proportional. More generally Part is that of which the whole consists. *Part Logical*, is that which is submitted to any Universal; and so Species's are Parts of the Genus. *Part Physical* is that which entering into the Composition of the whole, may be imagined a Part by its own Idea.

Partage, (French) a Partition, Sharing or Dividing.

Parterre, (French) a Flower-knot, a Bed, or Bank of Flowers in a Garden.

Parthenian, (Greek) belonging to Virgins or Virginity.

Parthenope, the name of one of the *Syrens* that endeavoured to insnare *Ulysses* and his Companions; also the ancient name of a famous City of Italy, now called *Naples*.

Partbia, a Countrey of Asia, whose Inhabitants were anciently a very warlike People; it is now called *Arach*.

Partiality, (Lat.) an inclining more to one part than to the other.

To *Participate*, to have a Share of.

Participation, (Lat.) That which gives us a Share in any thing which by Right or by Favour belong to us.

Participial, (a Term in Grammar) an Adjective derived from a Verb, though not an absolute Participle.

Participle, (Lat.) one of the Parts of Speech in Grammar, so called, because it partakes both of the Noun, and of the Verb.

Particle, (Lat.) a Parcel, or small Part, or Portion.

Particle Aspect, when two Planets are both in the same number of Degrees, and Minutes, either Conjunction or Aspect.

To *Particularize*, to enlarge upon a great many small Circumstances of a Business.

Particular, not common, apart, and separate; said also of some Property, or Vertue proper to one thing or Person, not to be found in another. Familiar, intimate.

Parties to a Fine or Deed, they who are named in a Fine or Deed, as Parties to it; as They that levy the Fine, and They to whom it is levied. They that make the Deed, and They to whom it is made.

Partition,

Partition, (Lat.) a parting, sharing or dividing. Partition of Lands descended by the Common Law, or by Custom among Coheirs or Parceners, whether Sons, Daughters, Sisters or otherwise of Kin to the Ancestor from whom the Land descended.

Partisan, (French) a Partaker, or Partner, also a Leading-staff, or Javelin.

Partlet, a word used in some old Statutes, signifying the loose Collar of a Doublet to be set on, or taken off by it self without the Bodies; also a Womans Neckerchief.

Partners, those Timbers which are bolted to the Beams, and do compass the Shoot in the Mast at the Deck.

Partridge, a Fowl much prized in great Feasts, that lives upon the Land, flies low and not far, making a great noise in its flight. They lie in Coveys, several together, and are caught with Dogs and Nets, or with Hawks.

Parturient, (Lat.) travailing, or being about to bring forth.

Party per Beind, (a term in Heraldry) divided or parted through the Bend. See *Bend*.

Party per Pale, (a term in Heraldry) divided or parted through the Pale. See *Pale*.

Parvity, (Lat.) littleness, smallness.

Pasage, or *Pascuage*, (French) grazing or feeding of Cattle.

Paschal, (Lat.) belonging to the *Pasche*, i. e. the Jewish Passover, which was a certain Feast kept by the Jews, in remembrance of God's signal Mercy to them, in passing over their Houses, when he slew the First-born of the Egyptians; also the Feast of Easter.

Pasque-flower, (*Pulsatilla*) a sort of Plant, most probably so called, as flowering about Easter time.

Pasquil, or *Pasquin*, a certain Statue or Image in Rome, whereon all Satyrical Invectives are wont to be fixed, and fathered as the Author; whence it is commonly used for any slanderous Libel, or defamatory Book.

Pasquinade, (French) a Satyrical Invective or Libel, favouring of the *Pasquin* at Rome.

To *Pass*, to cross a Territory or Country in order to go from one Country to another. To go currant. This Money will pass. To pass the Time away, to spend the Time. To pass a River, to cross the River. I pass it not, I value it not.

Passade, (French) an Alms or Benevolence given to a Passenger; also a Posture in the management of a Horse.

Passant, (French) going, or passing by, a term in Heraldry.

A *Passardo*, a Rope wherewith we hale down the Sheet-blocks of the Main and Fore-sails, when they are haled after the Clew of the Main-sail, to the Cubbridge-head of the Main-mast.

Passenger, a kind of small trained Hawk called in French *Pellerin*.

Passibility, (Lat.) an aptness or ableness to suffer.

Passion, (Lat.) is opposed to Action; also suffering, enduring; said also of the different Agitations of the Soul according to the various Objects that present themselves to the Senses. But in Poems and Romances it is more particularly spoken of the Passion of Love.

Passion-flower, (*Clematis Trifolia*) a flower probably so called from the Resemblance, which in its utmost Expansion it has of several Crosses.

Passive, (Lat.) suffering or bearing. So Wood, in relation to Fire that acts upon it, has a suffering or passive Quality.

Passive Voice of a Verb, in Grammar is that which betokeneth suffering or being acted upon, as *Doccor*, I am taught.

Passport, (French, *q. Passer le Port*) a Licence made by any that hath authority for the safe Passage of any Man, from one place to another; a Pass or safe Conduct.

Pastel, otherwise called Woad, a Plant which is sow'd in the Spring, and of which in some places they make several Harvests in a Year. It is of great use among the Dyers.

Pastern, the Huckle-bone of any Beasts Foot; also a Shackle for a Horse.

Pastil, (Lat.) Paste made of several colours gumm'd and grownd together or apart, of which Crayons are made to draw upon Paper or Parchment. Also a Composition of dry Perfumes to burn in a Chamber, either for State or wholsomeness.

Pastination, (Lat.) a digging or delving of Ground.

Pasture, (Lat.) a feeding. Land neither Meadow nor ploughed, but reserved for the feeding of Cattel.

Pastophories, (Greek) the most honourable Order of Priests among the Egyptians.

Pastor, a Feeder of Herds and Flocks, whence the Ministers of the Church are called spiritual Pastors.

Pastoral, (Lat.) belonging to a Shepherd or Rural life; whence Pastoral Song. An Epithete also applied to the Care and Duty of an Ecclesiastical Pastor.

Pass-volant, (French) one that is foisted by a Captain into his Company on a Muster-day; whence it is taken for a hireling or base Fellow.

Patagones, an Indian people inhabiting about the Terra Magellanica, said to be about ten foot in height.

Pataque, or *Pattacoon*, a Spanish piece of Coin, valuing Four shillings eight pence.

Patart, a Dutch Coin, five whereof amount to six pence.

Patee, a term in Heraldry, as a Cross *Patee*, i. e. a Cross, whose ends are broad and opened.

Patefaction, (Lat.) a making open; also a discovering or making manifest.

Paten, a kind of Wooden shooe. Also see *Patin*. Letters Patent. See Letters.

Patent, (Lat.) uncovered, lying open.

Paterguardian, a Title given to the Chief of the Franciscan Friars in the Monasteries.

Paternal,

Paternal, (Lat.) Fatherly, belonging to a Father.

Patbeticall, (Greek) capable to perswade or move the Affections.

Pathology, (Greek) that part of Physick which treats of the Causes and Differences of Diseases.

Pathopœa, (Greek) an Expression of a Passion, in Rhetorick it is a figure by which the mind is moved to hatred, anger, or pity.

Patibulary, (Lat.) belonging to a Gallows.

Patience, a Resolution, a Constancy of Mind which makes us suffer Pain or Affliction without complaining or murmuring.

Patient, one that bears with Afflictions, Affronts, or Injuries; said also of one that lies under the Hands of Physicians or Surgeons.

Patim, (Lat.) a kind of Platter, Charger, or Basin; a sort of Vessel wherein the Priests used to bring their sodden Meat to the Table; also the little flat Saucer or Plate, used with the Chalice at Mass.

Patonce, a term in Heraldry, as a Cross *Patonce*, i. e. Whose ends are both broad, and as it were three ways hooked.

Patriarch, one of those Primitive Fathers, famous in the beginning of the World for the Generations that sprung from their Loins, *Abraham*, *Isaac*, *Jacob*, and his Twelve Sons, were the Patriarchs of the *Old Testament*. Among the Christians, those Bishops who enjoyed Sees independent, as they pretended from the Church of *Rome*, as *Jerusalem*, *Antiochia*, *Alexandria*, and *Constantinople*, were called *Patriarchs*.

Patriarchate, (Lat.) the Estate, Dignity, or Chief Seat of a Patriarch or Primate of a National Church.

Patricians, (Lat.) those Men among the Romans, who were accounted of the most Noble, as being descended of Senators.

Patrick, the proper Name of a Man, from the Latin Word *Patricius*, a Peer, Statesman; the chief of this Name was the Epidemical Saint, so much in Veneration amongst the *Irish Nation*.

Patricide. See *Parricide*.

Patrimonial, (Lat.) belonging to a Patrimony, which is the ancient Estate of a Family, or more particularly an Inheritance or Estate left by a Father to his Son.

Patrocination, (Lat.) a defending the Quarrel, or maintaining the Right of any one.

Patroclus, the Son of *Mænētus*, and *Sthenele*, educated by the *Centaure Chiron*, together with *Achilles*, with whom he had contracted an inviolable Friendship; and when *Achilles* could by no means be won to fight with *Hector*, he at last was prevailed with to send *Patroclus* in his stead, and with his own Armour; in which fight *Patroclus* being slain, *Achilles* then to revenge the death of his Friend, fought *Hector*, and slew him.

Patrole, the Round that Soldiers ride in the Night to observe what is done, and take care of what is done, for the Safety and Quiet of the City or Camp.

Patron, A Saint, which Man or Woman, any City, Church, Nation, or Order, has made choice of for their Protector and Defender.

Patronage, A Right which a Founder of a Church, or Benefice, has reserved to himself in his Deed of Donation.

Patronal, (Lat.) belonging to a Patron, Advocate, Defender, or Pleader; also in Civil Law, a Patron is taken for him that hath manumitted a Servant, and thereby challengeth of him certain reverence and duty during his life; and in the Canon Law, for him that hath the Gift of a Benefice, or the Advowson of a Spiritual Promotion.

Patronymicks, (Greek) those Names which Men derive from their Fathers or Ancestors, with some little Addition, as *Aeneades* from *Aeneas*.

Pavan, A grave and majestick sort of Dance that came from *Spain*, wherein the Dancers turn round and wheel about one after another: Also the gravest and the slowest sort of Instrumental Musick, consisting generally of three Strains.

Pauciloquy, (Lat.) a speaking few Words, little talk.

Paucity, (Lat.) fewness, a being of little or small number.

Paudishaw, a Title of the Grand Signiors, signifying an Expeller of Princes; but some fetch the derivation from *Pawd* and *Shook*, which is an Expeller of Injuries, or Injustice. Among the *Turks*, it is used for Emperors; and the same Title they bestow on the Emperor of *Germany*, calling him *Nem Paudishaw*.

A *Pavese*, or *Pavise*, (Ital.) a large Shield which covereth the whole Body.

Pavja. See *Tecinum*.

Pavilion, (French) a Tent, or Tabernacle of State. In Architecture, it is the Body of a Lodging by it self; so called from the form of its covering, which is built like a Tent. Also the Flag of a General Officer in a Fleet.

Paul, (Hebr.) Wonderful, or Rest; the Name of an eminent Apostle, who after Christ's Ascension was converted to the Faith, and appointed to preach to the *Gentiles*; also the Prænomen of several great Persons, both in Military Prowess and Learning, and since a frequent Christian Name of Men: Also a term in Navigation, which is a short piece of Iron fastened to the Deck, resting upon the Whelps, and keeps the Capstern from recoiling.

Paulin, A Diminutive from *Paul*.

Pavage. See *Pannage*.

Parvoisade, or *Parvezado*, (French and Spanish) a Target defence in Gallies, wherein the Slaves are defended from the Small-shot of the Enemy.

Paromine, (Lat.) belonging to a Pea-cock, or Pea-hen.

Pausade, (French) a pausing, or resting.

Paynims, Gentiles, Heathens, Pagans, a word much used in our old Romances.

Peace, In a general Signification, is opposite to War and Strife; but particularly it signifies a quiet and inoffensive Behaviour toward the King and his People. Peace of the King, is that Peace and Security both for Life and Goods, which the King promises to all his Subjects.

Peach, A large Stone Fruit that grows ripe at the end of Summer, of a delicious taste, and of which there are diverse sorts and kinds.

Peau, A term in Heraldry. Among the Furrs, Black powdered with Yellow.

Peach, A Rod or Pole, wherewith Land is measured, forty whereof in length, and four in breadth, make an Acre; it containeth sixteen foot and a half.

Pearls, A Shell Fish, found in the Persian Seas, which is a kind of Oyster, in which is found a hard and clear Substance, commonly called *Pearl*, and reckon'd among the most precious Gems. In Heraldry, *Pearl* answers to *Argent* and *Luna*.

Pease, (*Pisum*) a sort of Pulse of a most pleasant flavour, and at the first coming accounted a great rarity. That sort called *Pease Everlasting*, hath a very fine flower or blossom, and is called in *Latin*, *Lathyrus*; the *Wood* or *Heath-Pease*, *Astragalus*.

Peat, A kind of Fewel, dug out of Moorish Ground, which burneth very well after it is dried, as having in it something of a mixture of Bitumen.

Peccadillo, (*Spanish*) a little crime, or fault.

Peccant, (*Lat.*) sinning, committing a crime. A term in Physick, given to the Humours of the Body, which are then said to be peccant, when they contain some malignity, or else are too exuberant.

Pectoral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the breast. *Pectoral* Medicines, such as either by attenuating, or thickening or allaying, render the matter which causes coughing fit to be expectorated.

Peccum, A Place in *Derbyshire*, vulgarly called the *Peak*, famous for several Wonders, described by Mr. *Thomas Hobbes* of *Malmesbury* in a *Latin* Poem, Entituled *De Mirabilibus Pecci*.

Peculation, (*Lat.*) a robbing of the Prince or Commonwealth.

Peculiar, Proper, Private, a Man's own.

The Court of *Peculiars*, one of the Bishops Courts, which deals in certain Parishes, exempt from the Bishops Jurisdiction in some Diocesses, and peculiarly belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Pecuniary, (*Lat.*) belonging to Money.

Pedage, (*Lat.*) Money given for passing by Foot or Horse through any Forrest or Country.

Pedal, (*Lat.*) containing a foot in measure.

Pedant, One that takes care to instruct and govern Youth: But more usually taken for a conceited Pretender to Scholarship, that makes an ill use of the Sciences; who corrupts and adulterates 'em, and who makes pitiful and silly Ob-

servations upon 'em, as most of your trifling *Pedagogues* do. The Properties of a *Pedant* are to be arrogant, opinionated, censorious, ignorant, and trivial.

Pedantism, (*French*) the Office of an ordinary Schoolmaster or *Pedant*.

Pederasty, or *Pæderasty*, (*Greek*) Buggery, or lusting after Boys.

Pedestal, (*French*) a term in Architecture, the basis or foot of a Pillar; that part which supports the Pillar.

Pedicile, (*Lat.*) a little Foot; also the Stalk of any Fruit or Flower.

Pedobaptism, or *Pædobaptism*, (*Greek*) Infant-baptism, the Baptizing of Children.

Pedotribe, or *Pædotribe*, (*Greek*) one that instructs Children how to exercise their Bodies.

Peere, (*French*) a Fortrels made against the force of the Sea: also *Peers* q. *Pares*, i. e. equals, are the Nobles, or chief Lords in Parliament. This Denomination is thought to be derived from the 12 *Peers* of *France* instituted by *Charles the Great*, or *Lewis the Younger*: Also in Common Law, those that are impanelled upon Enquest, are called *Peers*.

Pegasus, *Persus's* winged Horse, a Celestial Constellation between the Equator and the North, consisting of 20 Stars.

Pegasean, (*Lat.*) swift, from *Pegasus*, the winged Horse of *Persus*.

Pegging, a term used by Leaches, when they cure Hogs of a certain Disease called the *Garre*.

Pegu, One of the five chief Kingdoms, with its Metropolis of *India extra Gangem*, now called *Mangi*; the other four being *Siam*, *Cambodia*, *Bengala*, and *Araca*.

Pejeration, (*Lat.*) a Forswearing.

Peitrel, or *Poitral*, (*French*) the Breast-leather of a Horse.

Pelagians, a sort of Hereticks, so called from *Pelagius* their first Founder; they denied Original Sin, and had many other erroneous Tenets.

Pelasgi, an ancient People of *Greece*, so called from *Pelagus* the Son of *Jupiter*, and *Larissa*; they inhabited a part of the *Peloponnesus* called *Pelasgia*.

Pelf, or *Pill* of a Fowl in Falconry, is the refuse and broken remains left after the Hawk is relieved.

Peleon, a Mountain in *Thessaly*, which the *Titans*, when they made War against the Gods, heaped upon *Ossa* a neighbouring Mountain; the top of this Mountain is thick set with Pine-Trees, and hangeth over the *Pelasgian* Gulf.

Pellican, a certain Water-Fowl, in shape resembling a Heron, and whose Cry resembles the Braying of an Ass. This Bird is said to love her young Ones to that degree, that she will wound her own Breast to feed 'em with her blood. Also a Chymical Vessel with two handles, usually made of Glass, with ears or handles hollow and pierc'd, made for the distilling of Liquors by circulation, and reduce 'em into their smallest parts. Also a Surgeon's Instrument to pull out Teeth.

Pellicle,

Pellicle, (Lat.) a little Skin, or thin Rind.

Pellitory of Spain, (*Pyrethrum*) a Mercurial plain, hot and moist, and a great Purger of the Brain.

Pellitory of the Wall, (*Pareitaria*, *Herba muralis*) an Herb reputed cold and moist, but influenc'd by the same Planet as the former.

Pellucid, (Lat.) Clear, Bright, Shining through.

Pel-met, (French) confusedly, one with another.

Peloponnesus, a Country of Greece, lying upon the Adriatick and Mediterranean Seas; it was anciently called *Pelagias*, now *Morea*.

Pelops, the Son of *Tantalus*, King of *Phrygia*, who when his Father had invited the Gods to a Feast, was killed and set before them to eat; from the eating of which, when all the Gods abstained, only *Ceres* eat up his Shoulder; for which *Jupiter* restoring him to life again, made him an Ivory Shoulder.

Pelorum. See *Pachynum*.

Pelota, or *Pellot*, (from the French, *Pelote*) i. e. a Ball; a term used in the *Forest-Law*, signifying the Ball or fleshy round Pulp of a Dog's foot, which by that Law, in all Dogs that are near any of the King's Forests is to be cut off, which is called *Lawing* or *Expeditating*.

Clerk of the Pells, an Officer of the *Exchequer*, who enters every Teller's Bill in a Parchment-Roll, called *Pellis Receptorum*, i. e. the skin or roll of Receipts, and maketh another roll of payments called *Pellis exituum*.

Pelt, in *Faulconry*, is the dead Body of any Fowl dismembered.

Pelt-Wool, Wool pulled off the Pelt, or skin of a dead Sheep.

Pelure, Rich Fur; from the Latin, *Pellis*, a Skin.

Pelusium, One of the Seven Mouths of Nile, now called *Damiata*.

Pembrooke, the chief Town of *Pembrookeshire*, in British called *Penbro*, i. e. a Cape or Head of the Sea, *Pen* signifying in the British tongue, a Head. It hath a little Castle (built by *Arnulph* of *Montgomery*, Brother to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*) which *Girald* his Constable valiantly holding out with a small Garrison, against the force of all *South-Wales* laying Siege to it, thereby purchased to himself much honour, and raised his Family to a great height, from which the *Giraldines* and *Fitzgiralds* in Ireland are descended.

Penates, (Lat.) Household-gods.

Pencills, certain small Instruments, made of Bears, Ermins, or Hogs-Hairs, put into Quills of several sizes, which Painters use to paint withal.

Pendant, fastened above, and hanging downward.

Pendant Feathers in a Hawk, those Feathers which grow upon the Thigh.

A *Pendant*, a Jewel, *q. Pendent*, i. e. hanging down, properly said of those Jewels that Women hang in their Ears. Also, *Pendants* in a Ship, are short Ropes made fast at one end, ei-

ther to the head of the Mast, or a Yard, or the clew of a Sail. A *Pendant* is also a long kind of Streamer of silk or other stuff, cut pointed out toward the end, and slit into two parts, whose use is in Fleets to distinguish the Squadrons by hanging them out at the top: They are also us'd in great Ships for Ornament and Triumph, and are there hung out at every Yard-arm, and at the heads of the Masts.

Pendiloches, (French) a term in Jewelling, the lowest part of Jewels that dangle and hang down.

Pendulous, (Lat.) hanging down in a Rope, clammy.

Pendulum-watch, a Watch newly invented by *Monsieur Christian Hugen* of *Zulichem*, a German, in which, by a *Pendulum* or Regulator, the time is more exactly proportioned than ever hitherto; and these kind of Watches are since fitted to go at Sea by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Kincardin*, both Fellows of the Royal Society.

Penelope, the Daughter of *Icarus*, and the Wife of *Ulysses*: She being careful to preserve her Chastity in her Husband's absence, being importuned by many Suitors, desired only so much time, till she had made an end of what was upon her Distaff; which when she had obtained, she ravelled over night what she had spun in the day time, by which means she put them off till her Husband returned home. Hence all Chast Women are styled *Penelopes*.

Penetrable, (Lat.) that may be pierced or bored through.

Penens, a River of *Thessaly*, upon whose bank *Daphne* was turned into a Laurel-tree, near unto which is a most pleasant Valley, called the *Pensan* Valley.

Penidee, a certain Composition made of Barly, Water, and Sugar, cocted in such proportion and art, that a very solid white mass arises thence so tractable, that it adheres nor to ones fingers, but may be drawn out into any form; it is sometimes called *Alphenicum*, from its whiteness: It cures the Cough and Hoarseness, and helps all Affections of the Lungs and Breast.

Peninsule, (Lat.) a Tract of Land, which is almost an Island, only joined to the Continent by a narrow neck of Land, called an *Isthmus*.

Penitence. See *Repentance*.

Penitent, Really sorry for sinning, and resolving amendment of Life.

Penitential, (Lat.) sorrowful, penitent, also moving to Repentance.

Penitentiary, (Lat.) a Priest that imposeth upon an Offender what penitence he thinks fit; also a place in Rome where Priests sit and hear the Confession of those that come unto them to that end.

Pennant. See *Pendant*.

Pennocrucium, the ancient Name of a Town in *Staffordshire*, called from thence at this day *Pencridge*.

Pennyroyal, (*Pulegium*) an Herb of *Venus*, of a warming or digesting quality, it is otherwise called *Organy*, and by some *Pudding-grass*.

Penny,

Penny or *Navel-wort*, a sort of Herb called in *Latin*, *Cotyledon*; the *Wall Pennywort* is called *Umbilicus Veneris*.

Penon, (*French*) a Flag, or Banner, ending in a point or tip, wherein the Arms of those before whom it is carried, either in War, or at a Funeral are depainted in their colours: Also a Streamer in a Ship; also a term in Heraldry, for the figure which resembles the said Flag.

Penoncel, little *Penons*.

Pensans, (*i. e.* the Cape, or Head of Saints, or as some interpret it, the Head of Sands) near which is that famous Rock, called *Main-Amber*, or *Marine-Amber*, which being equally counterpoised upon a lesser Rock, may be stirred by the push of a Finger, but cannot be removed out of its place by a multitude of Men.

Pension, (*Lat.*) a Summ pay'd by any Person for Dyet and Lodging. Also a certain Summ pay'd Yearly by a Prince or State to any Person for Service requir'd from him.

Pensioner, he that receives a Pension.

Pensive, (*French*) sad, heavy, sorrowful.

Pentalatrical, (*Greek*) consisting of Five Sides.

Pentaglottical, (*Greek*) skilful in Five Tongues, having several Languages.

Pentagon, a Geometrical Figure, having Five Angles.

Pentagonal, (*Greek*) having Five Angles, or Corners.

Pentameter, (*Greek*) a Verse consisting of five Feet.

Pentasticks, (*Greek*) *Stanzas*, consisting of five Verses; also Porches, having five rows of Pillars.

Pentateuch, (*Greek*) the five Books of *Moses*: also any Volume consisting of five Books.

Pentecostarch, (*Greek*) a Captain that hath the Command of Fifty Men.

Pentecost, (*Greek*) the Feast of *Whitsuntide*; so called, because it is the Fiftieth Day from Christ's Resurrection.

Pentireme, (*Lat.*) a Gally that hath five Oars to a Seat, or five Men to an Oar.

Penumbra, (as it were almost a shade) in Astrology, is such a degree of an Eclipse, wherein the Moon is almost totally darkened or overshadowed.

Penultima, that Syllable which is before the last.

Penury, (*Lat.*) Want, Need, Poverty.

People, a collective Word, an Assembly of Persons of all sorts and degrees that inhabit a Country, and compose a Nation.

To *People*, to send a good number of Inhabitants to till and manure a Country.

Pepin, a King of the *Franks*, and Father of *Charles the Great*; he reduced the *Lombards* to the Obedience of the Church, for which he had the Title of *Most Christian King* bestowed upon him and his Successors by Pope *Zachary*.

Pepper-wort, *Lepidium*, (*Piperitis*) a Herb of Mars, of a sharp and cleansing quality.

Peptick, (*Greek*) Concoctive or Digestive.

Peract, a Mathematical Instrument, the same as a Circumferentor.

Peragrati, (*Lat.*) a travelling or wandering about.

Perambulation, (*Lat.*) a walking through or about. *Perambulation* of the Forest is the surveying or walking about the Forest by certain Justices, or other Officers thereto assign'd, to set down the Bounds of it.

Perambulatio facienda, a Writ su'd out by two or more Lords of Mannors, and consenting to have their Bounds severally known; and it is if su'd out to the Sheriff, commanding him to make a Perambulation.

Percepier, a certain Herb, growing in most parts of *England*; it hath small Flowers of a greenish hew, and is good to provoke Urine. It is also called *Parlsy pert* or *Parlsy-breakstone*.

Perceptible, (*Lat.*) Perceivable, or to be Apprehended.

Percival, a Proper Name from *Percival*, a Town in *Normandy*.

Percolation, (*Lat.*) a straining through; it is a term proper to Chymistry. See in *Colation*.

Percussis. See *Pursuivant* at Arms.

Percussion, (*Lat.*) a striking or hitting, the Impression of a Body that strikes or falls upon another. Drums and Bells make a great noise, by reason of the violent percussion of the Air.

Perditi, Destruction; utter Ruin.

Perdues, a term in Military Discipline, certain chosen Companies which are put upon the most desperate Services; from the *French* word *Perdue*, *i. e.* lost.

Perduellion, or *Perduellism*, (*Lat.*) an open Act of Hostility.

Perdurance, (*Lat.*) a lasting very long.

Peregrine, the Proper Name of a Man, in *Latin*, *Peregrinus*, *i. e.* Out-landish: also a Hawk of the kind of Falcons.

Peregrination, (*Lat.*) a going on Pilgrimage, a Travelling into far Countries; in Astronomy it is an essential debility, as when a Planet is in a Sign, wherein he is altogether a stranger, by being neither in his House, Exaltation, Trine, Term, or Face; and therefore then he is very weak.

Peremptory, (*Lat.*) Absolute, without exception, or excuse; Decisive, Definitive: also, in an ill sense, Malapert, Sawcy.

Perennity, (*Lat.*) Continuance, Long-lastingness.

Pererration, (*Lat.*) a wandering up and down.

Perfection, the utmost that any one can arrive at in Vertue, in Piety, in any Art or Science.

Perfidy, (*Lat.*) Treachery, Falseness, Breach of Faith or Trust.

Perforation, (*Lat.*) a boring, or piercing through.

Perforated, a term applied to Herbs, as when the Leaf of any Herb being held against the light seemeth full of little holes.

Perfrication, (Lat.) a rubbing or chafing throughly.

Perfunctory, (Lat.) carelessly, or negligently done.

Pergamus, a City of Natolia, where Parchment, or Vellum was invented; which is thence called *Pergamena*.

Pericardium, (Greek) the film, or thin skin, wherein the heart is inwrapped.

Perickitation, (Lat.) an adventuring, hazarding, or indangering.

Pericranium, (Greek) the membrane that enfolds the skull.

Perigeum, (Greek) that Point of Heaven, wherein the Sun, or any other Star is nearest the Center of the Earth.

Peribelion, that Point of a Planets Orb wherein he is nearest to the Sun.

Peril, Danger, Hazard, a Traveller ventures through many perils. Sometimes used by way of threatening. *Do such a thing at your Peril.*

Perimeter, (Greek) the outmost line of any solid Body; also a verse that hath a syllable above the just measure.

Perinde Valere, signifies a dispensation granted to a Clerk, who not being capable of a Benefice or other Ecclesiastical Function is admitted to it.

Periodical, (Greek) belonging to a period, i. e. a certain term of time, from one remarkable revolution to another, in any State or Empire, by which it is computed how the years pass away; also in Grammar, the end of a perfect sentence.

The *Perioeci*, or *Periæci*, are of any place in the same Latitude but distant in the Longitude 180 degrees, or half the circumference of the Earth in that Parallel. In the *Periæci* of any place there happens not that contrariety of seasons in the year, or length of days as in the Antipodes: for the days in both places are of an equal length, but in the Times of the day there is the same contrariety; for their morning is our evening, and their night is our day.

Peripateticks, (from the Greek word *Peripatein*, i. e. to walk) the Disciples and followers of Aristotle, who was wont to teach walking.

Periphery, (Greek) that circular Line which goes about and enfolds the whole Area or content of a circular Figure.

Periphrastical, (Greek) spoken by a Periphrase, i. e. circumlocution, or expressing a thing, or person, by many words; as when we say the *First Founder of the Roman Empire*, meaning Julius Caesar.

Peripneumonical, (Greek) sick of a *Peripneumony*, which is an inflammation of the Lungs, accompanied with a sharp Fever, and shortness of Breath.

Peripter, a sort of Temple, which had Pillars on all the Four quarters; different from the Prostyte which had Pillars only in Front; and from the Amphiprostyle, which had Pillars before and behind, and none on the sides.

Periscians, (Greek) those that dwell within the compass of the Arctick and Antartick Cir-

cles: because the Shadow is various and runs round about 'em.

To *Perish*, to come to an unfortunate End. 'Tis said of fruit when it grows rotten.

Peristaltick, A crawling as it were of the Entrails whereby the Excrements are voided. Also the motion of the Vessels, whereby the Humors, as Water, Chyle, the Blood, &c. ascend and descend.

Peristyle, when the Pillars are withinside, and as it were round about a Court.

Perit, a certain measure being the Twentieth part of a Droit, a Droit the Twenty fourth part of a Mite, a Mite the Twentieth part of a Grain, a Grain the Twenty fourth part of a Penny weight, a Penny weight the Twentieth part of an Ounce; Twenty four Blanks make a Perit.

Peritoneum, A membrane which cloaths the whole Abdomen withinside, and its Entrails on the outside. It consists of Two Tunioles.

Perjuration or *Pejuration*, (Lat.) a forswearing.

Perjurie, is a Crime, Committed when a lawful Oath is Administred by any that has Authority to any Person in any judicial Proceeding, who Swears absolutely and falsly in a matter material to the Cause in question.

Periwinkle, (*Vinca peruvica Clematis Daphnoides*) a Plant appropriated to Venus, hot almost in the Second degree, and somewhat dry, and astringent. Also a small Shell-fish called a Sea-snail or Whelk.

Perkin, a proper name, as it were, *Peterkin*, i. e. Little Peter, the Particle, *kin*, being in the Saxon Language, a note of Diminution.

Permanent, (Lat.) durable, very lasting.

Permeation, (Lat.) a going, or passing through. The passing of a Certain Body through the Pores of another Body, whether fluid, or appearing altogether solid to the senses.

Permission, (Lat.) that leave or liberty which a Superiour or one in Authority grants to an Inferiour to do any thing.

Permixtion, (Lat.) a mingling well together.

Permutation, (Lat.) an exchanging one for another.

Pernel. See *Parnel*.

Pernicious, (Lat.) hurtful, destructive, dangerous.

Pernicity, (Lat.) swiftness.

Pernoctation, (Lat.) a tarrying all night.

Pernour of Profits, (French) a taker of Profits, or Tythes, a Term in Common Law.

Peroration, (Lat.) the conclusion or last part of an Oration.

Perpenders, or *Perpent Stones*, Stones fitted to the thickness of a Wall.

Perpendicularum, (Lat.) a Plumb-line, or Instrument made use of for the finding out whether any Pillar, Wall, &c. stand upright. Whence Geometricians call that a Perpendicular which is let fall from above into a certain bottom, with the same streightness as a Plummet hangs in a Perpendicularum. Astronomers also are wont to say, that those Stars which are Vertical, are Perpen-

Perpendicular, because their Beams fall Perpendicularly upon us.

Perpetual, that which lasts or continues always. Said also of that which lasts longer than we would have it, as Perpetual brawling, perpetual trouble.

Perpetuation, (Lat.) a making a thing continue, or abide everlastingly.

Perpetuity, an eternal and continual lasting. In Law, it is used where an Estate is so designed to be settled in Tayle, that it cannot be undone or made void.

Perplexity, (Lat.) doubtfulness, incertainty: Also trouble or anguish of mind.

Perquisites, (Lat.) those profits that accrew to a Lord of a Mannor, over and above his yearly Rents, by vertue of his Court Baron.

Perquisition, (Lat.) a diligent searching, or inquiring.

Perrewrigh, (old word) imbroidered with precious Stones. Some derive it from the French *Pierre*, a Stone; and the Anglo-Saxon *Wry*, to cover.

Perriers, a small sort of Great Guns that shoot Stones, carried by Privateers.

Perruke, Vulgarly Perriwigg, a false Head of Hair, in imitation of the Life.

Persecration, (Lat.) a searching thoroughly, or into the depth of any thing.

Perse, Sky-colour, as it were, the colour the Persians delight in.

Persecution, (Lat.) a following after any one with a design of hurt or mischief. The inflicting of pain and torment upon others, even to Death, generally for the sake of Religion. Also any violent trouble or vexation given by one person to another.

Persepolis, the Metropolis or chief City heretofore of Persia; the ruins whereof are seen to this day with astonishment.

Perseverance, (Lat.) constancy, firmness, resolution to abide in any way of Living, or in any Opinion.

Persia, a famous Country in the Eastern part of the World; so called from *Perses*, the Son of *Perseus* and *Andromeda*. It is at this day called *Farsi*. Its famous City *Persepolis* was destroyed by *Alexander*, at the request of *Lais*.

To *Persevere*, to stand firm and fixed in an Opinion, in a Demand, in an Allegation.

Person, individually said of every Man and Woman. There were a Hundred persons in an Assembly. In verbs there are Three persons, as well singular as plural.

Personable, a Term in Law, inabled to hold Plea in Court; as, he was made personable by Parliament; that is, he was made-able to stand in Court.

Personage, said only of Great and Illustrious Men; as *Alexander*, *Charles V.* were great Personages.

Personality, a Law Term, an abstract of personal, as the action is in the personalty, that is brought against the right Person, against whom in Law, it lieth.

Personate, (Lat.) to represent the person of another.

Perspective, (Lat.) A faculty which according to Geometrical precepts by the visual Rays, speculates and measures all visible Bodies and Colours, and renders a reason of those Appearances, which offer themselves to our sight other than the Things really are; by reason of their different situation and distance.

Perspicacity, (Lat.) quickness of sight, or apprehension.

Perspicil, (Lat.) a kind of Mirror, or Looking-glass, wherein the form of any thing is clearly represented.

Perspicuity, (Lat.) clearness, easiness to be understood. A Oratour ought to take care of nothing so much as of Perspicuity of Style.

Perspicuous, clear, easie to be apprehended; that needs no comment.

Perspiration, (Lat.) a breathing through.

To *Perswade*, to oblige, engage, advise, incline another to do some thing.

Perswasion, the Act of perswading.

Perturbation, (Lat.) a boaring through with a Wimble.

Pertbia, or *Pertb*, a large and plentiful Country in the North part of Scotland.

Pertinacy, or *Pertinacity*, (Lat.) obstinateness, stiffness in opinion.

Ælius Pertinax, a Roman Emperor so called because he obstinately refused the Empire when it was offered him: He was slain in his Palace by the *Prætorian* Soldiers, at the instigation of *Didius Julianus*, who succeeded him.

Pertinent, (Lat.) proper and to the purpose.

Pertingent, (Lat.) joyning or reaching near unto.

Pertingent, Lines in Heraldry; *vide* Entire.

Pertransient, Lines in Heraldry; *vide* Entire.

Peru, a great Province in America, or the West Indies, having in it a famous City of the same name. In this Province are many Mines of Gold and Silver, and many sorts of precious Plants, and other commodities.

Per quæ Servitia, (Lat.) is a Writ Judicial, and lies for the Conussee of a Mannor or Seignior, to compel him that is Tenant of the Land, at the time of the Fine levied, to Attorn to him.

Pertuisan or *Partizan*, a kind of Spear or Halberd, but with an Iron head longer, broader and sharper.

Perturbation, (Lat.) a disquieting, or troubling.

Perversity, (Lat.) frowardness, crossness, peevishness.

To *Pervert*, (Lat.) to corrupt, to give bad instructions, bad examples.

Pervestigation, (Lat.) a finding out by diligent seeking.

Pervicacy, (Lat.) obstinacy, or stubbornness.

Pervincke. See *Perwinkle*.

Perwis or *Parwise*, (old French) that sort of Portico, before a Church, or any Magnificent House or Palace, which the Greeks call *Propyleum*. Hither refers that Disputation at Oxford, called, *Disputatio in Parwis*: It is also applied to the Moot-

ing or Law-disputes among the young Students at the Inns of Court.

Pervious, (Lat.) easie to be passed through.

Pessary, (Lat.) a kind of Suppository made of soft Wool.

Pestiferous, (Lat.) bringing pestilence, and destruction, destructive, deadly.

Petalism, (Greek) a manner of banishment among the *Syracusians*, which was inflicted by writing the offenders name upon an Olive leaf.

Petard, (French) a kind of Engine like a Mortar, wherewith strong Gates are burst open in War.

Petarrade, (French) a Gunshot or farting, a yerking out of a Horse behind, commonly accompanied with farting.

Peter, the name of a Man; the first of this name, we hear of, was one of the Twelve Apostles, and Disciples of Jesus Christ; and since a frequent Christian name of Men. It comes from the Greek word *Petra*, a Rock.

Peter-pence, a Pension given by *Inas*, King of the *West Saxons*, being in pilgrimage at *Rome* in the year 720. which was a penny for every house. It was also called *Romefeob*, i. e. The Fee of *Rome*.

Peter's Post, that famous Delph or Quarry of Stone in *Yorkshire*, out of which, the Stones that built *St. Peter's Church* in *York*, were hewed, by the liberal grant of the *Varasors*.

Clerks of the Petit-bag, three Officers of *Chancery*, who Record the Return of all Inquisitions out of every Shire, all Liveries granted in the Court of Wards, make all Patents of Customs, Gaugers, Comptrollers, &c. each Record being put in a *Petit*, a little Leathern-bag; whence they had the denomination of Clerks of the *Petit-bag*.

Petit Cape, is a Writ that lies when any Action Real is brought, and the Tenant appears, and afterwards makes default.

Petit, or *Petty Sergeantry*. See *Sergeantry*.

Petition, a short writing containing the just grievance of the Person complaining, and addressed where the remedy is most proper.

Petitio Principij, is when a disputant supposes for a principle certain, and granted, that which is uncertain, and it behoves him to prove.

Petreol, a certain Liquour which flows out of a Rock. There is a fountain of it in *Zant*, and in Two other Islands of the *Archipelago*. It quickly takes fire, and will burn in the Water.

Petrification, (Lat.) a making a stone, a turning to stone. As wood oft-times by lying in Petrifying Springs of Water, is turned into Stone.

Petrobusians, a sort of Hereticks that denied the keeping of Feasts.

Petrol, a sort of Marl, or Chalky-clay; some take it for a kind of *Bitumen*, or *Naphta*, for it will burn exceedingly.

Petronel, a kind of Harquebuse, or Horsmans piece, so called, because it is to aim at a Horse breast, as it were *Poitronel*.

Petropolis, a Town in *Northamptonshire*, commonly called *Peterborow*, from a Monastery de-

icated to *St. Peter*, begun by *Penda*, a Christian King of the *Mercians*, and finished by his Brother *Wolpher*, to expiate the crime of murdering his Two Sons, *Wolphald* and *Ruffin*. This Town was anciently called *Medeswelhamsted* or *Medeshamsted*, from *Medeswel*, a deep Whirlpool.

Pettifogger, a silly Advocate, Attorney, or Lawyer; *fogen* signifying in *Dutch*, to comply or insinuate.

Petty-sergeantry, or *Petit-sergeantry*. See *Sergeantry*.

Petty-singles, among Falconers the Toes of a Hawk.

Petty or *Petit Treason*, in Common Law is when a Servant kills his Master, a Wife her Husband, a Secular or Religious Man his Prelate.

Petty-Tally, in Navigation is a competent proportion of edible and potable commodities in a Ship, according to the number of the Ships company.

Petulance, (Lat.) sauciness, impudence, wantonness.

P H.

Phænomena, (Greek) Appearances of Meteors or any other Signs in the Air or Heavens.

Phaeton, the Son of *Sol* and *Clymene*, who having obtained the guidance of his Fathers Chariot for one day, he set the Heavens all of a flame; for which *Jupiter* struck him down with his Thunder into the River *Po*.

Phaetontides, the Sisters of *Phaeton*. See *Helides*.

Phalanx, (Greek) a Military Squadron consisting of Eight thousand men, most in use among the *Macedonians*.

Phalaris, a Tyrant of *Agrigentum*, who caused *Perillus*, a rare Artificer to make a Brazen Bull, wherein he tormented many by putting them into the Belly of the Bull, after it had been heated with a vehement fire; and among many others, *Perillus*, the Author of it, was served in the same manner.

Phalerated, (Lat.) dressed, or adorned with trappings.

Phalencian Verse, a Verse consisting of eleven syllables, or five feet, viz. A Spondee, Dactyle, and three Troches.

Phanatick, (Lat.) See *Fanatick*.

Phantasie, (Greek) an Internal sense or Imagination whereby any thing is represented to the mind, or imprinted in it. It seems to be a certain undulation of the Animal Spirits in the middle of the Brain, which are afterwards expanded toward the circumference of it.

Phantasm, (Greek) the same; also a false imagination or apparition, a vision of night-ghosts.

Pharaoh, (Hebr.) a making bare or uncovering, a general Name or Title anciently of the Kings of *Agypt*, as *Cæsar* to the Roman Emperors.

Phare, (Greek) a Watch-tower or high place by the Sea-coast, wherein Lights continually shine.

shine to light Sea men to their Haven, so called from *Pharos*, an Island in the *Canopick* Mouth of *Nile*, where such a Tower was built by *Softratus*, the famous Architect of *Gnidos*.

Pharisaism, Hypocrisie, the profession and opinion of the Pharisees, who were a Sect of the *Jews*, so called from the *Hebrew* word *Phareesh*, i. e. to separate; because they were Interpreters of the Law, and Separatists from the rest of the *Jewish* Church, pretending more holiness than the rest of the people.

Pharmacentick, (*Greek*) belonging to Medicines or Drugs. Also that part of Physick which treateth of Medicines.

Pharmacie, the Second part of Physick which teaches the Choice, preparation and mixture of Medicaments.

Pharmacopæia. See *Dispensatory*.

Pharsalus, a Town of *Thessaly*, seated upon the Banks of the River *Enipeus*, near unto which are those famous Fields where the great Battle was fought between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, and between *Augustus*, *Brutus*, and *Cassius*.

Pharsang or *Parasang*, (*Parasang*) a sort of measure used among the ancient *Persians*, containing Thirty furlongs.

Pharselis, a Promontory upon the Coast of *Pamphylia*, a Province of *Natolia*, or *Asia* the Less.

Pharynx, the upper part of the Gullet consisting of Three Muscles.

Phases, a word used for the several Postures in which the Planets, especially the Moon, shew themselves to our sight; as obscure, horned half illuminated or full of light.

Phasm, (*Greek*) a surprising vision, or dazeling appearance of light.

Pheon, the head of a Dart, a Term in Heraldry.

Phial, (*Lat.*) or rather *Phiol*, a little Glass Bottle.

Phidias, a worker of Statues in Ivory, beyond all that ever were besides.

Philadelphia, a City of *Misia* in *Asia* the Less; also the proper name of a Woman, signifying in *Greek*, brotherly or sisterly love.

Philanthropy, (*Greek*) humanity; the love of mankind.

Philibert, the proper name of a Woman, signifying in the *German* Tongue, Bright and Famous.

Philopolis, a City of *Macedon*; near which, are the *Philippick* Fields, where *Augustus* and *M. Anthony*; got the great Victory over *Brutus* and *Cassius*.

Philippus, the name of many famous Men, especially the Father of *Alexander* the Great; also the Name of one of the Apostles, and others mentioned in the *New Testament*, and since a frequent Christian name of Men. The word signifieth in *Greek*, A lover of Horses. There is also a Coyn of Gold so called, worth Three shillings Sterling.

Phillis, the proper name of a Woman, frequently applied to Shepherdesses by *Virgil* and other Poets.

Phillyræa, a kind of Privet which is ever green, the leaves whereof are of a shining green colour, like unto those of the Olive. It is in great request for making Hedges in Gardens of the curious.

Philon, an ancient Physician, mentioned by *Gellius*, he was wont to call his Medicaments, *Deorum Manus*; The hands of the gods as being of extraordinary, and even divine virtue.

Philoxenus, a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, who as *Suidas* Records, wrote one Volume of Monosyllables; a Second of *Græcisms*, also a Third of several sorts of Languages.

Philoctetes, the Son of *Pæas*, and the companion of *Hercules*, to him *Hercules* dying, left his Bow and Arrows dipped in the *Lernaean* poison.

Philology, (*Greek*) the love of learning, or study.

Philomela or *Philomel*, the Daughter of *Pandion*, King of *Athens*, changed into a Nightingale, as the Fables report, and by the Poets generally us'd for the Nightingale.

Philologie, Universal literature that extends itself over all sorts of Sciences and Authors.

Philosopher, one that loves Wisdom, one that argues justly upon new causes, and the conduct of Manners.

Philosophical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Philosopher or Philosophy.

Philosophy, the study of Nature and Morality grounded upon Reason.

Philtre, (*Greek*) a Potion, Powder, or any kind of Medicine procuring Love.

Philyra, the Daughter of *Oceanus*, with whom *Saturn* lying in the shape of a Horse, begat the Centaur *Chiron*.

Philyræa. See *Privet*.

Phineas, (*Hebr.*) a bold countenance; a Priest of the *Jews*, and Son of *Eleazar* the Priest; he shewed his zeal in slaying *Zimri* and *Cosbi*, committing Fornication before the People of *Israel*.

Phlebotomy, (*Greek*) the opening a Vein, or letting Blood.

Phlegm, A slimy excrement of the Blood, often caus'd by too much Nitrous Air. Also a watery distilled Liquor opposite to a spirituous Liquor. Also those clouds that appear in distilled waters.

Phlegmatick, (*Greek*) full of phlegm or steam.

Phlegmon, (*Greek*) Tumour of the Blood in the Flesh and Muscles, causing heat, redness, heating and pain.

Phæbus, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born at the same birth with *Diana*; he is also called *Apollo* and *Sol*. Generally taken for the Sun.

Phoenix, (*Greek*) an *Arabian* Bird, of which it is reported, that there is but one of them in the World at a time, and that having lived five hundred years, it builds a Nest of combustible Spices: which taking fire from the Sun, she fans it with her Wings, and burns her self therein, out of whose ashes there springs up a new *Phoenix*. But Modern writers look upon all this to be fabulous. The Poets however make great use of it in their similitudes.

Phœ-

Phosphorus, (Greek) as it were, a bringer of light, the Morning Star. Also a substance chymically prepared, that shines in the Dark.

Phrase, (Greek) a manner of expression or Construction of a small number of words.

Phrensie, a Dotage with a continual Fever, often accompany'd with Madness and Anger, proceeding from too much heat in the Animal Spirits, and not from an inflammation of the Brain.

Phrenetick, (Greek) possessed with a phrensie.

Phrygia, a Country of Asia the Less, bounding upon Caria, Lydia, and Bithynia: It is divided into the Greater Phrygia, and the Lesser.

Phrygian Mood in Musick. See *Mood*.

Phthisick, (Greek) a Consumption of the whole Body, arising from an Ulceration of the Lungs, accompany'd with a slow continued Fever, smelling Breath and a Cough.

Phygethlon, a swelling proceeding from an inflammation of the Glandules, whereby Nature expels something; as in the Plague about the Groyne.

Phylacteries, (Greek) Scrolls of Parchment, having the Ten Commandments written upon them, which the Pharisees were wont to wear about their Necks and Arms; also preservatives against poison, or witchcraft.

Physick, (Greek) the knowledge of Natural causes, which gives a Reason for all the Phenomenas in the Heavens and upon the Earth, also the Art of Curing Diseases.

Physiognomy, (Greek) an Art which teacheth to know the Humours and Tempers of Men by Observation of the Countenance, and Disposition of the Members. Sometimes it is taken for the Aspect it self.

Physiology, (Greek) a Discourse of Natural Things, a handling of Natural Causes.

P I

Piacular, (Lat.) able to observe or clear a Man from some hainous Sin or Offence.

Pia mater, (Lat.) a Film or Skin, which incasseth the Brain.

Piazza, (Ital.) a great open Place, or broad Street, or Market place.

Pica, the longing Disease in a Women with Child. Also *Pica Letter*, a Term among Printers being the Sixth Character in order of magnitude from *Parcil*, *Small Pica* being a degree less, and *Double Pica* a Third degree beyond it.

Picardy, a Province of that part of France, called *Gallia Belgica*, whose chief City is *Amiens*.

Piscage, a Term in Law, Money paid in a Fair for breaking up the Ground, to set up a Standing or Booth.

Picenum or *Picentum*, a Region of Italy, between the *Apennine Hills*, and the *Adriatick Sea*, vulgarly called *Marca Anconitana*.

Pickadil, (from the Dutch word *Pickadille*; kens) the Hem about the skirt of a Garment;

also the extremity or utmost part of any thing. Whence a great Gaming-house, built by one *Higgins* a Taylor, famous for making those kind of Skirts in fashion, is called *Pickadilly*.

To *Pickeer*, (French *Piquer*) when particular persons fight between two Armies, before the main Battle is begun.

Picle or *Pitle*, (from the Italian word *Piccolo*, i. e. little) an inclosure, or small close, a Term in Law.

Picqueron or *Piqueron*, (French) a Javelin, Dart, Prick, Goad or Spur; also a Robber of the Publick; also a Rover or Pirate upon the Seas.

Pictonia, (*Poitou*) the first Province of *Aquitannick France*, the chief City whereof is *Poitiers*.

Piedroit, a square Pillar, that is partly within the Wall.

Pie-Powders Court, (from the French word *Pied*, i. e. a foot; and *Pouldreux*, i. e. dusty) a Court held in Fairs, for the redress of all disorders committed within them.

Pierced, a Term in Heraldry, as a Cross pierced, i. e. Bored in the middle.

Pieria, a Country in the Confines of *Macedonia*, by the Rivers *Axius* and *Haliacmon*.

Piety, a Moral vertue which causes us to have an affection and esteem for God and Holy Things. Applied to that respect which we ought to have for our Parents, and those Duties and Assistances which owe them.

Pigeon, a Domestick fowl that breeds and is kept in Houses, built on purpose, for a dainty dish.

Piger Henricus, a Chymical Instrument for distilling, so called for its exceeding slowness.

Pight, (old word) propped, settled.

Pigment, (Lat.) a kind of Painting, where-with Women colour their faces; it is also used metaphorically for deceit, guile.

Pigmy, a sort of People, if there be any such, said to be not above a Cubit high.

Pignoration, (Lat.) a gaging, or laying to pawn.

Pigritude, (Lat.) laziness, slothfulness.

Pilafter, (French) a square Pillar that has a Base and a Capital, as a Pillar has.

Pilchard or *Pilcher*, a kind of fish, called in Latin *Sarda*, in Greek *Trichis*. Somewhat like a Herring, but lesser.

Pile, a Trem in Heraldry, being an Ordinary consisting of a twofold Line, formed after the manner of a Wedge. A heap of several things heaped up one above another. Also a huge and long piece of Timber sharpened at one end and driven into the Earth in Marshy Grounds for the foundation of any ponderous Building.

Pilewort, a sort of Herb called in Latin *Cbelidonium Minus*. It is so called from its use in the cure of the Piles.

Pilgrim, (from the Italian *Peligrino*) one that travelleth out of devotion through strange Countries, to visit Holy places.

Pilgrow. See *Paragraph*.

Pill, a Term in Faulconry. See *Pelf*. Also a solid Medicine made up like a little Ball, of Powders,

Powders, Gums, Extracts, &c. made with a glutinous Liquor.

Pillar, a great Mass of Wood or Stone raised up to support a Roof, or Edifice. Figuratively we say such a Prelate is the Pillar of the Church; such a Prime Minister is the Pillar of the State.

Pillaw, a kind of Meat made of Rice; used among the *Turks*.

Pillow, in Navigation is that piece of Timber that the Boltspit resteth upon.

Pillory, or *Pilory*, (*Collistrigium*) an Engine of punishment, or rather shame, by which petty-malefactors are made gazing stocks to the people.

The Pilot Bird, a certain Bird about the *Caribbe Islands*, which gives notice to Ships that sail that way, when they come near any of those Islands.

Pilot: Pilots are properly those who upon Coasts and Shores unknown to the Master, are used for the conducting of Ships into Roads or Harbours, or over Barrs and Sands, or through intricate Channels; tho' vulgarly taken for those that stand at the Helm, and manage the Rudder.

Pilotage, the office of a Pilot, or Steersman of a Ship.

Pilsen, the second Town of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

Pimpernel, a kind of little flower, called in *Latin* *Pimpinella*, and *Anagallis*, having small red leaves and flowers spotted on the back.

Pimpompet, a kind of an Antick dance, wherein Three hit each other on the Bum with one of their feet.

Pimplea, a Mountain in *Macedon*, near which was the *Pimplean Fountain*, and Den sacred to the *Muses*; from whence they were called *Pimpleiades*.

To *Pinch*, to nipp hard with the ends of the Fingers. Figuratively we say such a Reproach pinches close; pinched by want and necessity.

Pingres, or *Pingles*, (*French*) a kind of play, wherein they use Ivory Balls.

Pinipinichi, a milky juyce drawn out of certain Trees in *India*; somewhat thick and clammy, vehemently purging cholerick humors.

To *Pindarize*, to affect extraordinary manners of Speech, Rhetorical words, even to Folly.

Pineal Kernel, is a Glandule seated between the Two Beds of the Optick Nerves, and the Prominencies which grow to the upper part of the Marrowy substance. Their use is not absolutely determined.

Pink, a kind of yellow colour used in Painting; also a sort of sweet-smelling flower called in *Greek* *Cariophyllus*. Also a sort of little Ships or swift sailing Vessels.

Pinnace, a kind of small Ship, so called, *q. Pinnata*, i. e. winged.

Pinnacle, the highest Top of any Spire.

Pinne, a disease in the foot of a Hawk, occasioned by a moist waterish humor.

Pioneers, such as are set at work in Armies to level the ways, to cast up Trenches, make ap-

proaches in Sieges, and upon several other occasions.

Piony, (*Paonia*) a solar Plant bearing a very fair flower.

Pipe, a measure of Wine or Oyl, containing 126 Gallons, or half a Tun. Also an Invention made of white Earth glazed over, consisting of a bowl and long hollow handle to take Tobacco in. Also the Shepherds Musick commonly called an Oaten Reed.

Clerk of the Pipe, an Officer of the *Exchequer*, who having all Accompts and Debts due unto the King drawn out of the Remembrancers Office, chargeth them down into a great Roll, which is made up like a Pipe.

Pite-tree, a certain Tree, of the flowers whereof, there are two sorts, the White and the Blue; which last is also called *Lilach*, and in *Latin* *Syringa Caeulea*.

Piquant, (*French*) sharp, biting, or quick tasted.

Pique, (*French*) a quarrel, or distast.

Piqueran, (*French*) a Javeling, or Dart.

Piquet, a certain Game upon the Cards, perhaps so called as a Diminutive of *Pique*, as it were, a small Contest or Combat.

Piramid, a solid Body that has a large Basis, but ends in a point. Among the *Egyptians* Pyramids were the Emblems of Human Life, the beginning of which was represented by the Basis, and the end by the Point: and therefore they erected them over Sepulchers.

Piratical, belonging to a Pirate, i. e. One that robs on the Sea, having no authority from any Prince or Republick.

Pirene, See *Pyrene*.

Pirithous, the Son of *Ixion*; joyned with *Theseus* in a perpetual league of friendship, who going together to Hell to fetch away *Proserpina*, *Pirithous* was slain by *Cerberus*, and *Theseus* being taken prisoner by *Dus*, was freed by *Hercules*.

Pisa, (*Pisa*) one of the ancientest and noblest Cities of *Italy*, built by a Colony of *Greeks*. It was some ages since a Commonwealth of it self, but being in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, it is now also under his Dominion.

Pisaurum, (*Pisara*) an ancient and well fortified Town of that part of *Italy*, called the *Marca Anconitana*.

Piscaria, in Common Law is a liberty of Fishing in another Mans Waters.

Pisces, the twelfth and last figure of the Zodiack.

Pisidia, one of the four *Mediterranean* Regions of *Natolia*, or *Asia* the Less; the other three being *Galatia*, *Phrygia Major*, and *Lydia*.

Pissaspalt, (*Greek*) a kind of Mineral, consisting of Pitch, and the Lime Bitumen, incorporated together.

Pistachoes, or *Pistack Nuts*, a kind of small Nuts growing in *Egypt*, and *Syria*, being often used in Physick, to increase *Sperm*; and stir up *Venery*.

Pistol, a small and light sort of Fire Arms, to be discharged by one hand.

Pistole, foreign Gold Money coined in *Spain*, and some parts of *Italy*.

Pisthan

Pittbannaw, a very large and stately Bird in some Parts of *America*, and elsewhere, being a kind of Eagle white Mailed, and having a Head as big as a Child's Head of a Year old, with two or three Purple Feathers in it, as big as a Swan's, and transparent Quills. This Bird airies in the Woods, preys only on Fawns and Jackals, and seldom appears; but when ever it appears, all other Birds skulk and disappear.

Pittacus, a Philosopher of *Mitylene*, and one of the Seven Wise Men of *Greece*.

Pittance, any small proportion of Bread, or Meat.

Pity, the Passion of the Soul that is endued with tenderness and compassion for the Grief and Misery of another.

Pitiful, said of the Condition of one that is reduc'd to great Misery, and excites Pity. Also one who has Sentiments of Compassion for the Miseries of another. Also by way of undervaluing we say, a Pitiful Creature, a Pitiful Gift, a Pitiful Play.

Pituitous, (*Lat.*) *Flegmatick*, full of waterish Humours.

P L

Placability, (*Lat.*) easiness to be pacified, or appealed.

Placard, (*French*) a Licence, whereby a Man is permitted to maintain unlawful Games; also a Decree or Mandate of a Prince: Also any Table hung up, wherein Laws or Orders are written.

Placence. See *Greenwich*.

Placenta Uterina, or the *Uterine Cheese-cake*, is a red substance like the Liver, full of glandulous Kernels, with an Artery and a Vein from the Navel-string. It outwardly sticks to the Womb, to either side indifferently, tho' more commonly to the middle; within it is cover'd with the Chorion, and has its nourishing Moisture from the Porosities of the Womb. The superfluous part of it, the Arteries, lodge in the Amnion, that the Birth may be nourish'd, by its Mouth. This *Placenta*, with the Membranes is expell'd after the Birth.

Placentia, (*vulg.* *Piacenza*) a Dukedom in that part of *Italy* called *Longobardia Cisalpina*, or *Emilia*.

Placid, (*Lat.*) Gentle, Mild, Quiet.

Placit, (*Lat.*) an Opinion or Decree.

Plagiary, (*Lat.*) he that steals People out of one Country, and sells them in another; also a stealer of other Mens Works or Writings.

The *Plain-Table*, a certain Mathematical Instrument, used for the Surveying of Land.

Plaint, in Common Law is the propounding of any Action Real or Personal, in writing; whence *Plaintiff*. See *Demandant*.

Plaintiff, he that sues or complains in an Afize, or in any personal Action.

Plan, (*in Perspective*) that part of the operation, by the degradation or distance whereof, the Figure to be drawn or painted, is by a Line deduced from the visual Point proportionably fore-shortened or diminished.

Plane, among the Geometricians, is a superficies that lies equal between its lines, whereby 'tis oppos'd to a spherical body, and circle, which are circumscrib'd with a crooked superficies.

Plane Chart, a Plat or Chart that Seamen sail by, whose Degrees of Longitude and Latitude are made of the same length.

Plane Scale, a thin Ruler of above a Foot in length, wherein is graduated the Line of Chores, Leagues, &c. by which the Seamen are much help'd to keep an Account of the way the Ship has made.

Planetary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Planet, i. e. A wandering Star; whereof there are seven in number, which take their Names from the chief Heathen deities, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Sol*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, *Luna*. They are call'd Wandering Stars, because they are not plac'd in the Firmament as the fixed are, but in Orbs of their own, and by their proper Motions wandering in the Zodiack contrary to the motion of the *Primum Mobile*, from West to East, contrary to the succession of the Signs.

Planimetry, (*Greek*) a measuring of Plains, as Lands, Boards, &c.

Planisphere, (*Lat.*) an Astrolabe, or plain Sphere.

Plank, a piece of Wood or Timber saw'd broad, and to a convenient thickness. Usually for Carpenters and Joiners Work, it is Twelve Inches broad, and Thirteen Twelve parts of an Inch thick.

Plant, a Natural Body that has a vegetable Soul, which shoots forth Roots into the Earth, from whence it has its nourishment and encrease.

Plantagenet, a surname of *Jeoffry* Earl of *Anjou*, Father of our King *Henry* the Second, and thence derived so long a Race of Kings of *England*; namely, from the said King *Henry*, to King *Richard* the Third. The original of which Name is said to be from a Broom-stalk, which the said *Jeoffry* wore in his Hat during a Pilgrimage he undertook. *Qu. Plant de Genesfe.*

Plantain, a sort of Plant of a cooling and drying nature, called in *Latin* *Plantago*; there is also another sort called *Buckshorn Plantane*, or *Cornu Cervinum*.

Plantation, (*Lat.*) a planting or setting. A Colony of People sent from one Country to take possession of another.

Plastick, (*Greek*) the art of making or forming the Figure of any thing out of Mortar, Pasty, or Wax.

Plastick Virtue, that which can form or fashion any thing. An old Saying, and a sure Refuge of Ignorance; for what the Ancients could not explain, they call'd a *Plastick Virtue*.

Plotband, a square Member which terminates the Architecture of the *Doric* Order, and passes under the *Triglyphs*.

Platea, an ancient City of *Boetia*; one of the five Maritime Provinces of *Achaia* in *Greece*.

Platform,

Platform, a smooth and open Walk upon the Top of a Building. Also a place prepared for the raising a Battery of Cannon.

Platnick Aspect, a Term to distinguish it from *Partile*, and is a Ray cast from one Planet to the Body of another, not exactly but onely within the Orb of his Light. So that this Aspect takes more room then the other, which is confined to the same degree.

Platonick, belonging to, or affirmed by *Plato*, (whence *Platonick* love, and *Platonick* years, i. e. the space of 36000 years.) He was the chief of *Academick* Philosophers, he was at first called *Aristocles*, a great Wrestler, and much given to Painting; afterwards became a hearer of *Socrates*, then he sailed into *Italy* to hear *Pythagoras*, and took many things out of the Books of *Philolaus Crotoniates*; next, he went into *Egypt* to hear the *Gymnosophists*, and as some say, read the Books of *Moses*. He was called *Divine Plato*, and was esteemed the most famous Philosopher of the World; his chief opinion being, That the abstract *Idea's*, or Images of all Virtues, and of all Forms, had a peculiar substance by themselves.

Plats, (in Navigation) are certain flat Ropes, by which the Cable in the Hause, is preserved from Gallings.

Platters, several heaps or banks of small Stones, that lie between *Pandguard-Fort*, and *Woodbridge-Haven*, near a mile in length, and close to the shore.

A Plaudite, (*Lat.*) a clapping of hands for joy, a sign of rejoycing, it being a Substantive made of a Verb.

Plausible, (*Lat.*) acceptable, received with applause and favour, also seemingly fair and honest.

Plea, or *Pleading*, a Term in Law, that which either party alledgeth for himself in Court.

Plebeian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the common people; also mean, vulgar, inferior.

Plebiscite, (*Lat.*) a Decree, Statute, or Law, made by the common people.

Pledge, (*French*) a surety; whence to pledge one in drinking is to be surety, or to ingage that he shall receive no harm while he is drinking. Which custom was first occasioned, as some say, by reason of the practice of the *Danes* heretofore in this Kingdom, who used frequently to stab the Natives as they were drinking.

Pledges, in Common Law are sureties either Real or Personal which the Plaintiff finds to prosecute his Sute.

Pleget, or *Spleget*, a long Plaister of Leather, or Linen Cloath.

Pleiades, the Seven Daughters of *Atlas*, and the Nymph *Pleione*, whose names were *Electra*, *Alcyonoe*, *Celano*, *Taygete*, *Asterope*, *Maia*, and *Merope*; they were placed by *Jupiter* among the Stars, and called by the *Latins* *Virgilia*.

Plenary, (*French*) full, intire.

Plenary, a word used in Common Law, signifying a Benefice supplied.

Plenilunary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Plenilune*, or Full Moon.

Plenipotentiaries, Ambassadors that are invested with full power and authority to conclude with that State to whom they are sent, about those things contained in their Commissions.

Plenitude, (*Lat.*) fulness; in Physick, when a Man has too much blood, or abounds with ill humours.

Pleonasm, (*Greek*) a certain Rhetorical figure, wherein some superfluous word is added emphatically in a sentence to signifie the earnestness of the speaker, as, *I saw it with these Eyes*; also in Grammar it is the adding of a Letter or Syllable, either to the beginning of a word, and is then called *Prosthesis*, or to the middle, and is then called *Epenthesis*, or to the end, and is then called *Paragoge*.

Plesance, (*old word*) pleasure or delight.

Plescow, one of the Six Dukedomis, with its chief City of the same name, lying Westward, between *Lithuania* and *Moscovia*; the other Five being *Snolensco*, *Poloczco*, *Bielski*, *Reschow*, and *Novoyard*.

Plethorick, (*Greek*) troubled with a *Plethora*, when there is more good Blood, then is requisite.

Pleura, (*Greek*) is a white membrane thin and hard, so named from the Ribs under which it is placed: Hence is derived the word *Pleurisie*.

Pleurisie, (*Greek*) an inflammation of the said Membrane and the Intercostal Muscles, attended with a continual Fever, stiches in the side, difficulty of breathing, and sometimes spitting of Blood.

Pliable, or *Pliant*, (*French*) flexible, easie to be bent, or perswaded, ready to obey.

Plimouth, a famous Port Town in *Cornwal*, so called, as it were, the mouth of the River *Plime*. In this place the Fable goeth, That *Corinaeus* threw down the Gyant *Gogmagog* from a steep Rock. It was anciently called *Sutton*, and was divided into two parts; *Sutton Prior*, as belonging to the *Priors*, and *Sutton Vautort*, belonging to the *Vautorts*, stiled in old Records, *De Valle Torta*.

Plinth, (*Greek*) the lowermost part of the foot of a Pillar, being in the form of a Tile, or square Brick.

Ploce, or *Ploke*, (*Greek*) a binding together, a Rhetorical figure of Elocution, in which a word is by way of Emphasis so repeated, that it denotes not only the thing signified, but also the quality of the thing, as, *In that great Victory Caesar was Caesar*, i. e. A Serene Conqueror.

Plombinum, (*Piombino*) one of those Towns which being in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, are yet in the Dominion of the King of *Spain*, the rest being *Tilamon*, *Orchitelli*, and *Porto Hercole*.

Plonkets, a word used in some old Statutes for Woollen-cloath.

Plower, a Bird of a brown colour spotted with yellow, about the bigness of a Pigeon having a round, short and black Bill; much coveted by those that love to feed dainty.

Plottons, in Military Discipline, are certain Divisions of Men consisting of Eight in Front.

Plowmans Spikenard, a sort of Plant called in Latin *Baccharis*.

Plumage, (French) a bunch of Feathers; also a Term in Hawking for the Feathers under a Hawks Wing.

Plumbeous, (Lat.) Leaden, of the colour of Lead; also blunt or dull.

Plume, in Faulconry is the general colour or mixture of the Feathers of a Hawk, which sheweth her constitution.

A *Plume-striker*, a Parasite or Flatterer; so called from pulling Hairs or Feathers off from other Mens Cloaks.

Plumming, in Faulconry is when a Hawk seifeth a Fowl, and pulleth the Feathers from the Body of her.

To *Plunder*, (Dutch) to rob, or take away by violence in time of War.

Plurality, (Lat.) a being more than one. Pluralities are where a Vicar or Rector has two or more Ecclesiastical Benefices.

Pluries, the name of a Writ that goeth out the Third time; if the original *Capias*, and the *Sicut alias* speed not.

Plutarch, a famous Philosopher and Historian of *Cberonea*, who lived in the time of the Emperors *Trajan* and *Adrian*, and wrote many excellent Books. He was in such high esteem with *Adrian*, that he was sent with Consular Power into *Illyria*.

Pluto, the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, to whom in the division of the World, between him and his Two Brothers, *Jupiter* and *Neptune*, there fell the Infernal Empire by lot.

Pluvial, or *Pluviosus*, (Lat.) rainy, full of Rain, or watery Clouds.

P N.

Pneumatical, (Greek) said of Engines that are moved by the force of Wind. Thus an Organ is a Pneumatical Instrument.

P O.

Poculent, (Lat.) that may be drunk.

Pockwood-tree, (*Guaicum*, *Lignum Vitæ*) an Indian Tree, the Wood whereof is brought over in great quantities, by reason of its great virtue, and use in Physick, being of a dissolving, cleansing, attenuating, and diaphoretick faculty.

Podagrical, (Lat.) having the Gout in the feet.

Podalassia, a Province adjoynd to the Kingdom of *Poland*, and lying between *Lituania* and *Massoria*.

Podestate, (Ital.) the chief Magistrate of a City, so called in some Parts of *Italy* and *Provence*.

Podolia, a considerable Province belonging to the King of *Poland*, the chief City whereof *Cannieck*, was taken some Years since by the *Turks*.

Podometry, Measuring by the Foot.

Poesie, or *Poetry*, (Greek) the art of making a Poem, i.e. Any kind of subject consisting of a Rythm or Verses.

Poictiers. See *Pictavium*.

Point, is the smallest part of Quantity, or that extremum which can be divided into no farther parts: the same in quantity, as Unit in Number.

Points, in Heraldry are certain places in the Escutcheon, diversly named according to their several Positions.

A *Poinard*, or *Poinado*, (French) a dagger, or short sword.

Point-blank, punctually, absolutely, from the French word *Point*, a prick, and *Blanc*, white.

Poitrel, a Brazen or Iron Instrument, with the sharp end whereof Letters are ingraven, and rubbed out with the broad end.

Polar, or *Polary*, (Lat.) belonging to the Poles, i.e. The Two Extremities of the *Axis*, about which Astronomers imagine the Heavens to be moved. The North Pole is called the Arctick Pole, the South Pole the Antartick; whence the Polar Circles are two little Circles near the Poles of the World, described by the Poles of the Zodiack. Polar draught, a Representation of the Earth or of the Heaven, projected upon the Poles of the Equator, which are the Poles of the World.

Poles of the Dial, all dials though upright or reclining, are yet Horizontal dials in some parts of the Earth, and the Zenith and Nadir of that Horizon, are the Poles of that Dial.

Polemical, (Greek) Military, belonging to War. Also Polemical Logick is metaphorically taken for the Practical and Controversal part of Logick, which creates as it were a Civil War of Dispute.

Policy of Assurance, a giving to some or other, a certain rate or proportion to secure the safe arrival of a Ship, and so much Wares at a place agreed on.

Policy, is the first part of Morality which consists in the right ordering and governing States in order to preserve 'em in safety, tranquillity and Civility of manners.

Politician, one that understands the Art of Governing, or judges of it according to the Parts he has acquired. Sometimes it is taken in an ill sense for one that is full of crafty Tricks, cunning Artifices and Intrigues.

Political, (Greek) belonging to Policy, or the Government of the Common-wealth, which comprehends the Laws, Order and Conduct to be observed for the Support and Government of States and Societies.

Politure, (Lat.) a polishing, or trimming.

Polium Montanum, a small low Plant, consisting of divers white or hoary round hard Branches; it opens obstructions of the Spleen and Liver.

Pollard, a Cheven, or Codfish; also a Stag or Male-deer, having musened or cast his Head; also a sort of Bran that hath some Meal amongst it; also in Agriculture or Husbandry, Trees which have been topped, are called *Pollards*.

Pollicitation, (Lat.) a promising.

To *Pollute*, to defile, distain, corrupt, to violate; more particularly to prophane any Holy Place, to contaminate a Mans own Body by any lascivious and unchaste Act.

Pollution

Pollution Nocturnal, an involuntary evacuation of the Seed in the night, caus'd by some lascivious Dream.

Polonia, (*Poland*) a large Kingdom of Europe, but Elective; it is divided into the Greater and the Lesser; *Polonia Major* hath five Satrapies, *Polonia Minor* Three. See *Pofnania* and *Sandomiria*.

Poltron, (*French*) a Knave or Rascal; also a coward, a lazy fellow.

Polycrates, a Tyrant of *Samos*, being a Man of very great wealth, and of that fortune, that having let fall into the Sea a Ring of great value, it was found the next day in the belly of a fish; but in his latter end, he was taken by *Orontes* the *Perſian* and crucified.

Polychreſtes, an artificial Salt, which is made over the fire, by projection with Sulphur and Niter or Cryſtals.

Polydamus, the Son of *Antenor*, and *Theano* the Siſter of *Hecuba*; who is ſaid together with his Father *Antenor* and *Aeneas*, to have betrayed the City of *Troy* to the *Greeks*.

Polyedron, a Geometrical Figure conſiſting of many plain faces or ſides.

Polygamy, (*Greek*) the having more Wives than one.

Poly-Glot, an Epithete given to the Bible Printed in ſeveral Languages.

Polygony, (*Greek*) a Geometrical Figure having many Angles or Corners; also an Herb called Knot-graſs.

Polygram, a Geometrical Figure that has many Lines.

Polyhymnia, or *Polymneia*, the name of one of the Nine Muſes, the firſt Inventreſs of Hiſtory.

Polyphemus, the Son of *Neptune*, by the Nymph *Theoſa*, was one the *Cyclops*, who devour'd four of the Companions of *Ulyſſes*, when they were caſt upon that ſhore, and would have ſerved the reſt in like manner, but that *Ulyſſes* made him drunk with Black Wine, and put out that one eye which he had in the miſt of his forehead.

Polypody, (*Greek*, *Polypodium*) a ſort of Plant ſo called from its multitude of Roots and Leaves.

Polyptote, (a Term in Grammar) a Noun that is declined with many Caſes; also in Rhetorick *Polyptoton*, is a figure in which ſeveral Caſes of the ſame Noun or Tenſes of the ſame Verb, are uſed in the conjoyned Clauſes, as

Cedere juſſit aquam, juſſa reſceſſit aqua.

Polypus, a kind of fiſh that hath a great many feet, called also *Pourcontrol*; also a tumor or ſwelling in the Noſe.

Polyſyllable, (*Greek*) a word that conſiſts of more then Three Syllables.

Polyſyndeton, (*Greek*) a certain figure wherein a ſentence is joyned with many Conjunction Copulatives, as

Fataque, fortunaſque, virum, moreſque, manuſque.

Pomade, (*French*) See *Pomatum*. Also an Exercise in Vaulting, which is to vault over a wooden Horſe, laying one hand only upon the Pummel of the Saddle.

Pomander, (in *Dutch* *Pomamber*, as it were, an Apple of Amber;) a little round Ball made of ſeveral fragrant perfumes to ſmell to, or hang about the wrift.

Pomarions, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Pomary, i. e. an Orchard, or place for Apple-trees.

Pomatum, (*French*, *Pomade*) a kind of oyntment made of the Apples called *Pomewaters*, and Hogs-lard; it is uſed for chaps or roughneſs of the ſkin.

Pomecitron, (*Malus Medica*) a kind of fruit ſomewhat reſembling a Lemon, but much larger, the Peel is uſed in Cordials againſt Venom, and all infectious Diſeaſes.

Pomegranate, (*Malus Granata*) a kind of round fruit, ſo called, becauſe it is full of Grains, or becauſe it groweth chiefly in *Granata*, a Region of *Spain*; the Rind and Kernels are of great uſe in Phyſick, comforting and ſtrengthening the Bowels.

Pomelegryſe, (*old word*) Dapplegray.

Pomeparadiſe, a fruit called a *John-apple*: In *Greek* *Melimelum*, as it were a Honey-apple.

Pomeridian, the ſame as *Post-meridian*.

Pomey, in Heraldry always green, is eſteemed an Apple conſecrated to *Venus*.

Pomary, (*Lat.*) a certain ſpace between the Walls of a City or Town, and the Houſes.

Pomfret, or *Pontefract*, a Town in *Yorkſhire*, ſo called (for in the *Saxon* time it was named *Kirby*) from a Wooden Bridge over *Aire*, broken by confluence of a great multitude of people that accompanied *William* Archbiſhop of *York*, King *Stephen*'s Nephew, when he returned from *Rome*. This place hath been ſtained with the Bloodſhed of many great Men. Here *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster* was beheaded by King *Edward* the Second; King *Richard* the Second was here made away by the connivance of King *Henry* the Fourth; also here *Anthony*, Earl *Rivers*, and Sir *Richard* Grey, were here beheaded by King *Richard* the Third.

Pomona, the Goddeſs of Orchards.

Pomp, magnificent Expence laid out to render ſome Action more recommendable, more ſolemn and more glorious.

Cneus Pompeius, ſurnamed the Great; who having been frequently Victorious, at length in the Civil War between him and *Julius Cæſar*, he was overcome at the Battle of *Pharſalia*, and flying into *Egypt* was ſlain by *Aquila*, through the treachery of *Ptolemy* the young King.

Pompets, Printers Balls wherewith they put the Ink upon the Letters.

Pompholix, a ſmall and volatile ſpark, which whileſt Braſs is trying in the Furnace, flies upward and adheres to the upper part of the Furnace. By reaſon of its drying quality, it is uſed againſt Cankers and malignant Ulcers, and Rheums in the Eyes.

Pompous, (*Lat.*) full of pomp, ſtately magnificent.

Pomum Adami, is the protuberance of the Fourth part of the Larynx, a Term among Phyſicians and Anatomifts.

Ponderofity, (*Lat.*) weightineſs, heavineſs.

Ponderous, heavy, those signs are said to be so that move leisurely and slowly like a man under a Burthen; as *Saturn*, *Jupiter* and *Mars*, which never by their Diurnal Motion can reach one whole degree.

Pondweed, a sort of Plant growing in the water, and called in Greek *Potamogeton*.

Pone, a Writ whereby a Cause depending in the County-Court, is removed to the Common Bank.

Pontage, a Contribution toward the reedifying of Bridges, or keeping them in repair.

Pontes, a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, so called from the Four Bridges, over the four Channels, into which the River *Cole*, is divided. This Town is now called *Colebrook*.

Pontefract. See *Pomfret*.

Ponthieu, a Province and Earldom of *Picardy*, or *Belgick France*; the chief places whereof are *Abbeville* and *Dourlens*.

Pontick, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Pontus*, i. e. the Sea between *Mæotis* and *Tenedos*; as also the Country joyning to the Sea, containing *Armenia* and *Cappadocia*.

Pontifical, or *Pontifical*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Pontiff or Pontifex, i. e. a Bishop or Prelate: who being clad in his Episcopal Vestments, or those Ornaments with which he performeth Divine Service on Festival days, as also those who have on their richest apparel, are commonly said to be in their *Pontificalibus*.

Pontus, a Province of *Natolia*, or *Asia* the Less, so called, as is most probable, because it lies upon the *Pontus Euxinus*. It is divided from *Bithynia* with the River *Sangarius*, but was anciently a joynt Kingdom with that Province.

The *Pool-evil*, a disease in Horses, or a swelling growing like a Fistula, between the ears and the nape of the neck.

Popelin, (*French*) a little finical darling.

Popingey, (*Ital.* *Papagallo*) a kind of Parret; also an Herb so called, from being of the colour of that Bird, being a kind of greenish colour. This Herb is called in *Latin* *Symphonia*.

Poplet, (*old word*) a young wench.

Poplitick, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Ham or Leg.

Poppæan Law, a certain Law among the *Romans*, against single life.

Poppy, (*Lat.* *Papaver*), a sort of Plant bearing a flower of a deep red colour, of very great efficacy to provoke sleep, besides the common Poppy, there are two other sorts, viz. Spatling Poppy called *Behen*, and the Bastard wild Poppy called *Argemone*.

Populeou, (*Greek*) an Unguent made of *Poplar* buds, being of a cooling and allaying quality.

Populace, (*French*) the vulgar or meaner sort of people.

Popularity, (*Lat.*) familiarity or friendship with the common people.

Population, (*Lat.*) a wasting, destroying, or unpeopling of any place.

Populosity, (*Lat.*) abundance or fulness of people.

Porcelane, is a certain very small sort of sand or Gravel digged out of the Earth, the Grains of

which are transparent. This sort of Earth is no where to be found but in the Province of *Kaingsy* in *China*; and it is only in one Town of that Province where the most beautiful Porcelane is made, that is vended over all the rest of the World.

Porcupine, a kind of Hedge hog, arm'd with sharp Darts and Prickles resembling Writing-Pens. A Porcupine differs from a Hedge-hog in this, that the one is bred in *Africa*, the other is common in *Europe*, and for that the Bristles or Quills of the one are much larger than the other.

Porosity, (*Lat.*) fulness of Pores, i. e. certain little Holes in the Skin, through which Sweat and Vapours do exhale out of the Body.

Perotick Medicines, Medicines which by drying, thickning and astringent Qualities turn part of the Nourishment into brawny or callous Matter.

Porpaise, a kind of Fish of a duskyish Colour, called in Greek *Phocæna*.

Porphyritick, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Porphyry*, i. e. a Fine Reddish Marble streaked with divers Colours; whence the *Porphyry* Chair of Saint *John Lateran* at *Rome*, wherein the Pope is inaugurated.

Porrection, (*Lat.*) a stretching out.

Port, an In-let of the Sea between the Land, with good Anchorage, where Ships may ride secure from Storms and Tempests, for the Convenience of loading and unloading.

To *Port*, a Term in Navigation, is to put the Helm to Larboard, that the Ship may go to the Starboard; for the Ship ever goes contrary to the Helm.

Portable, (*Lat.*) to be carried or born.

Portative, easie to be transported from Place to Place.

Portcullis, (*French*) the Falling-Gate of a City, which is made to slip down to keep out the Enemy.

Portegue, a certain Coyn in Gold, valuing Three pound ten shillings.

Portemote, (from *Port*, i. e. a Haven, and the Dutch word *Gemetan*, i. e. to meet) a Court kept in Havens, or Port-Towns.

Portentous, (*Lat.*) prodigious, portending or betokening some ill to come.

Portgreve, a Prefect, or chief Governour of a Port-Town. In ancient times the chief Magistrate of *London* was so called.

Portico, a long Place covered with a Floor or Flat-fond, and supported by Pillars.

Portion, a Lot, or Share of any thing that is to be parcell'd out or divided. Also a Summ of Money given with a Virgin in Marriage.

Portman, a Name commonly given to the Inhabitants of the Cinque-Ports.

Portmanteau, (*French*) a kind of Cloak-bag.

Porto Bello, or Saint *Philip*, a strong Town in *America*, so call'd from the good Haven adjoining to it; it is the Staple of Trade betwixt *Panama* and *Spain*. The Haven is fortified with two strong Castles, notwithstanding which, it was both surprized and pillag'd by the *English*, under the Command of Captain *Parker*, about the year

1601. And *Pedro Melendez* the Governour, taken Prisoner.

Porto Hercole. See *Plombinum*.

Portpain, (French) a kind of Towel used at Court, wherein they carry their Bread to serve for the Table.

Portraiture, the Representation drawn by a Painter, of a Person such as he is to the Life.

Portsale, a Sale of Fish, presently upon return into the Haven; also a Publick Sale, like that of the Ancient Romans, who used *per præconem sub hasta vendere*.

Porus Hepaticus, or *Bilaricus*, a Channel which transmits the Chyle from the Liver by the Common-Passage into the *Duodenum*. This Bile is segregated in the Liver, by the Intervention of some small Glandules.

Pose. See *Catarre*.

Position, (Lat.) a putting; also a Term in Logick, a Foundation upon which Argument is built. The Respect of a Planet in Astrological Figure, to other Planets and Parts of the Figure, is called his Position.

Positive, certain, effectual, assured, real.

Posnania, one of the five Satrapies of *Polonia Major*; the other four being *Callischia*, *Siradia*, *Landschicia*, and *Ravia*, to which some add *Cujavia*.

Posonium, the chief City of *Upper Hungary*, vulgarly called *Presburg*.

Possession, (Lat.) an absolute injoyment of any thing. In Common Law it is taken for Lands and Inheritance; or for the actual injoyment of them.

Possibility, (Lat.) likelihood.

Posstown, a Beast in *Virginia*, the Female whereof hath a Bag under her Belly, from whence she lets forth her young ones, and takes them in again at pleasure. It is somewhat like a *Guinny-Pig*, and is frequently eaten by the Inhabitants.

Post-Diem, a Fee by way of Penalty upon a Sheriff, for his Neglect in returning a Writ after the Day assign'd for its return.

Post Disseisin, a Writ for him who having recovered Lands or Tenements upon a *præcipe quod reddat*, is again disseized.

Postea, (Lat.) a Term in Law. It is the Record of the proceedings upon a Tryal by Writ of *Nisi Prius*, so called, because it begins with these words, *Postea die & loco, &c.*

Posteriority, (Lat.) a being after, or behind; also in Common Law, a Man holding Tenements of two Lords, is said to hold of the first by Priority, of the last by Posteriority.

Post Fine, a Duty belonging to the King for a Fine formerly acknowledged before him in his Court.

Posthume, (Lat.) a Child born after the Death of the Father; also *Posthume-works* are Writings published after the Death of the Author.

Postick, (Lat.) being behind or on the back-side.

Postil, a compendious Exposition, containing more than hath been observed before, from the *Latin Post illud*, i. e. after that.

Postillon, (French) a Posts guide or forerunner; also he that rides upon one of the foremost of the Coach-Horses when there are six.

Postliminy, (Lat.) the return of one who was thought to be dead; also a return from Exile or Captivity.

Postmeridian, (Lat.) done in the Afternoon.

Postnate, (Lat.) born after.

Postpone, (Lat.) to set behind, to esteem less than another.

Postposure, (Lat.) a setting behind.

Postscript, That which is added after the Conclusion of a Letter, or Memoire, as being something that comes next to mind, or of which the Person is inform'd after the finishing of the same.

Post Term, a Penalty taken by the *Custos Brevium* of the Common-pleas, for the filing any Writ by any Attorney after the usual Time.

Post-ventional, Full Moon, that Full Moon which comes after any grand moveable Feast, or Planetary Aspect.

Postulation, (Lat.) a Requiring or Demanding.

Posture, the Disposition of the Members of the Body in different Situations one in respect of another.

Pot, a little Portative Vessel, made after several Fashions and Figures, serving for several Uses.

Potable, (Lat.) fit to drink.

Potage, a Jumblement of several sorts of Flesh and Fowl boil'd together with Herbs, and served up in the Broth, mix'd together after the French Fashion.

Potatoes, a sort of Fruit coming originally from the *West-Indies*, but now common in English Gardens, whose Root is of great Vertue to comfort and strengthen the Body.

Potent, (Lat.) powerful, able, indued with Might.

Potentate, (Lat.) one that has Sovereign Power and of a large Extent.

Potential, (Lat.) a Metaphysical Word which signifies, having a power or possibility of acting or being; also *Potential Mood* in Grammar. See *Mood*.

Potential Cautey in Surgery, is that which is perform'd with Limestone or other Caustick Druggs.

Potent in Blazon, as a Cross Potent, expresseth the Resemblance of the Top of a Crouch.

Potion, a Medicinal Mixture to drink; of which some are Purgative, others Diaphoretick, some Pectoral, others Cordial, others Hysterick, &c.

Potosi, a great Mountain in the Kingdom of *Peru*, in the *West Indies*, out of which hath been digged at times a most unvaluable deal of Treasure.

Potulent, (Lat.) that may be drunk.

Pouches,

Pouches, a Term in Navigation, small bulk-heads made in the howld, either thwarts-ships, or long-ships.

Powder, the smallest part of a Body when it is dissolved. Said also of dry Medicaments beaten in a Mortar and sifted. Gunpowder is a Composition made of Salt-peter, Sulphur and Charcole.

Powderings, certain conceits that are used for the filling up of any vacant place in wrought Works, Writings, and Escutcheons; which are sometimes powdered with *Ermines*.

Poul-davis, or *Oulderness*. See *Medrinacles*.

To *Pouncy*, (*Spanish Poncar*, *Latin Pungere*) to jagge, or cut in and out.

Pounces of Hawkes, the claws, from the *Latin Pungere*.

Poundage, a Subsidy granted to the King out of all Merchandizes, to the value of Twelve-pence in the Pound.

Pourcontrel, the same as *Polipus*.

To make *Pourparty*, to sever Land that falls to Partners; which before partition, they held joynly.

Pourpresture, (*French*.) See *Purpresture*.

Poursuivants, (*French*) Followers; also Messengers attending the King in Wars, or to be sent upon any special occasion, or message; the four *Poursuivants* at Arms, are those that attend the Heralds, and are called *Bluemantle*, *Rouge-crosse*, *Rougedragon*, and *Percullis*.

Pourveyance, the Providing of Corn, Fuel, Victuals, and other Necessaries for the King's House.

Pourveyour, (*French*) an Officer of the King, or other great Personage; his business is, in any Journey or Progress to go before and make Provision of Victuals.

Power, Authority and Right of Commanding to a Mans own will and pleasure. Said also of our Natural force and faculties. Said also of a Commission given by a Superiour to an Inferiour authorizing him to do a thing.

Power of the Country, the attendance of all Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, &c. within the Country, above the age of Fifteen, that are capable to bear Arms.

Powhatan, the chief River in *Virginia*, being Navigable 100 miles; also the chief King of the Country was so called when the *English* had first to do there.

Pownd, in Common Law, signifieth an inclosure to keep Beasts in; but more-especially a place where Cattle distrained for any Trespas are put, until they be Replevied.

Poynings Law, and Act of Parliament, whereby the Laws of *England* became of force in *Ireland*; so called, because it was made when Sir *Edward Poynings* was Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

P R.

Practick or *Practical*, (*Greek*) belonging to practice, in any Art or Science in opposition to Speculative: also Substantively taken for the practising Part of any Art, or Science.

Pragmatick Sanction, an Ordinance made by *Charles VII.* in 1428. in an Assembly of the Gallican Church held at *Bourges*, that contains a Regulation of the Ecclesiastical Discipline in conformity to the Canons of the Council of *Basle*.

Pragmatical, (*Greek*) busily, meddling and intruding into other Peoples concerns.

Prank, a shrewd, unlucky, mischievous Trick.

Pratique, (*Ital.*) the same as practick: also a Licence to Traffick.

Pravity, crookedness, deformity, lewdness of Manners, and evil propensity of Nature.

To *Praunce*, said of a Horse when he capers, treads loftily and wantonly, or when he bounds and carries himself stately.

To *Pray*, to supplicate Divine Favour and Assistance for the obtaining of necessary things.

Prayers, earnest petitions put up to God for Favour and Assistance in our own, and the necessities of our neighbours.

Preamble. See *Preface*.

Prebendary or *Prebandary*, (from the *Latin Præbere*, to afford) he that receives a *Preband*, i. e. a portion allowed for the maintenance of the Members of a Cathedral Church.

Precarious, said of a Propriety or Power that a Man enjoys only upon curtesie.

Precaution, (*Lat.*) a foreseeing, forewarning, or preventing

Precedence, (*Lat.*) a taking Place; also a surpassing, or excelling.

Precellency, (*Lat.*) an exceeding, or excelling.

Preceptive, (*Lat.*) belonging to a precept i. e. a Teaching, Instruction, or Lesson: a Rule, Maxim or Principle upon which Arts and Sciences are grounded. In Morality and Religion the Commands of the Church are called Precepts.

Preceptories, certain Benefices, anciently possessed by the better sort of Templers.

Precidaneous, (*Lat.*) that which it cut, killed, or sacrificed before.

Precipice, (*Lat.*) a steep place, a down-right descent.

Precipitation, (*Lat.*) a casting down head long: also rashness, or unadvisedness: also a term in Chymistry, which is a Preparation or Dissolution of Metals performed by *Aqua fortis*, and by casting Oyl of Tartar or some other Alkali upon them to recover the Metal again; for then the Metal falls to the Bottom of the Glass, which is call'd *Precipitation*.

Precipitate, a Dissolution of Mercury made by a Lamp Fire for two Months together, by which it is reduced to red and shining Powder. White precipitate is Mercury reviv'd, and Cinna-ber dissolv'd in *Aqua fortis* of Nitre and Alum upon which when you pour Salt water, the precipitate is found at the Bottom, of a white Substance.

Precognition, (*Lat.*) fore-knowledge of any thing.

Precontract, (*Lat.*) a former bargain or contract.

Precurfor, (*Lat.*) a fore-runner, a messenger sent before.

Predece-

Predecessor, (Lat.) an Ancestor, or fore-father.

Predestination, (Lat.) a pre-appointing, afore-ordaining, or designing before, what shall come after.

Predicable, *Predicament* and *Predicate*, (Lat.) Three words which are most commonly used as Terms in Logick. *Predicables*, (which are five, viz. *genus*, *species*, *proprium*, *differentia*, and *accidens*) are those things which may truly, naturally, and immediately, be affirmed of more things than one. *Predicaments* (which are also called *Categories*, and are Ten in all, viz. Substance, Quantity, Quality, Relation, Action, Passion, Where, When, Situation, and Habit) are the Series of things gradually disposed under the same *Summum genus*. A *Predicate*, is the last part of the Proposition, or the major Term of a Syllogism.

Predicant, as *Prædicant* Friars, such as by their Order are allowed to preach.

Predication, a Preaching, or Sermonizing.

Prediction, (Lat.) a fore-saying, or fore-telling of things to come.

Predominant, (Lat.) bearing chief sway, or rule.

Preeminence, (Lat.) an advantageous Quality or Degree above others.

Preexistent, (Lat.) existing, or being before.

Preface, (as it were a speaking before, from the Latin *Præ*, and *Fari*) a Prologue, or Preparatory speech before any discourse. It is also called a *Præamble*, which is as it were, a walking before.

Prefecture, (Lat.) the Government, or chief Rule of a City or Province. A word newly in fashion.

To *Prefer*, (Lat.) to advance, or set before others.

Preferable, that which is best, that which ought to be made choice of before another.

Pregnant, (Lat.) great with child: also ripe, forward, of a prompt, and ready wit.

Pregnotaries, or *Protonotaries*, in Common Law, the chief Clerks of the Kings Court, whereof Three are of the Common Pleas, and one of the Kings Bench.

Prejudication, (Lat.) a judging before hand, whence *Præjudice*, which signifies damage or injury done to a person or thing, a preconceived ill Opinion of a person or thing.

Prelate, an Ecclesiastick Superiour, placed in an Eminent Dignity of the Church. Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and Bishops are accounted *Prelates*.

Prelections, (Lat.) Lectures, or Readings before.

Preliminary, that which ought to be examined and decided before the main Matter can be entered upon.

Prelude, (Lat.) a Proem; or entrance into any discourse or subject: also in Musick it is taken for a voluntary flourish upon any Instrument.

Premature, (Lat.) ripe before.

Premeditation, (Lat.) a fore-thinking, a musing of a thing before hand.

Premises, the very things just spoken of, rehearsed or mentioned before.

To fall into a *Premunire*, signifieth in Common Law, to forfeit a mans Goods to the Prince, and his body to remain in Prison. It is a word corruptly used for *Premunere*, i. e. to admonish, or forewarn, and is taken either for the Writ, or for the Offence whereupon the Writ is granted.

Premunition, (Lat.) a fore-warning.

Prender, a word used in Common Law: things which lie in *Prender*, are those things which the Lord of a Mannor may have before attournment, as the Ward of the body of an Heir, or of the Land Escheats; whereas those things which lie in *Render*, he cannot take before attournment, as Rents, Reliefs, Heriots. &c.

Prenomination, (Lat.) a fore-naming.

Prenotion, (Lat.) a fore-knowledge, the obscure knowledge of a thing before a Man has thoroughly dived into it.

Preoccupation, (Lat.) a possessing before hand, also a preventing.

To *Prepare* to get ready, to prepare for Combat, to prepare a Man for good advice or ill news.

Preparation, provision made for some Design, or some ceremony. Preparation in Physick and Chymistry, is meant of the several ways of Ordering Medicaments and disposing of Bodies for several uses.

Preposition, (Lat.) a putting before: also one of the eight parts of Speech in Grammar, so called, because it is set before a Noun, or a Verb.

Preposterous, (Lat.) rash, head-long, out of order.

Prepuce, (Lat.) the fore-skin, which covereth the Nut of the Yard.

Prerogative, (Lat.) a having ones opinion first askt, a privilege, a peculiar Authority or *Præeminence*.

The Kings Prerogatives, are those Rights of Majesty, which are peculiar to him; and which learned Lawyers call *Sacra Sacrorum* and *Individa*, as being Sacred and inseparable from his Person; and the common sort; *Flowers of the Crown*. His Person shall be subject to no mans Suit, His possessions cannot be taken from Him by any disseisin, His Goods and Chattles are under no Tribute or Custom, No Act passing both Houses of Parliament can be a Law, till His Royal assent be obtained, &c.

Prerogative Court, a certain Court belonging to the Civil Law, but administered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, wherein all Wills and Testaments are proved and Administrations granted.

Presage, (Lat.) a fore-guessing, or fore-telling.

Presbytery, (Lat.) Priesthood, Eldership, or a Government of the Church by Elders.

Prescience, (Lat.) fore-knowledge.

Prescription, (Lat.) a prescribing, limiting, or determining by a Rule or Law; also the course, or use of any thing, for a long time.

Presence, besides the common signification is attributed to the mind, as *Presence of mind*,
Presence

Presence of memory; that is a prompt and quick resolution and memory.

Present, at hand, in sight: also substantively a free gift.

Preservative, a remedy made use of to keep off a threatening disease.

To Preserve, to guard, to defend from mischief.

Presentation, (Lat.) in Common Law, Presentation is the offering, or presenting of any one by his Patron to the Bishop, to be instituted in a Benefice of his gift.

Prespe, a Constellation in two degrees thirteen minutes in *Leo*.

To Preside, (Lat.) to Rule or have Authority over.

Preste-mony, (from the French *Prest*, i. e. ready, prompt) money that bindeth those who have received it, to be ready at all times appointed.

Prestigation, (Lat.) a deceiving, juggling, or playing the Impostor.

Presumption, (Lat.) a taking upon one, a being proud, or arrogant.

Pretence, or **Pretext**, (Lat.) a cloak, or colour for any thing; also **Pretence**, or **Pretension**, a claim or title to any thing.

To Pretend, to claim to aspire to.

The **Preterimperfect Tense**, that speaks of the Time past, as *I did love*.

Pretermission, (Lat. as it were a sending besides,) a suffering to pass by, a leaving out, or omitting.

Pretorian, (Lat.) belonging to a Pretor, i. e. one that was anciently the chief Ruler of any Province or Country subject to the Roman Empire; and he had supreme Authority, not only in the Military affairs, but also in matters of judicature: also the Pretorian Guard was a Band of Soldiers, consisting of Ten thousand, who were peculiarly to attend upon the Emperors Person.

Prevarication, (Lat.) deceit, or double-dealing.

To Prevent, to be the first in doing the same thing, to apply a Remedy to Mischiefs foreseen.

Preventer Rope, in Navigation, is a little Rope fasted cross over the Ties of the Ship.

Preventional Full-Moon, that Full Moon which comes before any grand moveable Feast or Planetary Aspect.

Previous, leading the way, or going before.

Priapismus, (Lat.) a Disease wherein there is an Erection of the Yard without Lust; from **Priapus**, the Son of *Bacchus* and *Venus*.

Price, the Value or Estimation of things.

Pricker, a Term in Hunting, being used for a Huntsman on Horse-back.

Pricketh, a Term in Hunting; when a Hair beats in the plain High-way, where you may yet perceive the Footing; it is said she **pricketh**.

Pricket, a Spitter, a young Male-Deer of two years old, beginning to put forth the Head.

Prick-timber, or **Spindle-tree**, a sort of Plant, called in Greek *Enonymus*.

Pridian, (Lat.) belonging to the Day before.

To Prig (a canting word) to filch, or steal.

Primacy, (French) the first Place, or chief Rule, especially in Ecclesiastical affairs; whence the Metropolitan, or Archbishop is called a **Primate**.

Primage, a Duty due to Mariners for loading of a Ship, at the first setting forth from any Haven.

Primary Planets, are the three Superiour Planets, *Saturn*, *Jupiter* and *Mars*.

Primate, an Archbishop, who has Superiority of Jurisdiction over several Archbishops and Bishops, or Bishops only.

Prime, (Lat.) first, or principal: also taken substantively for the first hour of the day; whence a **Primer**, is a kind of a little Prayer-book, containing Prayers, Responsories, and Antiphones chosen for the hour of the day.

Prime of the Moon, (Old word) signifying the New Moon at her first Appearance, or about three days after the Change, at which time she is said to be **Primed**.

Prime Figure, is that which cannot be divided into any Figures more simple than it self.

Prime, or **First Number**, is that which only Unity measures.

A **Prime** is, in Surveying, an exact part containing Nineteen Inches, and four and fifty parts of an Inch: Also see **Golden Number**.

Primævous, (Lat.) of a former age, elder.

Primeto, and **Primaviska**, (Ital.) two Games at Cards, formerly much in use.

Primier seisin, a word used in Common Law, a branch of the King's Prerogative, whereby before the Statute of 12 Car. 2. he had the first Possession of all Lands and Tenements through the Realm, holden of him in chief, and whereby his Tenant died seised in Fee.

Priming-Iron, is a long piece of Iron sharp at the small end to pierce the Carriage thorough the touch-hole of the Gun.

Primitive, (Lat.) ancient, or of the first Age.

Primogeniture, (Lat.) a first birth: also a being eldest, or first born.

Primordial, (Lat.) primitive, original.

Primrose, a little yellow sweet Flower that over-spreads the Fields and Meadows in the very beginning of the Spring and is called in Latin *Primula veris*; being transplanted into Gardens, it is the **Cowslip**.

Primum mobile, (Lat.) the Tenth or highest Orb, which includes the Firmament or the Heaven of the fixed Stars, and all the Spheres of the Planets, and hurries them round from East to West in 24 Hours upon the Poles of the World.

Principality, (Lat.) the Dignity or Dominion of a Sovereign Prince: also, Principality is taken for one of the Orders of Angels.

Principle, the beginning, original Foundation of something. That which enters into the Composition of Bodies and gives 'em their being. The first Precepts of any thing instill'd into a Man.

Prior,

Princox, (from the *Latin Præcox*) a hasty or over ripe-headed young boy.

Prior, A Superiour of a Convent of Monks.

Priority, (*Lat.*) See *Posteriority*.

Prisage, of Wine, an old word found in the Statute of King Henry the Eighth, being a custom for the King to challenge Two Tun of Wine at his own Rate, out of every Vessel laden with Wine of less burden than Forty Tun; It is now called *Butlerage*: also *Prisage* is taken for a share belonging to the King out of any Merchandizes taken by lawful way of Prize.

Priscilla, the proper name of a Woman, being a diminutive of *Prisca*, which signifieth in *Latin*, ancient.

Priscillianists, a sort of Hereticks instituted by one *Priscillianus*: they denied the Persons of the Trinity, and held that things had their beginning from Two Gods, the one good, and the other bad.

Prism, (*Greek*) a solid figure consisting of Planes, which Two that are opposite to one another are equal alike and Parallel, the others Parallelograms. In Philosophy, the Absence of Form.

Pristine, (*Lat.*) former, ancient, wonted.

Pristis, (*Lat.*) a kind of Fish very long and slender: also a Ship fashioned long and narrow, after the manner of that Fish.

Privado, (*Span.*) a Favorite.

Privation, (*Lat.*) a depriving, bereaving, or taking away. The absence of a Happiness which we could wish to have.

Privet, a sort of Ever-green used much in Garden knots and borders, it is called in *Latin Ligustrum*. There is also a sort called *Mock-privet*, in *Latin Philyrea*.

Privilege, a particular Advantage enjoyed by one person, or a single Corporation to the Exclusion of several others.

Probability, (*Lat.*) likelihood, appearance of Truth.

Probat of Testaments, the producing of the Wills of persons deceased before the Ecclesiastical Judge, Ordinary of the place, where the person died.

Probation, (*Lat.*) a proving, or trying; whence a Probationer in the University, is one that is to be approved and allowed of by the College for his Doctrine and Manners, before he be chosen Fellow.

Probe, a Chirurgeons Instrument where with he tryeth the depth of Wounds.

Probit, (*Lat.*) honesty, goodness, integrity.

Problematical, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Problem, which is opposed to a Theoreme and such a Proposition as referred to Practice, being a Proposition which requires some action or doing, as the making some figure, or to divide a figure, or to apply figure to figure, &c. Thus the First Proposition of *Euclid's* First Book is a Problem, and so of the rest.

Probois, (*Greek*) the snout of an Elephant.

Procacity, (*Lat.*) sauciness, malepertness, scoffing.

Procatartick, (*Greek*) as *Procatartick* cause, that cause which foregoeth, or beginneth ano-

ther cause, and cooperates with others that are subsequent.

Procedendo, (*Lat.*) a Writ, which lies where an Action is sued in an inferiour, and removed to a superiour Court, this Writ brings it back again to the Court where the suit was first commenced.

Procerity, (*Lat.*) height of stature, tallness.

Processe, (*Lat.*) the manner of proceeding in every cause, be it personal, or real, civil or criminal; even from the original Writ, to the end.

Processes, Terms in Anatomy, of which there are various sorts, as Processes of the Peritonæum; Two oblong Pipes or Channels reaching to the skin of the Coods, through the holes of the Tendons of the Oblique and Tranverse Muscles.

Procession, (*Lat.*) a passing on, a going forward; also a custom among Clergy-men of passing along the streets, singing of Psalms, making supplications, and visiting the bounds of the Parish; Also the Ceremony of any great Princes passing on foot from one place to another.

Prochronism, (*Greek*) an error in Chronology or computation of time, a setting things down before the real time they hapned in.

Prochyta, an Island in the *Tyrrhene* Sea, not far from *Puteoli* in *Campania*, so called from *Prochytæ* the Nurse of *Aeneas*; it hath been reported of old, that a Mountain of *Inarime*, a neighbouring Island being cast into the Sea by an Earthquake, was the original of this Island.

Providence, (*Lat.*) a falling down of any thing out of its place. More particularly Providence of the Anus, is a falling of the Gut *Rectum* by reason of too much looseness, through the Fundament. Also *Procidencia Uteri*, a relaxing of the inner Tunicle of the Vagina of the Womb.

Proclamation, a Publication made by sound of Trumpet, and beat of Drum.

Procinet, (*Lat.*) a being prepared, or in a readiness.

Proclivity, (*Lat.*) an aptness, propensity, or inclination to any thing.

Proconsul, (*Lat.*) a Roman Magistrate sent to Govern a Province, with a Consular Power.

Procrastination, (*Lat.*) a delaying, or putting off from time to time.

Procreation, (*Lat.*) an ingendering, or begetting.

Proctors, (in *Latin Procuratores*) Advocates, or those that sollicit other Mens business; also those that appear in Parliament for Cathedral, or other Collegiate Churches, or for the common Clergy of every Diocels. There are also in the University Two Men chosen from among the Scholars, to see good Orders kept, and Exercises performed, who are called Proctors; Also in the State of *Venice*, there are chief Officers called Procurators.

Procuratio, a Power or Deed by which Another is intrusted to do something which ought to be as Valid as if the Party himself had done it. *Procuratio Money*, money given to Scriveners by those that borrow money.

H h h h

Procura-

Procurator is also taken in an Ill fence, for the Act of a Baud or Pander.

Procyon, (Lat.) the lesser Dog-star.

Prodigality, (Lat.) a Vice opposite to Avarice, that gives and expends without knowledge or reason.

Prodigy, (Lat.) a monstrous, or unnatural accident, betokening some great evil to come.

Production, (Lat.) Generation, the Act of Nature in putting forth her Works, or giving Birth to something.

Product, in Arithmetick, is the number arising from the Multiplication of two numbers, viz. the *Multiplicator*, or number multiplying upon the *Multiplicand*, or number to be Multiplied.

Proecthesis. (Greek) an exposition which is sent before. In Rhetorick it is a figure in which the Speaker doth by his answer (containing a reason of what he or some other hath said or done) defend himself or the other person as unblamable.

Profanation, (Lat.) want of respect for Holy things.

Profane, said of him who contemns and derides the Mysteries of Religion, who is unworthy to be admitted to the Holy Ceremonies. But many times Prophane in opposition to sacred, signifies no more then Laical; as sacred and prophane Histories; prophane Authours such as are not listed in the number of sacred Writers.

Profection, (Lat.) in Astronomy, *Profection*, and *Progression* are all one, being no more then a regular change of the significators, according to the succession of the signs.

Profess, a Monk or Nun; one that has made a vow of Religion in a Convent.

To *Profess*, to declare and make known that he is of such a Religion, such a Belief or Party. To apply to such a study or calling, and make a publick Exercise of it.

Profession, the Promise that people make in Monastries to observe the vows and rules of the Order. The Condition of Life, the Calling that every one makes choice of in the World. The Religion a Man declares himself to be of.

Professour, (Lat.) a Lecturer or Reader of any Art or Science in the publick Schools of a University.

Proficient, (Lat.) one that profits by his studies or his application to any Art.

Profile, (Ital.) The figure of a Building, Fortification or other Structure, wherein are set down the breadths, length, depths and height, of the whole.

To *Profit* by, to make a benefit of.

Profligate, (Lat.) wicked, villanous, lewd to the highest degree.

Profluence, (Lat.) a flowing plentifully, an abundance.

Profound, (Lat.) deep, but most commonly taken in a Metaphorical fence, and oftentimes joyned to other words; to add a weight and aggravation to them, as *profound Reverence*.

Profundity, (Lat.) a great depth, a deep extent.

Profusion, (Lat.) a pouring out lavishly, a wasting, excessive liberality.

Progeny, (Lat.) an off-spring, or issue; whence *Progenitor*, a fore-father, or ancestor.

Prognostication, (Lat.) a fore-telling of things to come.

Programma, an invitation publicly set up or delivered by hand, to some Speech or Ceremony performed in a College.

Progress, a going prosperously forward in any undertaking.

Progression, (Lat.) in Arithmetick, *Progression* is the Series of several numbers, which exceed each other continually, either by equal difference, as 2, 4, 6, 8, &c. Which is *Arithmetical Progression*; or by a double, treble, quadruple, &c. Proportion, as 2, 8, 16, &c. Which is *Geometrical Proportion*.

Prohibition, (Lat.) a forbidding; in Astronomy it is, when two Plants are applying to Conjunction, or Aspect, and before they come to joyn themselves, another comes to Conjunction, or Aspect of the Planet applied to.

Project, a contrivance or design the Effect of Craft and Cunning.

Projection, (Lat.) in Chymistry it is the last operation, or drawing to a conclusion in any Chymical experiment; also in Mathematicks, Globes or Spheres, designed in *Plano*, are called *Projection*.

Projectour, one that continues illegal ways for a Prince to raise Money upon his Subjects.

Projecture, (Lat.) a Term in Architecture, a jutting out in Pillars of Buildings; the Copping of a Wall.

Prolegomena, Preparatory Discourses containing things of which the Reader is to be informed to the end he may the better understand some Book or Science.

Proleptical, (Greek) belonging to a *Prolepsis*, i. e. a conceiving of things in the mind beforehand; a figure, wherein we prevent, what another intendeth to alledge. This is divided into Two parts *Hypophora*, in which an Objection being propounded, the Speaker makes answer to his own demand. *Antihypophora*, which is a contrary inference, wherein an objection is refuted by the Opposition of a contrary sentence. *Prolepsis*, is also a Grammatical figure of Construction, in which the whole doth aptly agree with the Verb or Adjective, and then the parts of the whole are reduced to the same Verb or Adjective, with which notwithstanding they do not agree; as *Dux Aquilæ volaverunt, Hæc ab Oriente Illa ab Occidente*: This figure is called in *Latin Anticipation*.

Proleptick disease, a disease always anticipating, as if an Ague come to day at Four a Clock, to morrow an Hour sooner.

Prolifick, (Lat.) apt to breed, or bring forth, fruitful. In Astrology *Prolifical* signs are *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Pisces*.

Prolixity, (Lat.) tediousness in Speech, or Writing.

Prologue, (Greek) a Preface, a Speech which commends to the People a Comedy, or Fable, or the Author of it.

To *Prolong*, to extend, to make a thing last longer.

Prolonga-

Prolongation, the augmenting the duration of any thing.

Proloquutor, (*Lat.*) he that speaks before others, a Chair-man, or Speaker of a Synod, or Convocation-house.

Promenade, a Walk in the Fields to take the Air.

Prometheus, the Father of *Deucalion*, and Son of *Iapetus* and *Asia*; he having formed of Clay the Image of a man, and climbing up to Heaven by the help of *Minerva*, kindled a little stick at the Sun, and with that Celestial fire, enlivened the man he had made: for which he was at the command of *Jupiter*, bound by *Mercury* to the Mountain *Caucasus*, where a Vulture was continually pecking at his Liver; but afterwards having dissuaded *Jupiter* from marrying *Thetis*, he was for his good counsel freed by *Hercules*.

Prominence, (*Lat.*) a jutting, or standing out farther than another.

Promiscuous, (*Lat.*) mingled, or confused one with another.

Promise, a putting a Man in hopes that he shall have something done for him, or something given to him.

Promitters or *Promissors*, a Term in the Genethliack part of Astrology, so called because they promise in the Radix something to be accomplished, when the Time of direction is fulfilled, and are only the Planets, or their Aspects, or in some cases fixed Stars to whom their significators are directed.

Promontorie, (*Lat.*) the top of a Hill, or any high ground butting out upon the Sea.

Promoters, or *Promoters*, those men, who for complaining of such as offend in actions bearing a penalty, have part of the profit for their reward.

Promotion, an Advancement to certain Ecclesiastical Titles or Dignities.

Prompt, ready, quick to act, nimble.

Promptitude, (*Lat.*) quickness, or readiness.

Promptuarie, (*Lat.*) a Cellar, or Buttery.

Promulgation, (*Lat.*) a proclaiming, or publishing by hanging any Law in the open Market-place.

Prone, (*Lat.*) stooping downward, or lying with the face downward: inclinable, apt to.

Pronoun, a Part of Speech that stands for a Noun: of which there are Four sorts, Personal, *I, thou, He, me*; Relative, *who, which*; of Possession, *Mine, Thine*; of demonstration, *He, They*.

To *Pronounce*, to utter words distinctly, to decide with Authority, to recite in Publick.

Pronunciation, distinct Articulation of Words or Letters.

Proem, (*Lat.*) a Preface, or Prologue, an entrance into any discourse.

Proof, a means to perswade, make known, and convince a man of the Truth of the thing.

Propagation, (*Lat.*) a planting of many young Vines from the old one cut down: also the Generation and Multiplication of Creatures.

Proper Motion, is the Motion of a particular Planet from West to East, in contradiction of its enforced Diurnal Motion from East to West.

Propensity, (*Lat.*) a natural Inclination to any thing.

Prophecy, a Prediction uttered by Divine Inspiration.

Prophet, an extraordinary Man and inspired by God, who declares his Laws, his Commands, and his Mysteries, and by way of Prediction gives warning of his approaching Judgments.

Prophetess, a Woman that Prophecies.

Prophetical, (*Greek*) belonging to Prophecy, i. e. a foretelling of things to come by certain hidden, and mysterious Speeches.

Prophylactick, that part of Physick which gives notice of future but imminent Diseases.

Propinquity, (*Lat.*) nearness, or neighbourhood: also affinity.

Propitiatory, (*Lat.*) among the Jews the covering of the Ark, lin'd within and without, with plates of Gold, so that no Wood was to be seen, hence any place where God may be appealed.

Propitious, (*Lat.*) favourable, whence *Propitiation*, an appeasing of Gods displeasure, by Sacrifice or Prayer.

Propontis, all that Sea that reacheth from the Straits of *Hellespont*, to the *Bosphorus Thracius*. It is at this day called *Marmora*.

Proportion, (*Lat.*) an exact agreement of Two things one with another. But among the Mathematicians Proportion is a similitude or likeness of Two or Three reasons among themselves. Arithmetical Proportion is when Three or more Numbers proceed with the same difference Geometrical, when Three or more Numbers have the same reason, or where every Number bears the same proportion to that which preceeds.

Proposition, a propounding, or shewing what one intends to speak of: also the Major, or first Term in Logick. Among Geometricians it is a sentence set forth to be proved by reasoning and demonstrations, and therefore is again repeated at the end of the demonstration.

To *Propound*, or propose, to set a foot some Discourse with an offer to maintain it, or some doubt or question to be resolved. To make the first offers or proposals upon any difference toward a reconciliation or upon any business whatever.

Proper, that which is apt, fit, convenient, natural and essential to a thing. Said also of the natural and necessary Qualities requisite to bring things to pass. As, this Timber is proper for Building; Melancholy Men are proper for Study.

Propertie, the immediate and natural Right and Due that belongs to every Man.

Proprator, (*Lat.*) a Deputy-*Prator*, Judge or Governour.

Proprietary, (*French*) an owner; or he that hath a property in any thing; or one that hath the fruit of a Benefice to himself and his Heirs.

Prorogation, (*Lat.*) a deferring or putting off to another time; it is spoken more especially of deferring the Session of Parliament to a prefixed Time.

Proscription, (Lat.) a banishing, or out-lawing, making it lawful for any man to kill the Proscript, or person out-lawed, where-ever he findeth him.

Proscenium, the forepart of the Scene; an Edifice as high as the last Portico of the Theater, whose Face or Front was adorned with many ranges of Pillars.

Prose, the Ordinary Language of Men that is not tortured with Measures and Rhimes that Poetry demand.

Prosecution, (Lat.) a following, or pursuing eagerly.

Proselyte, (Greek) a person converted from that Faith or Judgment he was of before to another; it was heretofore meant only of one converted from Heathenism, to the Jewish Religion.

Proserpina, the Daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, feign'd to be the Goddess of Hell.

Prosodie, (Greek) that part of Grammar which teaches pronunciation, sets down the Accents, and makes the long and short Syllables, or Tone.

Prosopopoeia, (Greek) a feigning a person; in Rhetorick it's a figurative exornation wherein any thing whatsoever which is not a person is metaphorically brought in and represented as a person, this figure is very frequently used in Poets and Orators both ancient and modern.

A *Prospect*, (Lat.) a view, or sight of any thing afar off.

Prosperity, the condition of him who has all things according to his hearts desire, who succeeds in all his undertakings.

Prosperous, fortunate, having all things according to our wishes.

Prostration, (Lat.) a throwing to the ground, or laying flat, an overcoming.

Prothesis, a Grammatical figure by which a Letter or Syllable is added to the beginning of any word, as *Gnatus* and *Natus*, *Tetuli*, for *Tuli*.

To *Prostitute*, to yield up both Body and Honour to Lust, to Pleasure and Mercenary Interest.

Prostitution, (Lat.) a Harlots letting out the use of her Body for hire. And Metaphorically a descending to any mean or base Action or Office.

Protopheris, that part of the Ecciptick which is to be added or subtracted from the Mean Motion of the Planets to obtain the True, or from their True to obtain their Mean Motion.

Prostyle, that which has Pillars before only; which was one sort of the Temples of the Ancients.

Prostration, (Lat.) a falling at ones feet.

Protatick, (Greek) a belonging to a *Protasis*, i. e. a Proposition: also the first part of a Comedy, that explains the Argument of the Piece.

Protection, Authority that employs it self to defend the weak and afflicted. Generally taken for that safety which every person has by the King's Laws.

Protector, one that undertakes to defend the miserable and afflicted: One that is made choice of to Govern a Kingdom during the Minority of a Prince.

Protervity, (Lat.) way-wardness, or frowardness.

Protestation, (Lat.) an open declaring of ones mind, whence the Reformers in Germany, from the Protestation they made at *Spires*, were called Protestants.

Protestant, a Name given to the German Lutherans, because they protested to appeal to the Emperor from the General Council: Since applied to all those that have forsaken the Doctrine of Rome.

Protestation, a solemn Declaration.

Proteus, a Sea deity, who as the Poets feigned, could transform himself into what shape he pleased; From whence it is a Name applied to all crafty and deceitful People, that can be of any humour and comply with all Inclinations and Dispositions, Bad or Good.

Protocol, (Greek) the first draught of a Deed, Contract, or Instrument, or a short Register kept thereof: also the upper part of the leaf of a Book, wherein the Title is written.

Protolicia, a Castle in Northumberland, where, in King Henry the Seconds Reign, William King of Scots laying siege to it, received a repulse; it is thought to have been the same with that, which is now called *Prudbow Castle*.

Protomartyr, (Greek) the first Martyr or witness of the New Testament, or suffering for the Gospel.

Protonotary. See *Pregnotaries*.

Protoplast, (Greek) first formed, or made.

Prototype, (Greek) an Original, or First pattern of a thing, properly in Graving or Casting.

Prozeugma, (Greek) a figure in Rhetorick; See *Zengma*.

Protraction, (Lat.) a putting off, deferring, or delaying of Time.

Protractor, a certain Mathematical Instrument made of Brass, consisting of the Scale and Semi-circle, used in the surveying of Land.

Protuberant, (Lat.) rising, or swelling out.

Proveditor, (Italian, as it were Provider) a great Military Officer among the Venetians.

Proverbial, (Lat.) belonging to a Proverb, i. e. an adage, or old saying.

Providence, foresight, more particularly the foresight of God and his Government of all Created Beings.

Provincia, (Provence) a Province of Gallia Narbonensis, which seems to be so called, as it were by way of Excellence (That is to say) the Province. The chief places here are *Avignon* (which belongs to the Pope.) Also *Aix* a Parliament Town, *Arles* and *Marseilles*.

Provincial, (Lat.) belonging to a Province; also a provincial is taken substantively for a chief Governour of an Order of Friars.

Proving, (French) is when a Man lays a branch of a Vine, or Twig of an Osier, or any other Tree into the ground, that it may take Root and grow.

Provision, the Storing up in time and place of Things necessary for Life.

Proviso,

Proviso, (*Ital.*) a Caveat, or Condition, made in any writing: without the performance of which, the writing becomes void. Also if a Plaintiff desists prosecuting an Action and brings it not to Tryal, then the Defendant may take forth the *Venire facias*, which has these words in it *Proviso quod* &c. to this end that if the Plaintiff take out any Writ to that purpose, the Sheriff shall summon but one Jury upon both.

Provocation, (*Lat.*) a provoking, stirring up, or challenging.

Provost, a President of a College a chief Magistrate of a City. Provost Marshal, and Officer in the King's Navy, and sometimes in his Armies to take Charge of Prisoners.

Prow, (*old word*) honour, also the fore-castle of a Ship; also a point jutting out in a building.

To *Prowle*, to pilfer or steal in the Night.

Proxie, a Proctors Warrant, or Commission from his Client, to manage his cause on his behalf; it is also Metaphorically taken for any thing that is done in another Mans stead.

Proximity, (*Lat.*) nearness or Neighbourhood, a high degree of Kindred.

Prudence, the first of the Cardinal Vertues, that teaches us to govern our Lives, our Manners, our Speeches, and our Actions according to right Reason.

Prudent, he that acts with deliberation and Advice.

Prunel, an Herb, otherwise called Sickletwort.

Prunella, a kind of Fruit or Plumb, somewhat like a Prune.

Pruneth, a Term in Faulconry; they say a Hawk *Pruneth*, and not Picketh her self; yet a Hawk cannot be said properly to Prune her self, but when she beginneth at her Legs, and fetcheth moisture at her Tail, wherewith she embalmeth her Feet, and striketh the Feathers of her Wings through her Beak, and this fetching off the Oyl is called the *Note*.

Prurient, (*Lat.*) itching, or having an itching desire.

Prussia, or *Borussia*, a Country adjoining to Poland, and divided into *Prussia Regalis* (which belongs to the King of Poland) and *Prussia Ducalis*, which belongs to the Marquis of Brandenburg. In the first are *Dantzick*, *Thorun*, and *Elbing*.

Prutenick Tables, certain Tables for the finding out of the Celestial motions. fram'd by *Erasmus Reinboldus*, Professor of the Mathematicks at *Wittenberg*; first publish'd in the year 1551. and Dedicated to *Albertus* Marquis of Brandenburg, and Duke of Prussia.

P S

Psalm, a Hymn upon sacred Subjects; a Word seldom attributed to any other than the Psalms of *David*.

Psalmist, a Title given to King *David*, as being a Writer of Psalms or sacred Hymns.

Psalmody, (*Greek*) a singing of Psalms, or Verses made of short Songs, or Sentences.

Psalmography, (*Greek*) a writing of Psalms.

Psaltery, (*Greek*) a certain musical Instrument with Ten Strings, somewhat like a Harp.

Pseudodipter, a kind of Temple among the Ancients, which had Portico's round about, which were every one as large as the double Portico of the Dipter.

Pseudography, (*Greek*) a false Writing, or counterfeit Hand.

Pseudology, (*Greek*) a false Speaking, or Lying.

Pseudomartyr, (*Greek*) a false Witness, a counterfeit Martyr.

Pseudoperipter, a sort of Temple, where the side Pillars were put in the Wall of the inner Side of the Temple, which was enlarged sufficiently to enclose within the Space which was allowed the Portico's of the Peripter.

Pseudostella, any kind of Comet or Phenomenon, newly appearing in the Heavens like a Star.

P T

Psifane, (*Lat.*) a kind of cooling Drink made of French Barley and Licorice boyled in Water.

Ptolemais, a City of *Phoenicia*, of very great Strength and Beauty, raised out of the Ruins of *Acon*; famous for the great Exploits of the Christians, by whom it was won from the Infidels, principally by the valour of our King *Richard* the First.

P U

Puberty, (*Lat.*) youth, the age of twelve years in Virgins and fourteen in Boys.

Publican, a Farmer of publick Rents, or Revenues.

Publication, (*Lat.*) a publishing or giving open notice of a thing.

Publick, (*a relative and collective Word.*) The Generality of Fellow-Citizens or People. Love of the *Publick*, is the Love which we owe to the Country we were born and live in. To appear, to speak in *Publick*, that is, in the Face of all Men.

Publius, the Prenomen of several most eminent Authors, Poets, and others; as *Ovidius*, *Terentius*, *Virgilius*, &c.

Pucelage, (*French*) Virginity.

Pucle-Church, a Town in *Glocestershire*, in time past a Manour of the Kings; where King *Edmund* interposing himself between his Sewer and one *Leove* a Russian, to part them as they were quarrelling, was thrust through the Body, and so lost his Life.

Puddings, in Navigation are Ropes nailed round to the Yards Arms close to the end, to save the Rabbins from galling upon the Yards.

Pudicity, (*Lat.*) Chastity, or Purity.

Puerility, (*Lat.*) Boyishness, Childishness, or Simplicity.

Puffin, (*Mergus*) a sort of Coot or Sea-gull, suppos'd to be so called from its round Belly; as it were swelling and puffing out.

Pugil, (*Lat.*) a small handful

Puist

Puisse, or *Puny*, (*French*, as it were born after) a Word used in Common Law for the Younger.

Puissance, (*French*) Power, Force, Might.

Pulchritude, (*Lat.*) Fairness or Tallness of Person.

Pullies. See *Blocks*.

Pully, a Wheel that is channell'd quite round and fasten'd to a piece of Wood or Iron, which by means of a Rope running in the Channel heaves up great Burthens.

Pulmonary, (*Lat.*) the Herb Lungwort.

Pulp, (*Lat.*) the plump, more soft and solid Part of the Flesh; also a kind of Fish, otherwise called a Cuttle-Fish or Polypus. *Pulp*, that part of Fruit which is good to eat, that lies between the Rind and the Stone or Kernel. In Physick, it is called the Fleishy Part of Fruits, Roots, or other Bodies, which is extracted by Infusion or Boiling; as the Pulp of Tamarinds, Cassia, Althaea, Dates, &c.

Pulpit, the Place upon which the Comedians acted, now called the Stage.

Pulsatilla. See *Pasque-flower*.

Pulsation, a knocking, a striking, or beating upon.

Pulse, (*Legumen*) a general Name of all those sorts of Grain which are contained in Cods, Husks or Shells: Also that beating of an Artery, by which Physicians make an Indication of the Health or Indisposition of the Body.

Pulverisation, (*Lat.*) a breaking to dust, a reducing into powder.

To *Pulverize*, to reduce a Body into small powder.

Pulverulent, (*Lat.*) dusty, full of powder.

Pumication, (*Lat.*) a making smooth with a Pumice-stone.

Pumice-stone, a spongy, porous, light, crumbling Stone, vomited up out of the Fiery Mountains, serviceable in Graving, Polishing and for several other Uses.

Punch, a kind of *Indian* Drink, made of Lime-Juice, Brandy, and other Ingredients.

To *Punch*, to thrust with the Fist bent, to make a hole in a Shooe with a Punching-Iron.

Punctillio of Honour, a nice point of Honour.

Punctillio, (*Ital.*) a Diminutive of *Puncto*, i. e. a little point: also a thing of no value or moment.

Pungency, (*Lat.*) a pricking.

Punick-faith, Falshood, perjury; from the *Puni* or *Carthaginians*, who were counted a perfidious sort of People.

To *Punish*, to inflict corporal Pain upon those that have offended, to chastize, to correct.

Punishment, Correction, Chastisement, corporal Punishment inflicted upon those that have committed an Offence or Crime.

Puny. See *Puisse*.

Pupil, (*Lat.*) the Ball, or Apple of the Eye; also derived from *Pupillus*, it signifieth an Orphan, or Fatherless Child, one under Age, or Ward, or the tuiton of a Tutor.

Purbeck, a Demy-Island in *Dorset-shire*, in the midst of which standeth *Corf-Castle*, where *Elfrith*, to make way for her own Son *Ethelred* to the Crown, caused her Son-in-Law *Edward* to be barbarously murdered, as he came from Hunting to visit her.

Pure, simple, uncompounded, without mixture: Spoken of Angels, who are said to be pure and immaculate Beings. It signifies also chaste, free from Corruption, Spot, or Stain. Sometimes, in an ill Sence, we say such an one is a pure Rogue, that is, absolutely a Rogue.

Purle, (*French Pourfile*) a Guard, Border, or Fringe about any Garment.

Purslew, a Term in Heraldry, common to all Furs, or Skins of Beasts, so long as they are used in Borders.

Purgative, that has a cleansing Faculty.

Purgatory, (*Lat.*) a Place of Cleansing or purging, a certain Place where the *Roman* Catholics say the Souls of Men are cleansed before they go to Heaven.

To *Purge*, to discharge the Body of ill Humours by proper Medicaments. To clear a mans self of a Crime or Imputation.

Purification, (*Lat.*) a Purifying, a making clean or pure. *Purification* of Metals by Chymists, the separation of the Dross and Impurity from natural Bodies.

Purity, Chastity, Sincerity, Innocence of Manners.

To *Purloin*, (*French*) to lurch, to get privily away.

Purlue, (*French*, as it were pure Ground) all that Ground near any Forest, which being anciently made Forest, is afterwards by Perambulations severed again from the same.

Purple, or *Purpure*, signifieth in Heraldry, that Colour which we commonly call Red.

Purpresture, from the *French Pourpris*, which signifies to take from another, and appropriate to your self, so that it signifies in a general Sence, any wrong done between Party and Party: in Forest-Law it signifies every Encroachment upon the King's Forest.

Purslane, (*Lat. Portulaca*) an Herb used very much in Salads, and whose Leaves and Seeds are of a very cooling quality; besides the common sort there are two others, viz. the Sea *Purslane*, called *Halimus*, and the Water *Purslane*, called *Alfime*.

Purulent, (*Lat.*) full of Matter or Filth.

Pusillanimity, (*Lat.*) want of Courage and Generosity, not having any noble Resolution, whence *Pusillanimous*.

Putanism, the Trade and Living of a Whore.

Putrefaction, the Corruption of Bodies; also the Stench that comes from Bodies corrupted. Chymical Putrefaction is the Dissolution of a concrete Body, by natural Rottenness in a moist Heat, which corrupts the very Substance of it, and penetrates its most inward Parts.

Putrid, (*Lat.*) corrupt, rotten, full of Matter, whence *Putrescence*, corruption.

Puttocks, (a Term in Navigation) small Shrowds which go from the Main, Fore, and

P Y

and Miffen-Maft Shrowds, to the Top-Maft Shrowds.

To *Put over*, a Term in Faulconry. A Hawk is faid to put over, when ſhe removeth her Meat from her Gorge into her Bowels, by traversing with her Body, but chiefly with her Neck.

P Y

Pychonſtile, a Building where the Pillars were ſo cloſe one to another, that the Intercolumniation had but a Diameter and an half of the Pillar.

Pygmies, a certain ſuppoſed People, not above a Cubit in height: Whence all ſhort People and low of Stature are called *Pygmies*.

Pylorus, the Right Orifice of the Ventricle which ſends the Meat out of the Stomach.

Pyracantha, a Thorny Plant, whoſe Berries ſhine like Fire, notid for its continual Greenneſs. It is received into the Gardens of the moſt curious, and called in *Engliſh* *Ever-green*.

Pyramidal Muſcles, are Muſcles placed in the Abdomen, and which lie upon the loweſt Tendons of the Right Muſcles: They proceed from the external *Oſ pubis*, and the higher they climb the narrower they grow, and end about the Navel in the white Seam.

Pyramidal Veſſels, Veſſels that prepare the Seed.

Pyramid. See *Piramid*.

Pyrenean Hills, certain Hills that divide *France* from *Spain*.

Pyrites, (*Greek*) a clear, bright Stone, vulgarly called the Fireſtone.

Pyrotus, (*Greek*) Cauſticks, burning Medicines that bliſter, that ripen, that rot, that cloſe up and bring Wounds to a Cruſt.

Pyrotechny, (*Greek*) an Art that teaches the Uſe of Fire, and the Application and Management of it in fundry Operations. Military *Pyrotechny* teaches the Art of making all ſorts of Fire-Arms: Chymical *Pyrotechny* teaches the Art of managing Fire in all Chymical Operations.

Pyrrhonism, a doubting the Truth of every thing, a being certain of Nothing, which was the Profeſſion of a certain Sect of the Philoſophers called *Pyrrhonians*.

Pythagorical, belonging to *Pythagoras*, a famous Philoſopher, who was the chief that held Transmigration, or the Paſſing of Souls out of one Body into another.

Pythocles, a *Samian*, whoſe Georgicks are mentioned by *Plutarch* and *Clemens Alexandrinus*.

Pythoniſſe, a Sorcererſs that foretells things to come by the Suggestion of an Evil Spirit.

Q U

Q U

QUAB, a kind of Fiſh, called a Water-weaſel, or Eel-pout.

Quackſalber, (*Dutch*) a Mountebank, or ſimple Phyſician.

Quadrageſimarius, (*Lat.*) belonging to Forty years.

Quadrageſimal, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Quadrageſima*, i. e. the Fortieth day before *Eaſter*, or firſt Sunday in *Lent*.

Quadran, (*French*) a Stanza or Staff, conſiſting of four Verſes.

Quadrangular, (*Lat.*) belonging to a *Quadrangle*, i. e. conſiſting of four Angles.

Quadrant, (*Lat.*) a certain Mathematical Inſtrument, being the fourth part of a Circle; alſo the fourth part of any Meaſure or Number.

Quadrantal, (*Lat.*) four Fingers thick; alſo a certain Figure every way fourſquare.

Quadrature, (*Lat.*) a ſquaring, a making ſquare of any thing.

Quadriennial, (*Lat.*) of four years.

Quadrigarius, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Coach or Chariot drawn with four Horſes.

A *Quadrin*, (*French*) a Mite, or ſmall piece of Money, valuing about a farthing.

Quadrigenarius, (*Lat.*) belonging to four hundred.

Quadrupartite, (*Lat.*) divided into four parts.

Quadrivial, (*Lat.*) conſiſting of four ways, or turnings.

Quadrupedal, (*Lat.*) having four Feet, or four Foot long.

Quadrupedal Signs. See *Biſſextile*.

Quadrupedian Signs, (in *Aſtronomy*) thoſe repreſenting four-footed Beaſts, *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*.

Quadruplation, (*Lat.*) a doubling four times.

Quadruplication, (*Lat.*) a folding of a thing four times.

Quail, a kind of Bird, called in *Latin* *Coturnix*.

Quakers, a modern Sect of Religious *Embuſiaſts*, who took that Denomination at firſt from their ſtrange Geſtures, and Quaking Fits, which came upon them in their publick Aſſemblies.

To *Qualifie*, to give a Quality or Epithete to any thing.

Qualification, the Deſignation of a Quality that is given to any thing.

Quality, That which renders a thing perſpicuous to our Senſes; generally ſpoken of all exterior Accidents by which we come to the Knowledge of the Nature of Subſtances. As the Quality of the Venom makes us know the Nature of the Viper. The Endowments of the Mind. Alſo Diſtinction of Birth and Nobility.

Quandary, (as it were, *Quando ara*, i. e. When will the Altar be ready) a ſtudying, or doubting what to do.

Quantity, Extension in Length, Breadth, and Depth.

Quarantine,

Quarantine, (French) See *Quarentine*.

Quardecue, (French) the Fourth part of a French Crown.

Quare Impedit, the name of a Writ that lieth for him that hath purchased a Mannor with an Advowson thereunto belonging, against him that disturbeth him in the Right of his Advowson.

Quarentine, the space of forty days, as *Lent* is the space of forty days before *Easter*, but most properly a Right allowed by the Law of England, to the Widow of a Landed Man deceased, of continuing forty days after his decease, in his chief Mannor house; also a prohibition of those that come from any infected Place from entering into a Town that is healthful till forty days expired.

Quarrel, a Contest, Dispute, Combat.

Quarrellom, given to create Quarrels.

Quarril, (French) a kind of Coyn valuing three half Pence of our Money, the fourth part of a Real.

Quarry, a Place whence Stones are digged out; also a Term in Hunting, being a reward given to Hounds after they have hunted; also a Term in Faulconry, any Fowl that is flown at, and slain.

Quartain, (Lat.) belonging to the Fourth. Whence a *Quartane Ague* is that, whose Paroxysm or Fit returns every Fourth day.

Quartary, (Lat.) the fourth part of a Sextary, i. e. two Pound.

Quartation, or *Quartura*, (Lat.) a Chymical Term, being the highest tryal of Gold, viz. By mixing nine parts of Silver with one of Gold, in melting by the fire, and then letting both dissolve with *Aqua Fortis*, till all the Silver be turned into Water, and the Gold settle in the Bottom like a dark Powder.

Quarter, a Term in Blazon, being a fourth part of an Etrucheon.

Quarten Bullet, in Navigation is a Bullet quartered into four Parts.

Quarter Pierced, in Heraldry is when there is a hole of a square form made in the middle of a Cross.

Quarters of Heaven, the four Principal are East, West, North, South: But in Astronomy, the Intersections of the Spheres as well in the World as in the Zodiac.

Quaternion, or *Quartermity*, (Lat.) the number of four.

Quartile Aspect, a Term in Astronomy, the Distance of three Signs between one Star and another.

Quarroya Book is said to be in *Quarroy*, when it consists of Sheets doubled into four Leaves a piece.

Quassation, (Lat.) a shaking, or Brandishing.

Quarter Cousins, fourth Cousins, the last Degree of Kindred; also such whose Friendship declines.

Quaver, a Measure of Time in Musick, being the half of a Crochet, as a Crochet the half of a Minim, a Semiquaver the half of a Quaver, &c.

Quaviver, (*Araneus Piscis*, or *Draco Marinus*) a sort of Fish that delights in *Aqua Viva*, (as the Name seems to import) that is, Water which flows with a strong and vigorous Stream.

Quay, or *Kay*, a broad Space pay'd upon the Shore of a River, Haven or Port, for the loading and unloading of Goods.

Queach, a word used by *Goldman* for a place full of Shrubs or Brambles.

Queenborough, a Town in *Kent*, built by King *Edward the Third*, in honour of Queen *Philippa* his Wife, who built *Queens College* in *Oxford*.

Queest, (old word) the same as *Culver*, which see.

Queint, (old word) quenched; also strange.

Querent, the Person that demands a Question of an Astrologer.

Querimonious, (Lat.) mourning, or bewailing, complaining.

Quern, a Hand-mill; also the *Querns* is a small shole about a mile broad, and lying North-West from the *Brake*.

Querpo. See *Cuerpo*.

Querries, (from the Old French Word *Escuiry*, a Princes Stable) Persons that are conversant in the King's Stables, and have the care and charge of the King's Horses committed to them. Some, not improbably, also derive the Word from the French *Escuires*, Esquires, because they are Esquires by their Places.

Querulous, (Lat.) singing or chirping sorrow, full of Complaints.

Quested, a Thing, or Person enquired after from an Astrologer.

Quest, or *Inquest*, a meeting of Citizens to inquire what Misdemeanours are committed in every Ward.

Question, a Demand to which an Answer is required: Questions also are Propositions put by way of Dispute, as *Cicero's Tusculan Questions*. We say also, That's not the matter in Question, that's not the matter in hand.

Questor, or *Quasor*, (Lat.) the Chamberlain of a City, a Publick Treasurer.

Quick-silver, (*Argentum Vivum*) the Mercury of Chymists, being a viscous Water bred in the Bowels of the Earth, and of a most subtil Substance. It is esteemed the Mother of Metals, to which, according to its Coition with Sulphur, the Male, it gives Perfection or Imperfection.

Quiddity, a Term in School Philosophy; the Essence of any thing; also a Quirk or subtil Question.

Quid pro, signifieth in Common Law, a mutual Performance of a Contract by both Parties.

Quiet, Repose, Tranquility, Peace of Mind.

Quingenarius, (Lat.) belonging to five hundred.

Quinquagesima Sunday, the fiftieth Day before Easter, called *Shrove Sunday*.

Quinquangle, (Lat.) having five Corners or Angles.

Quinquennial, (Lat.) five years old, or lasting five years.

Quinquupartite, (Lat.) divided into five parts.

Quinque-

Quinquereme, (*Lat.*) a Gally having five Ranks of Oars, or wherein every Oar hath five Men; as the *Quadrirème* consisted of four, and the *Trireme* of three.

Quinquina, (otherwise called the *Jesuits Powder*) a Bark that comes from *Peru*, accounted a specifick Remedy against Agues.

Quinsieism, in Common Law is a certain Tax laid upon the Subject by the Prince, being the fifteenth part of Mens Lands or Goods: It is written *Quinzism* also.

Quinsy. See *Squinancy*.

Quintain, (*French*) a certain Game much in request at Marriages, being a running a Tilt with Poles against a thick Plank or Butteress of Wood, wherein he that shewed most activity had a Peacock for Prize.

Quintessential, (*Lat.*) belonging to Quintessence, i. e. the purest Substance extracted out of any Body, the chief Force or Vertue of any thing; or, as it is defin'd in Chymistry, an absolute, pure, and well digested Medicine drawn from any Substance, either Animal, Vegetable, or Mineral.

Quintiel, (*French*) a hundred weight.

Quintile, (*Lat.*) the Month of *July*, being the Fifth Month from *March*.

Quintuple, (*Lat.*) Fivefold.

Quinzain, (*French*) a Stanza, or Staff of fifteen Verses.

Quirinal Hill, one of the Seven Hills of *Rome*; there is also a Gate called *Porta Quirinalis*.

Quirister. See *Chorister*.

Quiritation, (*Lat.*) a crying, calling, or shouting.

Quirites, a Name anciently given to the *Romans*, from *Quirinus*.

Quistrel, a proud, twittering, twatling Gossip.

Quit Claim, in Common Law is an Acquitting of a Man for any Action that he hath against him.

Quod ei deforceat, is a Writ that lies for a Tenant in Tail, in Dowre, or for Life, against him that entered and took away their Land recovered, or against his Heir.

Quodlibetical Questions, certain Questions disputed *pro* and *con* in the Schools.

Quod permittat, a Writ that lies for the Heir, of his Common of Pasture, against the Heir of the Disseisor being dead.

Quo Fure, a Writ that lies where a man has had Common of Pasture in anothers Several, time out of mind. Then he to whom the Several belongs, shall have this Writ to charge him to shew Cause by what Title he claims the Common.

Quo Minus, is a Writ that lies where a Man has granted to another House-boot, Hoy-boot in his Wood, and the Grantor makes such unreasonable Waste, that the Grantee cannot have his Estovers. *Quo Minus* is also a Writ in the Exchequer, which a Creditor and Debtor to the King shall have against any other, for Debt or Trempass.

Justices of the Quorum, four Justices of the Peace in any County, whose presence is re-

quired in all Busiesses of Importance; their Commission beginning thus, *Quorum vos A. B. &c. unum esse volumus*.

Quotidian, (*Lat.*) daily, done every day.

Quotidian Ague, an Ague that comes every day.

Quotient, (*Lat.*) a Term in Arithmetick, the Number that sheweth how many times the Divisor, or Number dividing, is contained in the Dividend, or Number to be divided.

Quo Warranto, a made term in Law, for a Writ which lies where a Man usurpeth any Franchise upon the King, who then shall have this Writ.

Quoyl, a Term in Navigation, a Rope laid up round, one ring over another.

Quoy, a thing which Gunners set under their Ordnance, to mount them higher, or let them lower. Also a small square piece of Wood, which Printers use to make fast the Letters in the Chase.

R A

TO Rabate: In Faulconry, a Hawk is said to Rabate when by the motion of the bearers hand, she recovers the Fift.

Rabbettings, a Term in Navigation, the letting the Planks to the Keel.

Rabbinical, belonging to a *Rabbi* or *Rabbin*, i. e. a Doctor or Teacher of the Jewish Law.

Rabid, (*Lat.*) mad, or raging.

Race, a Lineage or Generation continuing from Father to Son: Also the running of two People together and striving who shall get to such a Place before the other.

Racha, an *Hebrew* word of Reproach, proceeding from Excess of Anger.

Rachel, (*Hebr.* a Sheep) the Daughter of *Laban*, and one of the Wives of *Jacob*, who after he had served seven years for her, was put off with her sister *Leah*, and forced to serve another seven for her.

Rack, an Engine with Cords and Strings to extort a Confession from a Delinquent, first brought into the *Tower* by *John Holland Duke of Exeter*. This Engine is quite out of use in *England*.

To Rack Wine, (*Lat. Elutriare*) to draw off from the Lees or Dregs.

Rackoon, a small *New England* Beast which sleeps all day in a hollow Tree, and in Moonshine nights goes out to feed on Clams by the Sea-side, when the Tide is low, where it is hunted by Dogs: It hath a Tail like a Fox, and in other things much resembles a Badger, being clothed with a thick and deep Fur.

Radegund, (*Sax.*) favourable Counsel, a Christian name of Women.

Rade vore, (*Sax.*) Tapestry, or Loom-work.

Radiant, (*Lat.*) bright, shining, or glittering like the Sun-beams.

Radiation, (*Lat.*) a darting forth of beams.

Radical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Root; whence radical Moisture, the natural, and vital moisture spread like a Dew, through all parts of

the Body. In Astrology, radical question is a question propounded, when the Lord of the Ascendent, and Lord of the Hour, are of one nature and triplicity.

Radication, (Lat.) a taking root.

Radish, (Latin *Raphanus*) a well known Plant, the Root whereof is a very frequent Salad.

Radius of a Circle, in Geometry, is a line reaching from the Center to any Point of its Periphery or Circumference. In opticks it is a luminous streight Line, or an Illumination made by a right Line. A *Reflex Ray* is that which is transmitted from the Body Illuminated either back to the luminous Body, or side-ways to some other Object; and a *Refracted Ray*, is when the Medium is too thick, and so it glances into a Thinner; or too thin, and then it chooses a thinner. In Astronomy a Radius is taken for the Aspect or Configuration of Two Stars. So we say that Saturn beholds Venus with a Hostile Ray, when she is square with him.

Radix, used by Artists for the Beginning of things, or the Foundation whence is drawn the Reason of computing the Celestial Motions, relating to such a Person or Thing. So the figure erected for any persons Birth is called the *Radix* in respect of *Revolutions*, *Directions*, *Progressions*, &c.

Raffinage, (French) a refining.

Raffle, (French) a kind of Game at Dice; also a Rifling.

Raft, a kind of Boat, or floating Vessel.

Rage, an extream Passion that deprives a Man of his Reason.

Ragout, something that is done to create a Stomach in those that have lost it.

Raguled, (in Heraldry) the same as Indented.

Ragusa, an ancient City of *Dalmatia*, otherwise called *Epidaurus*, and at this day *Ragusi*.

Ragwort (*Jacobæa*) an Herb of Mars of a bitter, discussing, and cleansing quality.

To *Raign*, to command Soveraignly over a Great People.

Rail, (*Rusticula*) a sort of Bird so called, as some think, from the feathers hanging loose from its neck, like the *Peplum* or gathered piece of Cloth which Women throw about their necks, when they dress them; which is also called a *Rail*.

Raillery, (French) a close or secret Jibe, pleasant Drolling, or playing upon another in Discourse.

Raimund, (Germ.) a proper name signifying Quiet. The most eminent of this name, was an Earl of *Tbolouse*, famous for valour and warlike Prowess.

Rainbow, a Meteor of divers colours, fiery, blew, green, &c. when the Sun-beams are in a Diametrical Opposition to a shallow and moist Cloud.

Raised, in Flesh; a Term in Faulconry, is when a Hawk prospereth or grows fat.

Rake, in Navigation is so much of the Ships Hull as hangs over both ends of the Keel; so much as is forward, it is said she rakes so much forward, and so much afterward.

To *Rally*, (French) a Military Term to reunite, to gather together dispersed Troops.

Ralf, (Germ.) a proper name of Men, contracted from *Rodulph*, i. e. Helpful Counsel. The chief of this name, was that *Romano-German* Emperor *Rodulphus Habsburgensis*, who was the first of the House of *Austria*.

Ramadam, the Mahometans Lent, during which, they Fast all the day long with so much Superstition, that they dare not wash their Mouths nor swallow their Spittle.

Ramage or *Ramageous*, (from the French *Ramage*, a Branch or Bough) in Faulconry spoken of a Hawk that is wild and coy.

Ramberge, (old French) a kind of swift Gally or long Ship.

Rambooz, a Brewage of several potable Liquors mixt together.

Ramist, a follower of *Ramus*, a Modern Writer, famous for reducing many of the Arts into a handsome method and abridgment.

To *Rammass*, to Collect together, to make a Heap of several Things.

Rammer, (in Gunnery and Navigation) is a Staff with a round piece of Wood at the end of it, flat on the out-side, and somewhat less then the bore of the Ordnance, to drive home the Powder, and after it the shot, to the breech of the Piece.

Rampant, a Term in Heraldry, being spoken of a Beastclimbing or rearing up his forefeet.

Rampart, a Bulwark.

Rampick (old words) a Tree that begins to decay at the Top through age.

Rampire or *Rampert*, (French) a Term in Fortification, the Wall of a Bulwark or Fortrels.

Rampions, a sort of Herb called in Latin *Rapuncium* or *Rapunculus*.

Ramsay, a famous Abby in *Huntingdonshire*, so called as it were *Rams Island*; it was built in the time of King *Edgar*, by his Kinsman *Ailwin*, surnamed *Healf-Koning*, i. e. Half-king, and enlarged by Bishop *Oswald*.

Ramsons, an Herb called in Latin *Allium Ursinum*.

Rams-head, in Navigation is a great block, wherein are Three Shivers into which the Hal-yards are passed.

Rancor, conceal'd and inveterate Hatred which a Man keeps in his Breast till he finds an Opportunity of Revenge.

Randul, (Sax.) a proper name from *Ranulph*, i. e. Fair help.

To *Range*, to put things in Order, and convenient Situation. To draw up an Army in Battle array.

Rangle, in Faulconry, when you give a Hawk Gravel to bring her to her Stomach.

Rank, (a Term in the Art Military) is a row of Men standing one by another, Pouldron to Pouldron, or Shoulder to Shoulder, their Faces being directed all one way. Also proper and distinct place which is due to Quality, to merit or the right disposal of things.

Ransome, (French) contract for redemption; a sum of Money paid for the redeeming of a Captive,

Captive, or for the pardoning of some heinous crime, or for the Liberty of a Prisoner of War.

Ranula, (Lat.) a swelling under the Tongue; in that part, by which it is fastned to the Ligament.

Ranunculus, a Plant whose flower resembles an Emony, being of an extraordinary lively colour.

Rapacious, said of Birds of prey, that live by Rapine; applied to Usurers and People greedy of gain.

Rapacity, (Lat.) ravenousness, extortion, greediness.

Rape, the carrying away a Virgin with an intent to deflower or marry her against her own or Parents Consent. Also the act it self of violence committed upon the Body of a Woman.

Rapes, certain Divisions of the County of *Sussex*; as *Kent* is divided into Wapentakes. These *Rapes* are Six in all, namely of *Chichester*, *Arun-del*, *Brembe*, *Lewis*, *Pevensay*, and *Hastings*.

Raphael, (Hebr. The Physick of God) the name of the Angel that appeared to *Tobit*.

Rapid, that has a swift, violent and impetuous motion.

Rapidity, (Lat.) swiftness, quickness, hastiness: though *Rapidity* be a better word in the same signification.

Rapier, a long Sword, made only for thrusting.

Rapine, (Lat.) Robbery; Pillaging, a taking a thing by open force or violence.

Rapsody, (Greek) a huddled Collection of diverse passages, thoughts and authorities mustred together for the composing some Work.

Rapture, (Lat.) a snatching away by violence; also an Ecstasie or Transportment.

Rarity, (Lat.) thinness; it is by the Philosophers opposed to density; and that Body is said to be rare, whose quantity is more, and its substance less. A thing that is not common to be seen; a thing that is more than ordinarily exquisite for Beauty or Workmanship.

Rarefaction, (Lat.) a rarefying or making thin. The Act of heat which extends the parts of a Body, and makes it take up more room.

Rasant, a Term in Fortification, as line of defence *Rasant*, so called, because the shot from thence only shaves but makes no Breach.

Rascia, a Country adjacent to, and as it were, belonging to *Sclavonia*, one of the Provinces of *Illyricum*.

Rasion, (Lat.) a shaving, in Chymistry it is defined solution of continuity of some mixed body performed by a knife, or some sharp instrument of the like nature.

Raskel, (old word) trash.

Raspatory, (French) a Butlers instrument, wherewith he chips Bread.

Raspis, a kind of fruit growing on a shrub, called in French *Framboise*, as it were, a Wood-Strawbury, in Latin *Rubus Idæus*.

Ras-Algease, a conspicuous Star in *Gemini*.

Rasure, (Lat.) a shaving or scraping.

Rat, a small but Mischievous and Devouring Animal well known.

Ratification, (Lat.) a ratifying, confirming, or approving a thing that has bin done by another in our name.

Ratiocination, (Lat.) a reasoning, arguing, or discoursing. The Act of exercising the Faculty of reasoning. The operation of Reason, or Reason reduced into discourse.

Ration, the allowance of Meat, Drink and Forage for one day given to Seamen and Soldiers for the subsistence of them and their Horses.

Rational, (Lat.) reasonable, indued with Reason. It is also substantively taken for a certain Priestly attire among the Jews.

Rational way of Erecting a figure, a way of distributing the Spaces of the Twelve Houses, which for the excellency of it is called, the *Rational way*.

Ratisbona, (*Regensburgh*) the chief City of the Bishoprick so denominated, in the Circle of *Bavaria*. Here the Imperial Diets are usually held.

Rattle or *Rattle*, *Coxcomb*, an Herb called in Latin *Christa Galli*.

To *Rattle*, in Hunting, a Goat is said to rattle when she cries or makes a noise, through desire copulation.

Rattle-snake, (*Coluber Crepitans*) a Serpentine sort of Animal breeding in *New-England*, and other parts of *America*, that out of Two crooked fangs (wherein stagnates a Liquor as black as Ink) casts forth a vapor most perniciously venomous. It seems to be so called from the rattling noise of its Scales.

Ratlings, in Navigation are all the small Ropes that cross the Shrouds like steps.

Ravage, (French) havock, spoil, ranfack.

Raucity, (Lat.) hoarseness.

Ravelin, (French) a Term in Fortification, being a Half Moon, that serves to Flank the Faces of Bastions.

Ravenna, a famous City of *Italy*, where anciently the Exarchs belonging to the Emperor of *Constantinople* had their residence. It is situate upon the *Adriatick* Sea-shore.

To *Ravish*, to snatch up and carry away by violence, either to sell the Party ravish'd for a Slave or to deflower her if a Woman. Said also of violent Passions that delightfully trouble the mind, and suspend the Functions of the Senses, particularly, Joy, Astonishment and Admiration.

Ravishment, the violent deflowering of a Woman; also in Common Law it is used for the taking away, either of a Woman, or an Heir in Ward.

Raunge, (French) the Office of a Raunger, who is to drive back the wild Beasts of the Forest, as often as they Raunge out of the same unto any of the Purlues.

Ray, (French) a beam of the Sun, or any other Star; also Metaphorically taken for the lustre of any glorious object.

Reach, a Term in Navigation, the distance of any Two Points of Land, which bear in a direct Line one towards another.

Reading, the chief Town in *Barkshire*, so called from the River *Rbea*, or from the *British* word *Redin* or *Fern*, which groweth thereabout in great plenty. Here anciently the *Danes* fortified themselves, and made a Rampire between *Kenet* and *Tamis*, when they were defeated by King *Aethelwolf*.

Read or *Rede*, (old word) Counsel, Advice, Help.

Real, sincere, upright of Intention, downright in Meaning. Also solid, substantial, truly effectual.

Real, (*Spanish*) a kind of *Spanish* Coyn, valuing about Six pence of our Money.

Realgar, (*B. Lat. Risagallum*) an *Arabick* word used by Chymists for Red Orpiment.

Reality, sincerity of heart; also the Quality of that which is solid, substantial, and really effectual.

Ream, a certain quantity of Paper, consisting of Twenty quires.

Reason, the first faculty of the Soul that discerns Good from Evil, Truth from Falshood. Also the cause, motive and foundation of a thing. Otherwise Reason is the comprehension of many Principles that may be successively understood by the mind, and from whence Deductions may be drawn from it. Among the Logicians Reason is an Argument either necessary or probable, or a proper Answer to the Question, *why it is so?* Reason by the Mathematicians is defin'd a Habit of Two Magnitudes of the same kind compared the one to the other, according to Quantity.

Reasonable Aid, in Common Law is a duty that the Lord of the Fee claimeth of his Tenants holding by Knights Service, or in Socage; to marry his Daughter, or make his Son a Knight.

Rebate. See *Chamfering*.

To *Rebate*, (a Term used among Merchants) to allow so much as the interest of any sum of Money amounts to, for the time of antepayment; also a Term in Falconry, *vide*, to Bate.

Rebatement, a Term in Heraldry, as Abatement.

Rebecca, (*Hebr.* fat and full) an usual name of Women; from *Isaac's* Wife, the first person recorded of that name.

Rebeck, an old Trot. *Chaucer*. Also a certain Musical Instrument of Three strings, called in *Latin* *Sistrum* or *Fidicula*.

Rebellion, (*Lat.* as it were a rewarring) a second resistance of such, as being formerly overcome in Battle by the *Romans*, had yielded themselves to their subjection; but usually taken for any tumultuous opposing or rising against the authority of the Prince or Supream Power, established in a Nation.

Rebesk, or *Arabesk work*, a sort of fine flourishing or branched work in Painting, Sculpture or Imbroidery.

Rebisola, a Chymical word signifying an Arcanum of Urine, good against the Jaundice.

Rebuff, the refusal of a suit by a Superiour, with scorn to an Inferiour.

Rebus, the expressing of any Name, Motto, Conceit, or Device, either by Picture or an ambiguous playing upon a Sentence. Also a word used by Chymists for the ultimate matter of things.

Rebutter, a Term in Law, is when the Donee by virtue of a Warranty made by the Donor, repelleth the Heir.

Recalcitration, (*Lat.*) a striking back with the heel.

Recantation, (*Lat.*) a revoking, or unsaying what was said before.

Recapitulation, (*Lat.*) a brief Repetition, a summing up the heads of a former discourse.

Recaption, (*Lat.*) a Term in Law signifying a Second Distress for the self same cause, upon a person formerly distreined, during the Plea, grounded upon the former Distress. It signifies the Writ or Remedy the Law affords him that is twice distreined for one thing.

To *Recede*, (*Lat.*) to retire, to go back.

Recent, (*Lat.*) fresh, new, lately done.

Receipt, an Acquittance for Money. A medicine prescribed for the Cure of a Disease.

To *Receive*, to accept what is given us, what is presented to us, what is paid us or put into our hands upon any Accompt whatever: spoken sometimes by way of suffering, he received many wounds in the Wars.

Receptacle, (*Lat.*) a place fit to receive, or contain any thing, a Ware-house, or Store-house.

Reception, when Two Planets are in each others dignities, then they are said to receive, one another, and it is manifold; by house, by exaltation, by triplicity, term, or face.

Reception, The Act of kindly receiving or entertaining any Person, or accepting any thing. Said also of the Solemnities of Ceremonious Admittances. The Reception of the Embassadors was splendid and magnificent.

Receptory or *Recipient*, (*Receptorium*) among Chymists a Receiver or Vessel which receives the dissolved Metals or distilled Liquors, from the Vessel or place, where they were dissolved or distilled.

Recess, (*Lat.*) a retreating or giving back, also a place of Retreat or Retirement.

To *Rechace*, (*French*) among Huntsmen is to make homewards, to drive back towards the place where the Game was roused or started.

Recheat, a certain Lesson which Hunters wind upon their Horn, when the Hounds have lost their Game.

Recidivous, (*Lat.*) falling, or sliding back to the same pass as it was before.

Recipe, a Physicians Bill, wherein he prescribes to the Apothecary, what Medicine he shall prepare or compound for the Patient. It is so called as beginning with the word *Recipe*, i. e. Take so and so.

Recipient. See *Receptory*.

Reciprocal, (*Lat.*) that which is done mutually on both sides, whence *Reciprocation*, which is the Act of receiving like for like, or equal for equal. Reciprocal in Logick is said of Terms that

that have the same signification, and may be turned either way: as a reasonable Creature is a Man, a Man is a reasonable Creature.

Recital, (Lat.) of an Adventure or Action that is past, whence *Recitative stile*, in Musick, is a kind of singing, wherewith Heroick or Dramatick Poems are rehearsed upon the Stage.

To *Reck*, (old word) to care.

Reclaiming, in Faulconry is the taming or making a Hawk gentle.

Reclining, a Term in Dyalling for a Plain that leans from you when you stand before it.

Recluse, (Lat.) shut up, retired, cloistered up in a solitary place; also substantively taken for the person so retired, or shut up.

Recognisance, (French) signifieth in Common Law a Bond of Record, testifying from the *Recognisor*, to the *Recognizee*, a certain sum of Money, which is acknowledged in some Court of Record before a Judge, or other Officer of the Court.

Recognition, (Lat.) a revising, reacknowledging, or calling to mind.

Recollects, a certain Order of Friars. Of the Order of St. Francis, that go Barefoot, and wear high Sandals.

To *Recollect a Man's self*, to change a Mans mind upon better Considerations.

Recommendable, that merits to be esteemed and preferred for good Qualities.

Recommendation, (Lat.) a preferring any one to the consideration of another to take care of his business.

To *Recompence*, a Gift given to any one, an Advantage proceeding to one for some Service he has done, or some good Action he has performed.

Reconciliation, the renewing of Friendship and Concord.

Record, (French) in Common Law, signifieth an authentical or uncontrollable Testimony in Writing.

Recordare, a Writ to the Sheriff to remove an Action out of an Inferiour Court.

Recordation, (Lat.) a remembring or calling to mind.

Recorder, one learned in the Law, whom the Magistrate of a Town doth associate unto him, for his better direction in matters of Justice, and proceedings according to Law. Also an Instrument of Wind Musick which is common.

Recovery, in Common Law signifieth an obtaining of any thing by Judgment or Tryal of Law.

Recourse, (Lat.) refuge, or sanctuary to which we betake our selves; the Favour and Protection which is imployed, the remedy and ease of Affliction which we seek.

To *Recoil*, (French *Reculeer*) to retire, or go back. Said of Soldiers that give ground in Battle.

Recreation, (Lat.) as it were a making, or creating anew) a refreshing, reviving, or restoring. More properly a relaxation of the Mind, a pleasing divertisement after hard Labour.

Recrement, (Lat.) a Term of Chymistry, when the distilled Liquor is distilled over again several times.

To *Recriminate*, to accuse a Mans Accuser.

Recrimination, (Lat.) an accusation proffered in time, in which the Party accused charges his Accuser for the same Fact.

Recruits, Men raised to increase a Company, or to supply the Room of Soldiers slain, or deserted.

Rectangle, (Lat.) a Geometrical figure consisting of a right Angle, or right Angles, a right or streight Angle, or a Corner, being that which is made by the falling of one line perpendicular upon another.

Rectification, (Lat.) a rectifying, a making right, or streight; in Chymistry it is either the drawing off the Flegm, or the exaltation of any Liquor by a reiterated distillation.

To *Rectify a Nativitiy*, to bring the estimate and supposed Time for the true and real Time of a Persons Birth.

Rectilineal, (Lat.) consisting of right lines.

Recto sur Disclaimour, a Writ that lieth where the Lord in the King's Court doth avow upon his Tenant, and the Tenant disclaimeth to hold of him.

Recto de dote,

Recto de dote unde nihil habet

Recto de Rationabile Parte

Recto quando Dominus remittit

Recto de Advocacione Ecclesie.

} See the Old
Nat. Br.

Rector, (Lat.) a Governor; also he that hath the Charge or Cure of a Rectory, i. e. a Spiritual living composed of Land, Tithes, and other Oblations of the people.

Rectus in Curia, he that standeth at the Bar, and hath no Man to object any thing against him.

Reculver, an ancient Town in Kent, heretofore called *Regulbiam*; here the Captain of the first Band of the *Vetastians* lay in Garison. It is also famous for the Palace built by *Ethelbert*, King of Kent, and the Monastery built by *Brightwald*, the Eighth Archbishop of Canterbury. From which the Town came to be call'd *Raculminster*.

Recuperation, (Lat.) a recovering.

A *Recusant*, a Roman Catholick, so called from refusing to submit to the Discipline of the Reformed Church. But the Law comprehends, under this name all that separate from the Church and Congregation Established in the Realm, of whatever Sect or Opinion.

Red, a lively Colour representing the Nature of Fire. Exprest in Heraldry by Gules, Ruby and Mars.

Redargution, (Lat.) a disproving, a convincing of falsity by solid arguments.

Redborn, (signifieth as much as Red-water) a Town in Hertfordshire, seated upon the Military Highway, commonly called *Watling-street*. It hath been famous heretofore for the Relicks of *Amphibalus*, who suffered Martyrdom under *Dioclesian*, and who converted St. *Alban* to the Christian Faith.

Reddition,

Reddition, (Lat.) a restoring, or giving back. In Law a judicial confession that the Land or Thing in demand belongs to the Demandant, at least not to himself.

Redemption, a Ransoming, the purchasing the Freedom of another from Bondage.

Redevable, (French) being in Arrearage or behind in payment; whence it is used in a translate Sence, for obliged or beholding to.

Redintegration, (Lat.) a renewing, a making whole again.

Redituaries, a certain Order of Friars, being a Branch of the *Franciscans*.

Redolent, (Lat.) yielding a sweet smell, fragrant.

Redonation, (Lat.) a giving back that which was taken away.

To *Redouble*, to do any thing several times.

Redoubt, a Term in Fortification, a little square Fort, made in Circumvallations, Trenches, and Lines of Approach, to flank the Lines, sweep Courts of Guard, or to defend some Passages.

Redoubtable, much to be feared.

To *Redress*, to reform Abuses, to remove Grievances.

A *Redstert*, (*Rubicilla*) a certain Bird so called from its red tail, the word *Stert* signifying in Dutch, a tail.

Redshanks. See *Reuda*.

Redubbers, those that buy Cloth, which they know to be stolen, and turn it into some other form or fashion.

To *Reduce*, to Change the Nature and Figure of a Body, whence *reduced*, that is, brought to Necessity: Also to tame, subjugate, conquer; more particularly such as being conquered before took an Occasion to rebel.

Reduck, a Chymical Term, signifying a Powder by which calcin'd Metals and Minerals are dissolved, and return again to their *Metalline Regularity*.

Reduction, (Lat.) a reducing or bringing back. In Arithmetick it is the way of reducing Money, Weights, Measures, or the like, into their least or greatest parts which are in common use, and called by other Denominations.

Redundancy, (Lat.) an over flowing, abounding or exceeding.

Reduplication, (Lat.) a redoubling, a Rhetorical figure, in Greek *Anadiplosis*; wherein a verse, or sentence, ends in the same word, as the following begins.

Reed, a sort of Plant that grows in Marshes and moist Places, weak and hollow, serving for many uses: applied to any thing that is feeble and unable to bear any stress. *There's no more trusting to his Favour than the Support of a Reed*. Taken also for a Shepherds Pipe.

Re-entry, in Common Law is a resuming, or taking possession again of what we had lost for-gone.

Reeve or *Greve*, from the Saxon word *Gerefa*, the Baliff of a Franchise or Mannor.

To *Reeve*, a Term in Navigation, and spoken of Ropes, signifieth as much as to put in, or to put through.

Refectio, (Lat.) a repast, or meal.

Refectory or *Refectuary*, a place in Monasteries, where the Monks and Friars eat together.

To *Refel*, (Lat.) to disprove by arguments, to confute, to prove false.

Reference, a Mark being in some Annotation, or something omitted in a Writing.

Referendary, (Lat.) an Officer who makes report of Petitions or Requests exhibited to any Prince; more particularly, in the Petty Chanceries in France, and in the Pope's Palace.

To *Referr*, to put a Business into the hands of another, to be considered or transacted: Also to have a Relation to. To understand this Passage, you must refer to what goes before. This Refers to such a Writing on such a Book.

To *Refine*, (*Ital. Raffinare*) to purge and purifie either Metals by melting, or Wine by drawing it from the Lees.

Reflexion, (Lat.) a bowing down, or bending back, a beating or striking back; also by Metaphor, casting back ones mind upon things past. Reflection is a Doubling of the Action or Quality sent from some Agent upon the Patient whereby the same Action or Quality produced in the Patient is intended and acted, ever endeavouring to send back again to the first Agent. So Light darted from the Sun upon a Looking-Glass is intended or made more strong and turn'd back, encreased through the same Medium that it came.

Reflux, (Lat.) a flowing back, an ebbing of the Sea, or any River.

Refocillation, (Lat.) a cherishing, comforting, or reviving; also a kindling, or keeping warm.

Reformado, (*Span.*) an Officer, who having lost his Men, is continued in pay as an inferior Soldier.

To *Reform*, a Term in Falconry; a Hawk is said not to prune, but to reform her Feathers.

To *Reform*, to Restore the ancient Discipline in a Family, in the Church, or in the State: To return from an ill Life and Conversation to an orderly way of Living.

Reformation, the Amendment of an Error or Abuse; hence the Papists call the Protestant Religion the Pretended Reform'd Religion.

Refraction, a Breaking back or again. The word in Astronomy, is used to signifie that Diversity of Aspect and Error in the Sight, which happens in our contemplating the Stars, or beholding any other Bodies at a great Distance, either by Optick Instruments, or any interposed Diaphanous Body, when thereby the Rays or Species of the Visible Object are broken, and represent the thing otherwise than in truth they are; as is manifest in Looking-Glasses, which according to the greater Density or Rarity alter the Sight.

Refractory, (Lat. as it were irrefragible, i. e. unbreakable) stubborn or obstinate.

To *Refrain*, to curb, to abstain, particularly applied to unlawful Passions and Desires, and abstinence of Evil.

Refragation,

Refrantion, is when a Planet is applying to another, either by Conjunction or Aspect; and before he comes joyned, he becomes retrograde.

Refret, (*French Refrain*) the burthen of a Ballad or Song.

Refrigerant, a Vessel filled with cold Water, and put by Chymists up the upper part of the Alembick to cool it and cause the Vapours that are raised up by the Fire, to descend and come out at the Neck.

Refrigeration, (*Lat.*) a refreshing or cooling again.

Refrigeratory, (*Lat.*) any Plate or Vessel used for cooling; but particularly it is taken for a Vessel like a bair, placed about the head of an Alembick; which usually is filled with cold Water, that so the Still-head may not grow hot.

Refuge, a flying for succour or safety; a Place of Retreat, whither those that are under Persecution fly for Shelter.

Refulgent, (*Lat.*) shining bright.

To *Refund*, (*Lat.*) to dissolve or melt again; also to pay back money that has been paid wrongfully or by mistake.

Refuse, (*French Rebut*) short in the last Syllable, that drossy Stuff which cometh away from Metal or Oar, in the Melting or Trying of it; whence it is generally taken for the worst of any thing when the best is culled out.

To *Refuse*, long in the last Syllable, to deny the Granting a Sute, or the acceptance of a thing offered in Payment, or by way of Present. To deny the doing of any thing.

Refutation, (*Lat.*) a contrary Argument, which destroys what the other alledged.

To *Regain*, to gain a second time, to recover what a Man has lost, by War or by Trade.

Regal, (*Lat.*) Kingly, Royal, Stately.

To *Regale*, (*French*) to fare like a King, or to entertain Royally, to present Nobly. Also the word *Regale* among Chymists is taken for a Cement, wherewith Gold is repurged: Also a Privilege belonging to the King of France to dispose of Ecclesiastical Benefices.

Regalia, (*Lat.*) the Rights and Privileges of a King.

To *Regard*, to behold with Respect, to have a diligent Care of.

Regardant, (*French*) looking back, a Term in Heraldry.

Regarder of the Forest, is an Officer of the King's Forest, who is sworn to make the regard of the Forest, to surview all other Officers, and to inquire of all Offences, as well of Vert as of Venison, within all that Ground that is parcel of the Forest, which is called the *Regard*.

Regards, (*French*) attentive markings, or observings of Men and Actions.

Regency, (*Lat.*) the Government of a Kingdom during the Minority, or in the Absence of the King.

Regeneration, (*Lat.*) a new birth, a being born again: It is commonly taken in a Spiritual and Theological Sence, while we are said to be born again by Baptism and are become Children of the Church.

Regensburg. See *Ratisbon*.

Reggio: See *Regium*.

Regicido, (*Lat.*) a King-killer.

Refugium, a certain Feast celebrated by the ancient Romans the seventh of the Calends of March, on which day Tarquin and Kingly Government were banishment.

Regiment, a Word used by Physicians, signifying the Method to be observed by a Crazy Person in order to his Dyet and Bodily Exercises.

Regiment, a Body of Soldiers consisting commonly of Ten Companies of Foot; or Seven or Eight Troops of Horse, though sometimes more, sometimes fewer.

Register, (*Lat.*) a Memorial, or Record, more particularly, our ancientest Book of the Law, containing the Original Writs of the Common Law.

Registry, the Office-Books and Rolls wherein the Proceedings of the Chancery, or any Spiritual Court are kept.

Registry of the Parish-Church wherein Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, in each Parish are orderly registered.

Regius Professor, Chief Readers of Divinity, Hebrew, Greek, Law, and Physick, in each University; so called, as having their Allowance from King Henry the Eighth.

Reglutination, (*Lat.*) a gluing together again.

Regrate, (*old word*) Courtesie, Esteem.

Regrater, a word anciendly used in the Common Law, for him that bought by the great, and sold by retail; also one that trims up old Wares for sale; a Huckster.

Regression, or *Regress*, (*Lat.*) a returning, or going back.

Regret, (*French*) desire; also sorrow, for the loss of a Thing; likewise reluctance, or unwillingness to doe a thing.

Regular, living prudently, according to Rule, and good Conduct, keeping his word, and observing his Duty. Conformable also to the Rules of Art; said also of those that have taken Orders in a Religious House.

Regular Figures, such whose Angles and Lines or Superficies are equal.

Regularity, (*Lat.*) Order, Rule, or Prescript; also, a Canonical Life.

To *Regulate*, to maintain good Discipline, to cause good Order to be observ'd, whether in publick or in private Families.

Regulus, in Chymistry, the purest part of any Metal or Mineral, when the Faces or Dregs are taken away.

Regurgitation, (*Lat.*) a swallowing up again.

Rehabilitation, An Act whereby the Pope or the King, by Dispensation, or Letters Patents, restores those that are grown low in the World.

Rehoboam, (*Hebr. the breath of the People*) King Solomon's Son and Successor, who following the Counsel of young men, rather than of his grave Counsellors, was deprived of the Kingdom of Israel.

To *Reject*, to refuse a thing which we think to be bad, among a Number of other things that we make choice of.

Rejection,

Rejection, (Lat.) a casting off.
To *Re-imbark*, to go a second time on ship board.

To *Re-imbark* in new Troubles, to engage himself in New Troubles.

Re-impression, a Second Edition of a Book.

Reims, one of the principal Cities of *Campaign*, or *Champaign*, a Province of *Celtick France*, and so much the more remarkable, as the place where all the Kings of *France* are generally Crowned.

Re infecta, the Embassadors return'd *re infecta*, that is, without speeding, without Success, having done nothing.

To *Re-infect*, to infect, to give a contagious Disease a second time.

Reins, two long Slips of Leather, fasten'd on each side of a Curb or Snaffle, which the Rider holds in his hand, to keep the Horse in Subjection.

Rejoinder, in Common Law, signifieth a second Answer made by the Defendant, or an exception to a Replication; the *Civilians* call it *Duplication*.

Reister, (French) or *Ruyter* (Dutch) a Horseman (whence *Swart-rutter*, a Horseman with black Armour) also, a long Horsemans Cloak.

Reit, (old word) Sedge, or Sea-weed.

Reiteration, (Lat.) a laying, or doing the same thing over and over again, a repeating.

Relapse, (Lat.) a falling or sliding back; most commonly taken in a Medicinal Sence for a falling back into any Disease or Sicknes: or in a Theological Sence, and then it signifies a falling back into a Heresie which a Man has abjur'd.

Relative, (Lat.) having relation or nearness to some other thing; in Grammar a *Relative* is a word, (commonly a Pronoun) which in Concord or Agreement answers to some foregoing word (commonly a Noun Substantive) which is therefore called an *Antecedent*, as *Gemma quam mihi dedisti*, the Jewel which thou gavest to me. In Logick, Relative Terms are when there is a kind of Opposition, yet such a one, that the one cannot be without the other: as Father and Son, Husband and Wife.

Relation, A Rehearsal of some Adventure, History, Battel, Siege, &c. said also of Kindred; such a one is my Relation or nearly related to me, that is, near of Kin to me. In Logick it is one of the ten Predicaments or Accidents belonging to Substance. Also a Law-Term, where two times are consider'd as if they were all one. So Bills of Parliament to which, the King assents the last day of their Sitting shall relate and be of force, as from the first day of their sitting.

Relaxation, (Lat.) a loosening, a releasing a setting at liberty. A giving a Man's self some rest from Labour.

Relay, a term in Hunting, a setting of Hounds in a readiness, where the Deer are likely to pass.

Release, in the Common Law, is an Instrument, whereby Estates, Rights, Titles, Entries, Actions, and other things, are sometimes extinguished, sometimes enlarged, sometimes transferred, and sometimes abridged.

Relegation, (Lat.) a sending or conveying away, a banishing of a Prince, when he sends an Order to a Person to go to such a Place, and not to stir from thence till he be recall'd.

To *Relent*, (Lat.) to grow soft; it is also used Metaphorically, for to melt into pity or compassion.

Relevation, (Lat.) a rising, or lifting up again.

Relict, (Lat.) a thing forsaken or left destitute; also the Widow of a deceased Husband is called the Relict of such a one.

Relief, in the Common Law, is a certain sum of Money, that the Tenant holding by Knights-service, Grand-Serjeantry, or other Tenure, for which homage or regal service is due, and being at full age at the death of his Ancestor, doth pay to his Lord at his entrance. Also a term in Architecture. See *Relievo*.

Relief, *Alms*, the Charitable Assistance of the Wants of any Person. In Sculpture, *High Relief*, is the Representation according to the Life, at length. *Base Relief*, but half the Body. Also emboss'd Work.

To *Relieve*, to supply the Wants and Necessities of another.

Religion, the Worship of the True God; the outward Ceremonies, by which we testify that we adore him in our Hearts.

Religious, Devout, Pious, Godly, spoken also of him who is punctual in doing his Duty, keeping his Promises, and living according to the Rules of Honesty.

Reliquary, (French) a shrine, or casket where Reliques, (i. e. something preserved either of the body, or cloaths of deceased Saints) are kept.

Rellolium, a Chymical term, being a Vertue from the Complexion, as in *St. John's-wort*; the first vertue is heat, and is healing, the other is accidental and occult, and is a preservative against Worms and Corruption.

Reluctance, (Lat.) a striving, wrestling, or struggling against.

Remainder, in Common Law, signifieth a power, or hope to enjoy Lands, Rents or Tenements, after the Estate of another expired.

Remark, an Observation made of a singular and remarkable thing.

Remarkable, extraordinary, singular, that merits attentive Observation and Consideration.

Remedy, a wholesome Quality enclos'd in some Bodies, which destroys that which is contrary to it and hurtfull. Particularly said of Medicaments prepar'd and apply'd by the Art of Physick, for the cure of any Disease or Pain; and figuratively apply'd to the Ways and Means for the redress of Disorders and Mischiefs, either Publick or Private.

To *Remember*, to preserve the Idea of a thing in the memory.

Remembrancers, Three Officers belonging to the Exchequer. The first is called the King's Remembrancer, who entreteth in his Office, all Recognizances taken before the Barons, and maketh Bonds for any of the Kings Debts; or for appearance, or observing of Orders, and maketh

keth Proceſs for the breach of them. The ſecond, the Lotd Treafurers Remembrancer, who puts him and the reſt of the Juſtices in Remembrance of ſuch things as are to be dealt in, for the Princes behoof. The third is the Remembrancer of the firſt Fruits, and Tenths; who taketh all compositions for firſt Fruits and Tenths, and maketh Proceſs againſt ſuch as pay not the ſame.

Remigation, (Lat.) a rowing with Oars.

Remiſcence, (Lat.) a remembring, or calling to mind. The Return of things formerly imprinted in the Brain, but paſt and forgotten to the Remembrance.

Remiſs, (Lat.) ſlack, negligent.

Remiſſible, (Lat.) pardonable, or that may be forgiven.

Remiſſion of Sin, the Forgiveneſs of Sin.

To *Remit*, to put off till another time; to pardon an Offence; to forego ſome Privileges, or Pretences.

Remitter, in Common Law, is a reſtitution of him that hath two Titles to Lands, unto that which is more ancient. An humble Declaration made to a Prince or Superior, beſeeching him to conſider of certain Inconveniences, or ill Conſequences.

Remonſtrance, (Lat.) a declaring, ſhewing, or giving of Reaſons.

To *Remonſtrate*, to deſire a Prince to reflect upon forgoing Orders and Commands, and ſo have regard to the Reaſons propounded to him.

Remora, a Fiſh called a Sea-Lamprey, or Suckſtone, which ſtoppeth the courſe of a Ship; alſo taken metaphorically for any delay or hinderance. The Moderns look upon this as fabulous.

Remorſe, (Lat.) as it were a re-biting, or gnawing again, the ſting of Conſcience, or trouble of Mind for former evil Actions.

Remuneration, (Lat.) a rewarding, or recompencing for former good turns.

Renard, a little Fourfooted Creature, commonly call'd a Fox, wild, ſubtil, malicious, and miſchievous, a great deſtroyer of Lambs, and tame Fowl. Morally taken for a Man full of Slights and Cunning, to ſurprize and enſnare others.

Rencounter, (French) an unexpected adventure, or meeting of two adverſe Parties.

Renderous, (a word ſignifying in French, *render your ſelves*) a place where Soldiers are muſtred; ſaid of any other Place where People uſe to meet.

Rendleſham, or *Rendliſham*, a Town in Suffolk, anciently the Manſion-houſe of *Renwald* King of the Saxons; who being the firſt of that Kingdom that was Baptized, nevertheless, by his Wife's ſeducement, he had in the ſame Church one Altar for Chriſtian Religion, and another for his old Heathen Superſtition.

Renegado, (Span.) a Soldier that revolts to the Enemy. And metaphorically, one that hath renounced or denied the Chriſtian Faith.

Renimed, or *Runingmead*, a famous Meadow in the County of Surry, where in the Year of our Lord One thouſand two hundred and

ſixteen, the Barons of *England* aſſembled, in great numbers, to claim their Liberties of King *John*.

Renitency, (Lat.) a reſiſtance, or ſtriving againſt.

Renovation, (Lat.) a making new, freſh, a renewing. The reſtoring of a thing to the Condition wherein it was before.

To *Renounce*, to diſclaim, to diſavow, utterly to deny.

Rent, in Common Law is a Sum of Money, or other Conſideration, iſſuing yearly out of Lands, or Tenements.

Renverſed, or *Ranverſed*, (French) turned upſide down.

Renunciation, (Lat.) the Diſclaiming of a thing to which we lay a Pretention.

Repairs, (French) a Term in Hunting, the Haunts or Places that the Hare repairs to.

Reparation, (Lat.) a mending or making up again of things fallen to decay, a making good of Damages received, Satisfaction given for Injury done to a Man's Reputation.

Repartition, a Diviſion, the Regulation of a Tax laid upon ſeveral Perſons, ſo that none be overburthened.

Repaſt, (French) Nouriſhment taken at certain hours of the day for the ſupport of Life.

Repeek, *Peek* and *Repeek* (Ital. *Repicca*) Terms in the Game of Cards called *Picquet*, when the Player has a Fifteenth, fourteen by Kings, &c. and the Ruff before he plays a Card.

Repentation, a Sorrow for the doing any wrong or committing any Offence.

Repentine, (Lat.) ſudden, unawares, unexpected.

Repercuffive, (Lat.) driving back, repercuffive Medicines; thoſe that drive back any Humour or Flux, by their cold and aſtringent Quality.

Repletion, (Lat.) a ſtuſſing, or filling full; ſaid of a Stomach overcharged with Meat, or a Body overcharged with Humours.

Replevy, the bringing of a Writ called *replegiari facias*, by him that hath his Cattle or other Goods diſtrained; and putting in ſurety to the Sheriff, that upon delivery of the thing diſtrained, he will purſue his Action.

Replication, (Lat.) a ſecond answering or making a Reply; an Answer to an Objection, Diſcourſe or Treatiſe.

Report, in Common Law is a Relation, or Repetition of a Caſe debated or argued.

Repoſe, the Oppoſite to Labour and Motion. The Condition of one that is at his Eaſe in all reſpects. Said alſo, of the Mind, when free from fear, trouble and care.

Repository, (Lat.) a ſtore-houſe, or place to keep things in; more peculiarly, by the Architects, ſuch places as are built for the laying up of rarities, either in Painting, or other Arts, are called *Repositories*.

Reprehenſion, (Lat.) a blaming or reproving.

Representation, (Lat.) a making a reſemblance, or likeneneſs of any thing.

Reprimand, Correction in Words given by a Superiour to an Inferiour.

Reprise, (French) a taking back again : also any deduction, or duty, paid yearly out of a Manor.

Reprisal, (French) a seizing upon an Equivalent for a loss sustained. See Law of Marque.

To *Reprieve*, in Common Law, is to take back or suspend a Prisoner from the execution or proceeding of the Law.

Reprobation, (Lat.) a reproving : also a rejecting or casting out of favour ; whence a Reprobate is taken for a wicked person, or one cast out of Gods favour.

Reptile, (Lat.) a Creature that crawls upon his Belly.

Repton, a Town in *Darbyshire*, famous in old times, for being the Burial place of King *Ethelbald* ; and also for the misfortune of *Burthred*, the last King of the *Mercians*, who was here deprived of his Kingdom by the *Danes*.

Republick, (Lat.) a Commonwealth, or Free-State.

Republican, one that is a great lover of the Government of a Commonwealth.

Repudiation, (Lat.) a refusing, a putting away, or divorcing.

Repugnancy, (Lat.) a resistance, opposition, contrariety, disgust.

Repullulation, (Lat.) a budding forth, a springing up again.

To *Repulse*, to drive back, an Enemy is said to be Repuls'd that is beat off upon an Attack.

Reputation, (Lat.) esteem, reckoning, or good opinion. The good or ill Opinion which Men have of things or persons.

Request, (French) a Petition, or Desire : also a Court of the same nature with the Chancery, redressing by equity the wrongs that divers Men suffer, either by Law, or otherwise, at the hands of those that are more powerful than themselves. Now laid aside.

To sing a *Requiem*, signifieth to sing a Mass, for the Eternal Rest of the Souls of those that are Deceased ; the word *Requies*, signifieth in *Latin*, Rest.

Rere-County, (French) a word used in the Statutes of *Westminster*, signifying some publick place appointed by the Sheriff, for the receipt of the Kings Money after his County-Court is done.

Resau, a Dukedom belonging to the Great *Czar* of *ussia*, one of the Two (the other being *Volodomiria*,) which lie in the more Easterly part of that Empire, and taking denomination from its Principal City.

Resceyt, (Lat. *Receptio*) in Common Law, is an admission of a third person, to plead his right in a cause between other two.

To *Rescind*, (Lat.) to take away to destroy ; or repeal, whence a *Recissorian Act*, is that which makes void a former Act, or Law.

Rescous, in Common Law, is a resistance of lawful Authority, by taking away, or procuring the escape of any one arrested by a Bayliff.

Rescribendary, a certain Officer belonging to *Rome*, who sets a value upon indulgencies and supplications.

Rescript, (Lat.) a writing, which is in answer to any Letter, Petition, Writ, &c.

Resentment or *Resentiment*, (French) a sensible feeling, or true apprehension of Good done us, or Injury offer'd us.

Reveration, (Lat.) an unlocking, or unbolting.

Reservation, (Lat.) a reserving, or keeping in store, also in Common Law, it is taken for that Rent, or Service, which the Grantor in any Grant, tieth the Grantee to perform unto him : also *Reservations*, or *Reservedness*, is used in Romances for that distance and state, which Ladies observe in their behaviour toward those that Court them.

Resiance, (French) a Mans abode, or continuance in a place.

Residence, (Lat.) the same, but more peculiarly, it is used for the continuance of a Parson, or Vicar, upon his Benefice.

Resident, one that is sent to remain for some time in the Court of a Foreign Prince or State for the dispatch of publick Business.

Residue, (Lat.) the rest, or remainder.

Resignation, (Lat.) an unsealing ; also a surrendering up, but more particularly, the resigning up a Benefice into the hands of the Ordinary. Also an entire abandoning or giving a Man's self up to the Will and Discretion of another.

Refina Auri, among the Chymists, is a *Crocus* extracted out of Gold : they also call *Sulphur Refina Terræ*, and *Sulphur* sublimed and brought into a Liquor, Balsam or Oyl ; they call *Refina Terræ Potabilis*.

Resipiscence, (Lat.) as it were a being wise again, a repenting, a changing ones mind from doing foolishly. The reflection which a Man makes upon his bad conduct and course of Life, and which obliges him to reformation.

Resistance, (Lat.) the Act of opposing or withstanding or defending a Man's self against another Force that assails him. As it were a withstanding) a Term in Philosophy, taken for the property of a solid body, which resisteth and opposeth whatsoever comes against it.

Resolution, (Lat.) in the primitive acceptation, signifieth a loosening, or untying, but it is generally taken only for a full purpose, or intention to do any thing, perhaps, because by untying, all knots and hindrances are taken away. Also in Chymistry, it is the violent separation of bodies commixt together, by the application of a *Resolvent*, i. e. Some sharp and dissolving Ingredient.

Resonant, (Lat.) resounding, ringing, or echoing out aloud.

Resource, (French) a new source, a recovery.

Respect, the Honour that we pay, the submission we yield to a Superiour.

Respight of Homage, signifieth the forbearing of Homage, which ought first of all to be performed by the Tenant that holdeth by Homage.

Respira-

Respiration, (Lat.) the motion of the Lungs that draw in and expel the Air to refresh the Creature and preserve Life.

Resplendent, (Lat.) shining bright, or glittering.

Respondent, in the Civil Law, he that Answers to Interrogatories. In the University, he that answers the Proposer of any Argument in a disputation.

Response, (Lat.) an Answer.

Responsory Song, an Anthem, wherein they sing by turns, as it were one answering the other.

Restagnation, (Lat.) an overflowing, a bubbling up.

Restauration, (Lat.) a restoring, a making new, or repairing.

Restible, (Lat.) tilled every year; also flourishing, or bearing Fruit every Year.

Restinction, (Lat.) in Chymistry, is the quenching of any Metal in some exalting Liquor, to bring it up to its designed perfection.

Restipulation, (Lat.) a putting in a Pledge or Gage, for the assurance of ones answer unto an Action in the Law.

Restitution, (Lat.) a restoring back; in Common Law, it is taken for the setting him in possession of Lands or Tenements, that hath been unlawfully disseised of them.

Restive, (French) unwilling, stubborn, obstinate.

To *Restore*, to put into a good Condition that which was decay'd, spoil'd or wasted.

Restrict Line, (in Chiromancy) is that which distinguisheth, and separates the hand from the arm, either by a simple or double transcurfion, and is otherwise called the *Discriminal line*, and also the Dragons tail; this line determines the subject of the Art.

Restriction, (Lat.) a holding back, or restraining. A curbing within narrower bounds.

Resul Allob, a Name which the Turks give to Mahomet, their false Prophet, signifying the Messenger of God.

Resultancy, or *Result*, (French) a rebounding, or leaping back: also, the issue or event of a business; also a conclusion drawn from any thing.

Resummons, a Second Summons for a Man to answer an Action, where the First Summons is defeated by the Demise of the King or such other cause.

Resumption, (Lat.) a taking back again particularly, a taking back into the King's hands, as before he had delivered to the Heir, or granted by Letters Patents to any Man.

Resurrection, (Lat.) a rising again from the dead.

Resuscitation, (Lat.) a raising up again from the dead.

Retailer, (French) a seller by retail, i. e. by pieces, or parcels, and not by the Gross.

To *Retain*, to keep or hold back a thing once delivered, and then demanded again; to preserve some bad or good Qualities which a

Man had formerly. Such a Man retains his Old Wont.

Retainer, in Common Law, is taken for a servant not Menial, but only using his Masters name, or bearing his livery.

Retaliation, (Lat.) a doing like for like, a requiting either good or bad.

Retarding, (Lat.) a forflowing, lingring, or delaying the performance of an Action.

Retention, (Lat.) a retaining, or holding back. *Retention of Urine* the stay of Urine in the Bladder, caus'd by stoppage of the Passages.

Retentive, (Lat.) apt to retain, or hold in, whence *Retentive-faculty*, the retaining power of nature which keeps in the nourishment within the body, so long as it is convenient.

Reticle, (Lat.) a little Net.

Retimo, one of the principal Towns in the Isle of Crete or Candie.

To *Retire*, to live close and separate from Company. To give way by going backward, to retreat in a Military fence.

Retirement, a separation from converse with the World for a time, to have the more leisure to employ a Mans time in serious Matters.

Retort, among Chymists is a globous Vessel, whose neck growing out by degrees from the Belly, ends at length in a long Canal retorted or wreathing backward.

Retraction, (Lat.) a recanting or recalling of an old opinion: in Rhetorick it is the same figure with that which is called in Greek *Ploce*.

Retraction, (Lat.) a drawing back; also a shifting, or going off from ones word.

Retraxit, in Common Law, is an exception against one that formerly commenced an Action, and withdrew it, or was non-suit before Tryal.

Retreat, (French) a retiring; also a place of accommodation and security.

Retrenchment, (French) a cutting off, but more particularly a paring away or cutting of all superfluous or extraordinary Expences. *General Retrenchment*, in War, signifies new Fortifications in a Place besieg'd, to defend themselves after the Enemy has lodg'd himself upon the Fortification, with an intent to dispute the Ground Inch by Inch. *Particular Retrenchment*, is that made in Bastions after they are won.

Retribution, (Lat.) a giving back, a making recompence, or requital.

Retriment, (Lat.) the dross or dregs of Metal; also any kind of rubbish.

Retrive, (from the French *Retrouver*, to find again) a Term in Hawking, to spring Partridges again, after they have once sprung already; also to recover a thing given for lost.

Retrocession, (Lat.) a going backward.

Retroduction, (Lat.) a leading or bringing back.

Retrogradation, (Lat.) a recoiling, or going back; a Planet goes retrograde, when it goes contrary to the succession of the signs.

Retrogression, (Lat.) the same as Retrogradation.

To *Return*, to come back to the Place from whence a Man set out. *Rebels* are said to Return to their Duty when they lay down their Arms, and renew their Obedience.

Return, in Common Law, signifies the return of a Writ by Sheriffs and Bayliffs, which is a Certificate made to the Court where the Writ directeth him, of that which he hath done touching the serving of the same Writ.

Returns, certain set times, in each of the Four Terms, more peculiarly allotted for the several sorts of proceedings in any cause to be determined: each Term consisting of 4, 5, or 6 returns, which nevertheless, are but of six kinds (some or other of them being in most Terms repeated with this or that Feast to which they are appropriated) viz. *Crastino*, which is the morrow after the *Basis*, or day nominated; *Octabis*, which is Eight days after, Inclusive; *Quindeno*, which is Fifteen days after; *Tres*, which is that day Three weeks; *Mense* that day month; and *Quinque*, that day Five weeks; likewise each Return consisting of Four several days, viz. the day of return or of Essoyn for the Defendant in a personal Action, or the Tenant in a real to be Essoyned, the day of exception, for the Plaintiff, or Demandant, to lay an exception, if no Essoyn be cast, that the Defendant shall not be Essoyned or amerced; *Returna Brevium*, the day whereon the Sheriff must return the Writ; and lastly, the day of appearance for Parties, and Jurors in the Court of Common Pleas; whenever any of these days falls upon a Holy-day or Sunday, the next day executes a double Office, as if the day of Essoyn so falls out, the next day serves both for the day of Essoyn and the day of Exception.

Reuben, (Hebr. the Son of Vision,) the Son of Jacob by *Leah*, of him came the *Reubenites*, one of the Twelve Tribes of Israel.

Reuda, a certain Irish Captain, who by force of Arms seated himself in a part of Scotland. The Inhabitants whereof are generally called *Red-shanks*.

To *Reveal*, to lay open, to discover a secret thing.

Reveiller, the beat of the Drum in a Morning that summons the Soldiers from their Beds, vulgarly call the *Travelly*.

Revelation, (Lat.) a revealing, laying open, or discovering.

Revels, Sports of Dancing, Masking, Comedies, &c. used in the King's House, and Inns of Court, from the French *Reveiller*, to awake, because they are performed in the night-time.

Revenge, the Act of obtaining an immoderate reparation for an Affront or Injury done. Sometimes taken in a good, as when we say, this kindness must not go unreveng'd.

Revenue, the Annual Profits of Land, Money at Interest, or Offices.

Reverberation, (Lat.) a reflecting, a beating, or a striking back.

Reverberation, is also a Chymical Term, signifying the burning of Bodies with a violent heat in a

Furnace, made purposely, and reducing them by some repercussive ingredient into a very subtil Calx.

Reverberatory, (Lat.) a Furnace used by Chymists for the Calcining of their Minerals and other materials by a Reverberate flame.

Reverence, submission of Body or Mind by which we submit our selves before that which merits Honour and Esteem. The Testimony of Respect which we shew to those we meet or are acquainted with all by bowing and putting off the Hat.

Reverend, that merits Honour and Respect a Title generally given to dignified Ecclesiasticks.

Reverse, (French) a back-blow in Fencing.

Reverse of a Medal, the contrary side to that where the Effigies is stamp'd.

Reversed, turned backward, or upside down, a Term in Heraldry, being the abatement of a Coat; proper to him that Ravishes a Maid, or Widow, or flies from his Sovereigns Banner.

Reversion, (Lat.) a returning; in Rhetorick it is the same figure with that which is called in Greek *Epistrophe*: also in Common Law, it is a possibility reserved to a Mans self, and his Heirs, to have again Lands, or Tenements made over conditionally to others, upon the failing of such conditions. Also the right any one hath to any Inheritance, Possession or place of Profit after an other Persons Decease.

Review, a Muster of Soldiers drawn up in Battle Array, in order to see whether the Troops and Companies are Compleat. A Re-examination, the taking a new Sight of any thing.

To *Revise*, to look over a Second time, from whence a *Revise* among Printers is called a Second Proof of a Printed Sheet drawn off to see whither the Faults corrected in the First be true.

To *Revive*, to Live again, to recover Health and Vigor, to Live after Death in the remembrance of Posterity. To Revive an old grudge, an old opinion, that is to renew, or set on foot again.

Reunion, a closing together again of things that had been separated and dismembered. The reconciliation of interrupted Friendship.

To *Reunite*, to joyn together a Second time what was separated and dismembered.

To *Revoke* to call back again, to disannul, to destroy an Act or Deed already made sometime before. To *Retract*, to take away a Commission or Trust already given.

Revocation, (Lat.) a calling back, an annulling, a making void.

Revolt, the Rebellion of a People against a lawful Authority.

Revolution, (Lat.) a rowling back, the turning back of Celestial Bodies to their First point, and finishing their circular course.

Revulsion, (Lat.) a plucking back, a drawing away: in Physick, it is an evacuation of the Morbifick matter, by places opposite to the seat of the humour.

Revisy, (Dutch) Lecherous, a word applied to the copulation of Doves.

Reyneting,

Reyneting, an excellent Apple that keeps all the Winter.

R H

Rhabdomancy, (Greek) Divination by a Wand, Staff, or Rod.

Rhadomantbus, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Europa*, who for his severity in Justice, was feign'd by the Poets to have been one of the Three Infernal Judges.

Rbagoides, (Greek) the third film or skin, that encompasseth the Eye.

Rhetia, a Countrey of *Europe*, bordering upon *Helvetia*, and the Lake *Larius*: It is divided into higher and lower *Rhetia*: the Inhabitants of the higher are called *Grisons*, of the lower *Boiarii*.

Rhapsody. (Greek) See *Rapsody*.

Rbedarious, (Lat.) belonging to a Car, Wagon or Coach.

Rhegium, (Reggio) the Second City of the Dukedom of *Modena*, in that part of *Italy*; called *Emilia*, or *Longobardia Cisalpina*.

Rhenus, the *Ribne*, the most noble and largest River of *Germany*.

Rhetorical, (Lat.) Eloquent, full of Rhetoric, i. e. the art of speaking well, and Eloquenty, the Art that teaches things proper to persuade.

Rheumatism, a wandering Pain in the Body, often accompanied with a small Fever, Swelling, Inflammation, &c.

Rhine Grave, a Title which some Sovereign Princes in *Germany* assume to themselves; like those of *Landgrave*, and *Burgrave*, with which Titles the Emperor formerly sent his Judges or Governours into the Provinces of the Empire, who in Process of Time became the Absolute Proprietors of 'em.

Rhinoceros, (Greek) a kind of Indian Beast, so called from a Horn that shoots forth from his Nose.

Rhodanus, (Rhone) one of the chiefest Rivers in *France*, which rising at the foot of the Mountain *Briga* in *Suitzerland* near *Sedan*, falls in at *Ville Neuve*, into the Lake *Leman*.

Rhodum lignum, a Wood that smells like *Roses*, growing in the Isle of *Rhodes*, and in the *Fortunate Islands*.

Rhodomet, (Greek) Honey of *Roses*.

Rhodus, a famous Island in the *Aegean Sea* (and one of the *Cyclades*) formerly consecrated to the Sun, in honour of whom a mighty *Colossus* was made, 50 Cubits in length.

Rhomb, or *Roumb*, (Lat.) a certain Geometrical square figure, consisting of equal sides, but unequal angles: *Rhombs*, are neither Circles nor straight Lines, but spiral Lines, tho' in plain Charts and in Marcators Charts they are represented by straight Lines, proceeding from the Point where we stand, and wind about the Globe of the Earth, till they come to the Pole where at last they loose themselves. They re-

present the Thirty Two winds of the Mariners Compass; and there use is to shew the bearing of any Two Places one from another.

Rhomboides, (Greek) a figure in Geometry, differing from the *Rhombus* in this, that being four-square, Two of the sides are longer than the other Two. Also a Fish like a *Turbot*; also one of the muscles in the shoulder blade.

Rhosne. See *Rhodanus*.

Rhubarb, (*Rhabarbarum*) the Root of a Plant that grows in some Provinces of *China*, from whence it is brought into *Turkey* by the Merchants of *Thibet* and *Mogol*, counted so wholesome and so much used in medicine, that it is called the *Friend, Life, Heart and Treacle* of the *Liver*. It purges *Choler* particularly.

Rhythmical, (Greek) belonging to Rhythm, or Meeter in Verse: as also to proportion, or Harmony in Musick.

R I

Rialto, a stately place in *Venice*, like to our Royal Exchange.

Rib, (a Term in Archery) it is the hard quill in the wing of a Goose, that divideth the feathers.

Ribadavia, a Town in *Gallicia*, a Province of *Spain*, from whence is brought a sort of Wine much esteemed.

Riband, in Heraldry is less than a Cost, and contains the Eighth part of a Bend.

Ribauldry, (Ital.) Whoredom, Uncleaness, or the carriage of a Russian.

Ribible, (old word) a Fiddle or Cittern.

Ribolla, a kind of strong Wine, so called.

Rice, a sort of Pulse or Grain, which is to be eaten boiled with Water and Milk: much used in *Turkey* and the East. The Chinese make a kind of Wine of it, coloured and tasting much like Sack.

Rich, one that has great Incomes, one that abounds with store of all things. Applied to many other things, as rich Wine, a rich Fancy, &c.

Riches, by the Hunters taken for a Company, and so they say, a Riches of Martens.

Richard, a proper name of a Man, signifying in the Sax. Tongue, powerful disposition. Of this Name there have been Three Kings of *England*, and one of *Cyprus*.

Richmond, q. *Rich-mount*, the chief Town of *Richmondshire*; it was walled about, and fortified with a strong Castle against the *Danes*, by *Allan* the First Earl thereof; also the name of one of the Kings Houses in *Surrey*, where King *Edward* the Third died.

Rickets, a Disease, in *Latin* called *Rhachitis*, being an unequal nourishing of the Parts accompanied, with looseness of the Parts, softness, weakness, faintness, drowsiness, a great swelling Head, with protuberances about the Joynts, crookedness of the Bones, narrow Breast, &c.

proceeding from a defect in the spinal Marrow.

Ricture, (Lat.) a grinning, or shewing the teeth like a Dog; also, a fretting, or chafing inwardly.

To *Ride*, in Navigation, is, when a Ship is held in so fast by her Anchors, that she doth not drive away by the Tide, or Wind.

To *Ride hawseful*, is, when in any distress, the Water breaks into the hawse of the Ship. To ride betwixt Wind and Tide, is when the Wind and Tide are contrary, and of equal power. To ride thwart, is, when a Ship rides with her side to Tide. To ride a pike, is, to pike the yards when you ride among many Ships. To ride across, is, to hoise the main and four-yards to the hounds and taped alike.

The *Ric*, a Disease incident to Hawks, being a Tumour that riseth in the Head and swells it.

Riders, in Navigation, are great Posts and Binders used in great Ships.

Riding Clerk, one of the Six Clerks of the Chancery; who takes his turn for his year, to have the controlling of all Grants which pass the Great Seal.

Rier-County. See *Rere-County*.

Rifling, a way of Chaffering, when a company of Men stake down a piece of Money against a Commodity; and he that throws most upon the Dice takes it; sometimes it is used in the same sense with Plundering.

Rifts, a Disease in Horses, being a Corruption in the Palate of the Mouth.

Riga, the chief City of *Lettea*, one of the three Subdivisions of *Livonia*, the other two being *Estia* and *Curland*.

Rigation, (Lat.) a bedewing, watering, or sprinkling.

Rigel, (Arab.) a Star in the Left Foot of *O-rión*.

Rigging of a Ship, is all the Ropes and Cordage belonging to the Masts and Yards.

Rigidity or *Rigour*, (Lat.) stiffness, with cold, or frost; also furliness, strictness, severity.

Right Ascension of Time, Fifteen Degrees of the Equator, that passes through the Meridian every hour of time, as may be seen by the Globe; and it is usually put in the first great Column of all Tables of Houses, for setting of Celestial Schemes, answering to every Degree of the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick upon the Tenth Houses.

Right Line, That which has nothing of Turning or Bending any way, and consequently of all Lines the shortest.

Right your Helm, a Term in Navigation, is to keep it in the mid-ship, or right up.

Rigid, exact in the Observation of Rules and Discipline; severe.

Rigols, a certain Musical Instrument, by some supposed to be the same with a *Clavichord* or *Cle-ricbord*; the derivation of it from the French *Regalliardir* to rejoyce, is not more strain'd, than

Skinner from *Lericula*; he had done better perhaps if he had kept to his. See *Rigoler*, i. e. to Sport or be Frolick.

Rigour, Severity of Manners and Disposition. The utmost Rigour of the Law, that is, the utmost Severity of the Law. Whence Rigorous is said of Judges and Parents that are over-harsh to Offenders and Children.

Rime, said of Words that end with the same Sound, as *Rime*, *Time*, *Chime*.

To *Rince*, to cleanse a Drinking-Glass, or any other Vessel, to wash the Sope out of Linen after the first Lather.

Ring-bolts, in Navigation, are certain Pieces of Iron fastned by the Port-holes for the tackles of the Ordnance; they are also used to bring the Planks and Walls to the Ship-side.

Ring-tail, a kind of Puttock, or Kite, having whitish Feathers about his tail.

Ringwalk, a Term in Hunting, being a round Walk made by Hunters.

Rio de la hacha, a little Province in the *West-Indies* lying on the North-East of *S. Martha*; washed on all other parts with the Water of the main Ocean, or with the Gulph or Bay of *Venezuela*; it taketh its name from a small Town called *de la Hacha*, about a Mile distant from the Sea.

Riot, in common Law is the forcible doing of an unlawful Act by three or more Persons assembled together for that purpose.

Riphaean Hills, certain Hills of *Scythia*, so called from the Greek word *Ripe*, i. e. the violent force of Winds blowing from those parts; they are also called *Hyperborean Mountains*.

Ripiers, those that use to bring Fish from the Sea-coasts to the inner parts of the Land, it comes from the Latin word *Ripa* a Bank, or Shore; they are so called in a Statute made in the Reign of King Henry the Fourth.

Risco, a Hazard, a dangerous Accident.

Risible, (Lat.) subject to laughter.

Risingham, (signifying in the British tongue the Giants habitation) a certain Town in *Northumberland*; of which the Old Britains fabulously reported that it was defended by their God *Magon*, against a *Soldan*, or great Prince, in those times.

Ritornello, the Repeating a Couplet of Verses at the end of a Stanza, or of half a dozen Notes at the end of a Song.

Rituals, certain Books which prescribe the Rites and Ceremonies of the *Roman Church*.

Rivage, (French) the Water-side or Sea-Coast.

Rivalship, (Lat.) Emulation between *Rivals*, i. e. two Persons loving one and the same Woman; being a Metaphor borrowed from those that fetch Water from the same River.

Rivulet, (Lat.) a Brook, or little River.

Rixation, (Lat.) a brawling, or wrangling.

Road, in Navigation, is an open Place near the Land where Ships may ride at Anchor.

Roan Colour, a kind of Dark, or Chestnut Colour, being most properly spoken of a Horse.

To *Roast*, to prepare Meat by turning it round upon a Spit before the Fire.

Rob, the boyling and thickning any Juice, with Sugar and Honey, into a kind of hard consistence.

Robbery, when a Man takes any thing from the Person of another feloniously.

Robbins, in Navigation, are little Lines received into the Eyelet-holes of the Sail, under the head ropes to make fast the Sail to the Yard; to make fast is in the Sea-mans phrase to tye.

Robe, a long Vestment that covers the whole Body; Lawyers and Divines are called Men of the Long Robe.

Robert, the proper Name of a Man, signifying in Dutch, Famous in Counsel. There were of this name one Emperor of Germany, one King of France, and four Kings of Scotland.

Robigalia, certain Feasts kept in May, by the ancient Romans in honour of *Robigus*, who was worshipped as a God among them, for that he was thought to keep the Corn from blasting.

Robiginous, (Lat.) full of rust; also blasted as Corn.

Roboration, (Lat.) a strengthening, or making strong, from *Robur*, i. e. an Oak.

Robust, (Lat.) strong as an Oak, vigorous of Body.

Rockadillio, a kind of Sweet-meat made in Spain, and so called from its Resemblance to a Rock.

Rock, (old word) a Rock.

Rock, or *Rochet*, a kind of Fish called in Latin, *Rutilus Fluvialis*: Also a kind of Surplice, or Bishops Robe, which they were under their Chammarre.

Rocheſter, a City in Kent, called in Latin *Roffa*, from one *Rhufus*; but more anciently *Durobrevis*. In the year 676. it was laid waste by *Ethelred* King of the Mercians, and many a time afterwards sacked by the Danes.

Rocida Vallis, (*Ronce-Valles*) a place in the Kingdom of Navarre, of very great note and fame; for being the Burying place of the great *Rolando*, Kinſman to *Charles* the Great.

Rock, a huge Maſs or Vein of hard Stone.

Rocket, ((Lat. *Eruca*) an Herb of Mars, quickning Nature, and exciting Venery.

Rod, a certain Land-measure. See *Pearch*.

Rode. See *Road*.

Rodge, a ſort of Water-fowl, ſomewhat like a Duck, but leſſer.

Rod-Knights, or *Rad-Knights*, certain Servitors which hold by their ſerving their Lord on Horſeback.

Rod, a Net to catch Black-birds, or Wood-Cocks in.

Rodomontade, (Span.) a vain-glorious bragging or boasting.

Roe, or *Roe-buck*, a kind of Deer, called in French, *la Cheverelle*.

Rogation, (Lat.) an asking, demanding, or entreating; whence *Rogation-week*, the next week but two before *Whitsunday*; ſo called from the duty of Fasting and Prayer, enjoined at that time by the Church as a Preparative to the Feaſt of *Ascenſion*: It is alſo called *Gang-week*, and by ſome *Grafs-week*.

Roger, the proper Name of a Man, from the Dutch word *Ruget*, i. e. Quiet, or *Rodgar*, i. e. ſtrong Counſel. Of this Name was a great Norman Duke, of whom deſcended a Race of the Kings of Sicily.

Rogitation, (Lat.) and asking often, an entreating earneſtly.

Roſſon, a Town in Hertfordſhire, anciently called *Roſes-Croſs*, from a Croſs built by Dame *Roſe*, (as ſome think) Counteſs of Norfolk: but being augmented by *Euſtace de Mark*, it came to be called *Royſon*, q. *Roſes Town*.

Roll, a Liſt of the Names of ſeveral Perſons of the ſame Condition, and inhabiting together, which Collectors carry about, for the Gathering of publick Duties and Taxes.

The *Rolls*, a place appointed by *Edward* the Third, for the keeping of the Rolls or Records of Chancery, the Maſter whereof in the Abſence of the Lord Chancellor, ſitteth as Judge.

Rollo, a famous Captain, who with a ſelect Company of Daniſh Youths going to ſeek out new habitations, ſettled in that part of France, which is now called *Normandy*; the French, at laſt after much War, were glad to make a League with them, and to allow them quiet Poſſeſſion of what they had conquered; and *Rollo* marrying the Daughter of *Charles* the Simple, was both himſelf Baptized, and likewiſe cauſed all his people to embrace the Chriſtian Faith.

Roll-rich, a Town in Oxfordſhire, not far from *Chipping-Norton*, where certain famous Stones are to be ſeen; ſet up, as ſome think, by *Rollo* Duke of *Normandy*, as a Trophy of ſome Victory obtain'd here before his Invaſion of France.

Roma, the chief City of Italy, and moſt famous of the World, built by *Romulus* and *Remus*, the Grand-children of *Numitor*. The Inhabitants of this City and Parts adjacent, called the Romans, were anciently a People renowned, both in War and Peace, and Maſters of a great part of the World.

Roman Beam, a ſort of Scales called a *Stelleer*, conſiſting of an Iron Beam full of Notches, a Hook at one end, and a Poiſe of Lead, much uſed by the Market-people.

Romance, a feigned Hiſtory; from *Romant*, the moſt Eloquent ſort of French, and *Roman*, which hath heretofore been uſed to ſignify any thing written or expreſſed Eloquently.

Romania, or *Romaniola*, a Province of Italy, heretofore called *Flaminia*, whoſe chief Cities are *Bononia*,

Bononia, once an Academy, *Ravenna*, *Ferrara*, a Dukedom, *Rimini*, *Forli*, *Forinpopolo*, *Cesena*, *Fagnola*, and *Imola*.

Roman Indiction, a Circle or Revolution of Fifteen Years, within which space of Time, the Romans were wont to exact their several sorts of Tributes of the Nations, whom they had conquered; at the end of the first five years Gold being demanded in token of the Roman Government, the next five years Silver for the Soldiers Pay, the last five years Brass and Iron for other Uses: This Number serveth to date the Charters and other Writings of the *Roman See*, and sheweth how to calculate the time since the Paying of this Tribute by the several Periods of Fifteen Years, which have come about since our Saviours Nativity.

To *Rome*, (old word) to wander or walk up and down.

Romescot, or *Romescob*, a certain Tribute paid to *Rome*, commonly called *Peter-pence*.

Romulus and *Remus*, the Sons of *Rhea Sylvia*, (as some suppose by *Mars*) the Daughter of *Numitor*, King of the *Albans*; and first Founders of *Rome*.

Rood, the same as *Rod*, or *Pearch*: also a Cross.

Rood-loft, (*Saxon*) a Shrine or Place to put a *Rood*, or Cross in, or the Image, or Relique of any Saint.

Rope-yarns, in Navigation, are the yarns of any Rope untwisted, and are used to serve small Ropes, Sinnets, Mats, Plats, or Caburns, and make up the Sails at the Yards arms.

Rorid, (*Lat.*) dewy, besprinkled with Dew.

Rosamund, the Name of King *Henry* the second's Concubine, for whom he built the Famous Bower at *Woodstock*. The Word signifieth in *Saxon*, Rose of Peace.

Rosary, (*Lat.*) a place where Roses grow; also a short Prayer Book, or a pair of Beads, containing One hundred and fifty *Pater-Nosters*, and One hundred and fifty *Ave-Maries*.

Roscid, (*Lat.*) the same as *Rorid*.

Roscomon, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conanught*.

Rose, a Christian name of divers Women, from that well known, beautiful flower, much used in Medicine for cooling and comforting the principal parts of the Body. This flower among the ancient Ethnicks, was sacred to *Juno*.

The *Golden Rose*, a Rose which the Pope usually blesses at *Mas* upon a Sunday in *Lent*, which after *Mas* is carried in Procession, and then sent to some Sovereign Prince.

Rosemary, (*Lat.* *Rosmarinus*) a well known, most fragrant, and most wholesome Plant, and particularly good for the Head and Brain, especially the flowers thereof; of which is made, that noted composition called *Dianthos*.

Rosion, (*Lat.*) a gnawing.

Ross, a County of *Scotland*, denominated from the British word *Rosse*, i. e. a Heath or place of Lings.

Rosa Solis, a pleasant Liquor made of burnt Brandy, Sugar, Cinamon, and sometimes perfume'd.

Rotation, (*Lat.*) over-wheeling, or moving about like a wheel.

To say a Lesson by *Rote*, to say it as roundly, and currently, as the wheel runs in his *Rote*, or Track.

Rotherbeasts, (a word used both in old Statutes, and still in the North of *England*), horned Beasts, as Cows, Oxen, &c. Whence *Rosoth*, is used in *Herefordshire*, for the Soil or Dung of those Beasts.

Rotundity, (*Lat.*) roundness.

Rou, (old words) ugly, froward.

Rouge-Cross. See *Pursuivant*.

Rough-trees, in Navigation are small Timbers to bear up the gratings from the Half-deck to the Forecastle.

Round, of a Circular form whether in Lines or solid Bodies. To speak roundly is to tell a Man his own smartly.

Roundin, a Term in Navigation, is a letting rise Main or Foretack, and haling aft the Foresheet to the Cat-head, and Main-sheet to the Cub-bridge-head, when the Wind larges upon the Main and Foresail.

Roundel, a Term in Heraldry, being the figure of a round Ball.

Roundelay, a Shepherds Song, as it were a Song sung in a round, by a company where each takes his turn.

Roundlet, a Wine measure, containing Eight Gallons and a half.

Rounds, a Term in Sculpture, the fragments of Statues.

Roundshot, in Gunnery is any round Ballet made for a Piece.

Roupie, a sort of Money much used in the East Indies, worth 28 *Sous* according to *Tavernier*.

Rout, when People assemble themselves together, and after proceed, or ride, or go forth, or move by the Instigation of one more who is their Leader.

Rowze, in Faulconry is when a Hawk listeth up, and shaketh her self.

Rowland, a proper name of a Man, signifying in *Dutch*, Counsel for the Land. The chief of this name was that famous *Rolando*, or *Orlando*, the Kinsman of *Charles* the Great.

To *Rowse a Hart*, among Hunters is, to raise him from his harbor: In Faulconry, a Hawk is said to *Rowse*, not shake her self. Also in Navigation, to *Rowse in*, is to make a Cable tight when it is slack upon the Water.

Rowt, the Foresters say, a *Rowt* of Wolves.

Colour de Roy, a Violet colour, which is the French Kings proper colour.

Royal, (*French*) Kingly, belonging to a King. Whence Royalties, the Rights or Prerogatives of a King: *Royal*, is a Term in Hunting. See *Torch-Royal*.

Royal

Royal Assent, is the Approbation which the King gives to a Thing formerly done by others, as to the Election of a Bishop by Dean and Chapter, and to a Bill passed in both Houses of Parliament, which Assent being given, the Bill is Endorsed, *Le Roy veult*, it pleases the King.

R U

Rubace and *Rubacel*, the name of a precious stone that hath usually a kind of yellowish colour about the extremities of it.

Ruband or *Riband*, woven Manufacture, thin, flat and long, of Silk, Silver and Gold, or altogether intermixed serving as well for Ornament, as to tie and bind up any thing.

Rubarb. See *Rhubarb*.

Rubet, a stone found in the head of a Toad, commonly called a *Toads-stone*, if there be any such thing.

Rubicon, a River of Italy, between *Rimini* and *Ravenna*, which floweth into the *Adriatick Sea*; it is now called *Rancone*, or *Piscatello*. By passing over this River, *Julius Caesar* made himself Master of the *Roman Empire*.

Rubicund, (Lat.) Blood-red. Said of a jolly red countenance coloured with Wine.

Ruby, a certain Gem shining in the dark, and of a sanguine colour. It obtains the Third Rank among precious stones next the Diamond and Sapphire.

Rubiginous, (Lat.) Rusty.

Rubrication, (Lat.) a Plaster so strongly drawing, that it makes the part look red.

Rubrick, a name given to a Book of the Civil Law, so called because the Heads of the Chapters were written in red Letters. Also directions and rules for the right celebrating the Service of the Common Prayer.

Ruck, a Bird of strength and bigness. Some Writers have reported things too incredible to be believed, as that it is able to truss up a Lion with its Claws, &c.

Ructation, (Lat.) a belching.

Rudder, that piece of Timber which hanging at the Sternpost of a Ship, is as a bridle to direct its course.

Rudder-rope, in Navigation is a Rope reeved through the Stern post and goes through the head of the Rudder.

Rude, said of a Body that hurts or offends the senses, particularly that of Feeling. Also violent, rustick, laborious, difficult.

Rudbeath, a place in *Ceshire*, where there was formerly a sanctuary for those that had trespassed against the Law, to remain secure for a year and a day.

Rudiments, (Lat.) the first Elements or Principles of any Art or Faculty, because those that come first to be instructed, are to be imagined altogether rude and ignorant.

Rudus, a sort of gross Mortar made use of for smoothing, and equally filling, and levelling

the superficies of Walls before the Plastering was laid on. Made use of also for the Second bed or lay of the Flooring. A Term in Architecture.

Rue, (Lat. *Ruta*) a Solar herb, excellent against poison or infection; it is otherwise called *Herbgrace*, or *Serving-mans Joy*.

Ruffe, (Cernua) a certain kind of Fish, by some called an *Aspredo*, being somewhat smaller than a Perch, and takes the same Bait as a Perch. Also a Term in Faulconry, when the Hawk hits the prey, and yet not trusses it. Also a certain Ornament for the Neck made of the finest Linen, formerly worn instead of Bands or Cravats.

Ruffian, a Pandar, one that makes unlawful Matches between Man and Woman.

Rufter-hood, in Faulconry a plain and easie Leather-hood, being large, wide, and open behind, and to be worn by a Hawk when you first draw her.

Rugosity, (Lat.) ruggedness, fulness of wrinkles.

To *Ruin*, to destroy, lay desolate, to seek a Mans Ruin, to seek his Destruction, and his Death. Such a Merchant is quite ruin'd, i. e. brought to want and Misery.

Ruincus, (Lat.) going to wrack, falling to decay.

Rule of Three, a Rule in Arithmetick, so called, because that by the help of Three Numbers given, it finds out a Fourth unknown, and for the excellency of its use styl'd the *Golden Rule*.

A *Carpenters Rule*, an Instrument to measure Bords or Timber with.

Rumbe. See *Rombe*.

Rumbeg, a Title among the *Turks* for the Pope, that is, Lord, or Prince of *Rome*.

To *Rumidge*, in Navigation is to remove goods or luggage out of a Ships Howld: Whence it is also used upon other occasions.

Rumigation, (Lat.) a carrying tales, spreading a rumour, or report abroad.

Ruminant Signs, are those signs of the Zodiack represented by Creatures that chew the Cudd, as *Aris*, *Taurus* and *Capricorn*.

To *Ruminate*, to chew the Cudd; whence metaphorically, to ponder seriously, long to consider and think upon.

Rumination, (Lat.) a chewing of the Cudd; also a pondering in ones mind, or earnestly thinking upon any thing.

Rumschab, a Name or Title for the Pope among the *Persians*, i. e. King of *Rome*.

Rangs, (a Term in Navigation,) are Float-timbers, or Ground timbers athwart the Keel.

Raption, (Lat.) a breaking, or bursting.

Rupture-weed, (*Herniaria*) an Herb so called, as being excellent for inward Bruises or Ruptures.

Rural, (Lat.) belonging to the Country.

Rush-grow, (a Term in Archery.) See *Bol-rail*.

Russia

Russia, a very large Countrey of Europe, part whereof is called *Russia Nigra*, *Russia Minor*, or *Ruthenia*, and belongs to the Crown of Poland; the other part is called *Russia Alba*, *Russia Major*, or *Moscovia*, being the Territory of the Great Czar, who is sometimes called the Czar or Emperor of *Russia*, sometimes Great Duke of *Moscovy*.

Rusie, (French) full of flight, cunning and stratagem. A *Rusie General*, a Politick Commander.

Rusticity, (Lat.) a Country garb, or carriage; also clownishness.

To *Rut*, to desire copulation, a Term most properly applied to Deer; also a Term in Navigation, *Rut of the Sea*, is, where it doth dash against any thing.

Ruth, (Hebr. watered or filled) a Woman of *Moab*, who being first married to *Mablon*, a *Bethlemite*, after his death, went with her Mother in Law, *Naomi*, into *Judea*, where *Boaz*, a rich Man, and Kinsman to her Husband, took a liking to her, and married her. And now, among us, it is a Christian name frequently given to Women.

Rutilation, (Lat.) a shining, glistering, or glazing.

Rythmus, the harmony and proportion of number.

S A

Saboth, (from the Hebrew *Shabath*, rest,) a celebration of the Seventh day of the week, as a day of rest among the *Jews*, in remembrance of Gods resting from the work of the Creation, on that day. Instead of which, the First day of the week, called the *Lords Day*, hath been observed by Christians in remembrance of Christs Resurrection.

Sabaudia, (Savoy) a part of Italy which borders upon *Helvetia*, and some part of *Germany*, gives Title to a Sovereign Duke, and contains *Pedemontium* or *Piemont*. So called, as lying at the foot of the *Alps*. The Ducal Seat is *Augusta Taurinorum* or *Turin*.

Sabbatarians, those that observe the Jewish Sabbath.

Sabbatical, (Lat.) belonging to the Sabbath.

Sabellians, a sort of Hereticks, so called from *Sabellius*, their first Author; they affirmed the Father, Son, and the Holy Ghost, to be One only Person, having Three names.

Sable, (French) the colour black in Heraldry; also a certain rich Fur, taken from a Russian Beast so called.

Sabliere, a piece of Wood as long as a Beam but not so thick. A Term in Architecture.

Sabots, (French) a sort of Brogues or Wooden Shooes, usually worn by the Peasants of France.

Sabrina, the name of a very fair and pleasant River, springing from out of the *Plimlimmon Hills* in *Wales*, and taking its course through *Shropshire*, *Worcestershire*, and several other Shires. It is vulgarly called *Severn*.

Sacerdotal, (Lat.) Priestly, belonging to a Priest.

Sacbus cum brochia, a service of finding a Sack, and a Broach to the King, by virtue of a Tenure for the use of His Army.

Sachem, a general name for any Great Prince, or Ruler, among the People of the *West-Indies*.

Sack, a measure of Wool containing Twenty six stone, and Fourteen pound.

Sackbut, or *Sagbut*, (Spanish *Sacabuche*) an Instrument of Wind Musick, somewhat like a Trumpet.

Sacramental, (Lat.) belonging to a Sacrament or Oath.

Sacre, or *Saker*, a kind of Hawk, being the Third in esteem next the Falcon and Gerfalcon, but difficult to manage. Also a sort of Demicannon that carries a bullet of Five pound weight. Also a great Piece of Ordnance.

Sacred, spoken of all that belongs to God and the Church. Said also of those things for which we have esteem and veneration; and so the persons of Kings are accounted Sacred.

Sacrificer, a Priest that offers upon the Altar the Sacrifices and Oblations of the People; which are their offerings made to God by the lawful Priest in acknowledgement of his Power and their subjection.

Sacrificial, (Lat.) belonging to a Sacrifice, or Holy Offering.

Sacrilegious, (Lat.) committing Sacrilege, i. e. A robbing of Churches, or violating of Holy Things.

Sacrity, or *Sacrury*, (Lat.) a Vestry, a place, where the Priests Vestments, and things belonging to the Church are kept.

Sacrum Os, the Holy Bone, consists of the Six lower Vertebrae, to which are joyn'd the Hipp-bones: and in the hinder part of the Abdomen it makes the Cavity, which is called the *Bason*.

Sadduces, a Sect among the *Jews*, so called from *Sadock* their first Author; they denied the being of Angels, and the Resurrection of the Body: Yet so Religious, as to spend a Third part of the day in reading the Law, and the Prophets. Whence they were called *Cairaim*, from *Cara*, to read.

Safe conduct. See *Pass-port*.

Safeguard, Protection that a Prince or Justice gives to those that implore their Aid against Oppression.

Safran or *Saffron*, a Plant that bears a Flower of the same name, yellowish and sweet to the smell; in great esteem for its Virtues as being accounted a great chearer of the Heart.

Sagacity, (Lat.) quickness of understanding or apprehension, sharpness of judgment or wit.

Sagamore,

Sagamore, a King or supreme Ruler among the Indians.

Sagani, in the Phrase of the Hermetick and Chymical Philosophers, are Spirits, as they imagine them, of the four Elements.

Sagapenum, the Gum of Fennil-Giant, a Plant chiefly growing in *Media*.

Sagbut. See *Sackbut*.

Sagda, or *Sagdo*, a sort of Gem of about the bigness of a Bean, of a Leek-green Colour, which attracts wood as the Loadstone does Iron, and Agate Straws.

Sage, wife, deeply understanding, prudent, circumspect.

Sage, (*Salva*) a wholesome Herb, particularly comfortable to the Brain and Sinews.

Sagation, (*Lat.*) a cramming, or making fat.

Sagittal, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Arrow.

Suture, the Suture of the Skull, that begins at the Coronal, and ends in the Lamdoidal Suture.

Sagittarius, one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack; the ninth in the Order of the Zodiack, the House of *Jupiter*, and Triplicity of him and the Sun. 'Tis a fierce Sign, the one half humane, the other wild and bestial.

Saguntus, a Town of *Valentia*, a Province of Spain, now called *Morviedro*, situate upon the River *Ibero*. It was destroyed by *Hannibal*, which was the Cause of the second *Punic* War.

Saïque, a Turkish Vessel built on purpose to carry Merchandise. It has neither Mizen-mast, Top-masts nor Shrowds.

Sails, in Faulconry are the Wings of a Hawk.

Saint, or *Holy*, is attributed to the Blessed, such whom God has admitted to participate of his Eternal Glory. In the Roman Church they are called Saints, whom the Pope has Canoniz'd for such.

Saint Anthony's Fire. See *Erysipely*.

Saint Johns Wort, (*Hypericum*) an Herb, the Oyl whereof is of common Use, as being of great Vertue and Efficacy in the healing of Sores, Ulcers, and deep Wounds, and the asswaging of violent Pains and Aches.

Saint Peters Wort, an Herb like *S. Johns Wort*, only the Leaves are a little Broader, and not so much perforated.

Saint Lucas de Barameda, a Port-Town of *Andalusia* in Spain, and commonly called the Key of *Sevil*, in regard it lets in all Trade to that Place.

Saint Quintin, a Town which gives Title to an Earldom in *Picardy* or *Belgick France*, and famous for a most memorable Battle fought there, between the French and Spaniards.

Saker. See *Sacre*.

Say, a kind of Stuff to make Cloaths of, called in Spanish *Sayetta*.

Salacity, (*Lat.*) Wantonness, or Inclination to Venery.

Salade, (*French*) a kind of Head-piece or Helmet, worn by the Light Horsemen: We call them Pots. Also additional Dishes serv'd up at Meals, to whet the Appetite, consisting of raw Herbs drest with Salt, Oyl, and Vinegar, or else of Roots and Flowers pickled.

Salamanca, a Town of *Castilia Vetus*, and the most flourishing Academy of Spain, built and indowed by *Alphonso* the Eight, King of *Castile*.

Sal Ammoniac, or *Armoniac*. See *Ammoniac*.

Salamander, a kind of little Beast like a Lizard, vulgarly believed to subsist in the hottest fire, and to quench it. And hence it is, perhaps, that a sort of Spirits which the Hermetics suppose to be the Inhabitants of the Element of Fire, are called *Salandri*, but they are also otherwise called *Saldini*.

Salary, (*Lat.*) the Price or Hire of Labour or a Servants Stipend or Wages for Service done or to be done.

Salenæ, the ancient Name of a Town in *Bedfordshire*, now called *Salndy* or *Sandy*.

Salebrous, (*Lat.*) rugged, rough, uneven.

Sal Gemmæ, a Fossil Salt digged up in some parts of *Hungary*, and so called from its transparent and Chrystalline Brightness, and is otherwise called by the Chymists *Sal Hungaricus*, *Metallicus*, and *Adron*.

Saliant, (*Lat.*) leaping; also a Term in Heraldry.

Saliant Angle, is that which carries its Point outward from the Body of the Work. A Term in Fortification.

Saligot. See *Salligot*.

Salii, the Twelve Priests of *Mars* instituted by *Numa Pompilius*.

M. Livius Salinator, a great Roman Captain, who when he was Consul, joyned with his Fellow-Consul *Appius Claudius Nero*, gave a most signal Overthrow to *Asdrubal* Brother of *Hannibal*, wherein *Asdrubal* himself fell, and all his vast Army was either taken or slain.

Salique Law, a Law whereby the Crown of France cannot fall from the Lance to the Distaff, i. e. cannot be inherited by Women. It is so called either from these words *Si aliqua*, often mentioned in the Law, (which as some say, was made by *Pharamond*, others by *Philip* the Fair;) or else from the River *Sala*, near unto which, the *Franks* anciently inhabited.

Salisbury, the chief City of *Wiltshire*, risen up out of the Ruines of a very ancient Town called *Sorbiodunum*, and by vulgar Latinists *Sarum*, and *Sarisburia*. This Place is famous for a stately Minster, built here in the Reign of King *Henry* the Third, by *Richard Poor*, then Bishop of *Salisbury*. This Cathedral hath as many Windows

as there are Days in the Year, as many Pillars as there are Hours in a Year, and the Gates are answerable in Number to the Twelve Months.

Salivation, (Lat.) a fluxing or drawing humours out of the Mouth by Salivating Medicines, particularly Mercurial.

Sallena, among the Chymists a kind of Salt-Peter.

Salligot, (French) a kind of Fruit called Water-nut, or Caltrop.

Sallow, (Lat. *Salix*) the Goats Willow-tree.

To *Sally*, to issue out of a besieged Town; from the Spanish word *Salir*.

Sal Lambrot, or *Salebrot*, among the Chymists is a sort of very sharp and eager Salt.

Salmacis, a Fountain of *Caria*, near *Halicanassus*, so called from *Salmacis*, a Nymph, who falling in love with *Hermaphroditus*, the Son of *Mercury* and *Venus*; when she could by no other means draw him to her Love, she leaped into the Fountain; and embracing him, prayed unto the Gods, that they might grow into one; whereupon they immediately became one Person, having both Sexes. Also, at the Prayers of *Hermaphroditus*, the Fountain contracted this Quality, that whoever entered into it, were transformed into both Sexes, and called *Hermaphrodites*.

Salmagondi, a Dish of Meat of cold Capons, Anchovies, Oyl, Limons, and other Ingredients.

Salmanasar. See *Shalmaneser*.

Salmon, a large Fish, whose Flesh is red, that breeds in the Sea, but runs up a great way into fresh Rivers.

Salmones, a King of *Elis*, the Son of *Aeolus*, who aspiring to be a God, drove his Chariot over a Brazen Bridge, which he had made, that he might imitate Thunder, at which *Jupiter* enraged, struck him down to Hell with a Thunderbolt.

Salmurium, (*Saumur*) a noted Town and University of *Belfia* or *Beauvais*, in *Celtick France*.

Salomon. See *Solomon*.

Salonicki. See *Thessalonica*.

Salsamentarious, (Lat.) belonging to Salt things, Brine, or Pickle.

Salsaperilla, or *Sarsaperilla*, a Root almost insipid, woody, fibrous and uniform; which is one of the chief Ingredients in Decoctions for those that are infected with the Venereal Distemper.

Salt, an Acid Substance that enters into the Composition of all Bodies and is one of their natural Principles. There are three sorts of Salt. *Sal Gemmae*, Salt made by Evaporation of Fountain Water, and Sea-Salt, which is the best, that can be evaporated by no other Salt. The chief Property of Salt is, that it is free from Corruption, and preserves those Meats that are season'd with it from Putrefaction.

Salutation, (Lat.) a dancing or leaping.

Saltire, a Term in Heraldry. See *Sautoir*.

Saliz, *Sultz*, or *Selenipum*, among Chymists is a Pickle arising from the dissolution of Salt, by the coldness or moisture of a Cellar.

Salzburg, an Archbishoprick in the Circle of *Barvaria* in *Germany*.

Salvatel-Vein. See *Vein*.

Salubrity, (Lat.) wholsomeness or healthfulness.

Salutation, the formal Act of shewing Respect and Civility, either in Words or outward Ceremonies.

Salutiferous, (Lat.) bringing Health or Safety.

Samarcand, the chief City of that part of *Tartaria*, called *Zagatai*, which is thought to have been the Countrey of the Great *Tamerlane*.

Samaria, a Country of *Palestine*, bordering upon *Judaea*.

Sambenito, (*Span*) a Coat of course Sackcloth, in which, among the *Roman-Catholicks*, Penitents are reconciled to the Church.

Sambuke, a Musical Instrument, called also a Dulcimer: Also a Warlike Engine.

Samech, a Chymical Word for *Tartar*, or the Salt of *Tartar*.

Samogitia, a large Countrey lying between *Livonia* and *Borussia*, but under the Empire of the Grand *Czar*.

Samos, the Name of an Island, near *Ionia* over against *Ephesus*, anciently sacred to *Juno*. The chief City of it is to this day called *Samo*, being an Archiepiscopal See. This Isle was originally called *Parthenia*.

Samothracia, an Island of the *Aegean Sea*, not far from *Thrace*, heretofore called *Dardania*.

Samphire (*Feniculum Marinum*) a Plant which grows commonly upon Rocky Cliffs in the Sea: It is usually pickled and eaten for a dainty Sallad.

Samplar, corrupted from *Exemplar*, a Pattern or Copy.

Sampson, or *Shimshon*, (*Hebr.* There the second time,) the Son of *Manoa*, he was indued from Heaven with invincible strength, and therewith performed wonderful Exploits against the *Philistines*, till at last he was betrayed into their hands by his *Philistian* Wife *Dalilah*; but in the end, though a Prisoner, and his Eyes put out, he slew more of them than all the time of his life before, by pulling down the House of *Dagon* upon himself, and a vast multitude there assembled.

Samuel, or *Shemuel*, (*Hebr.* Heard of God) the Son of *Elcanah* and *Hannah*; he was by his Mother dedicated to God, and proved a great Prophet and Judge in *Israel*, being appointed by God to anoint *Saul* King over that people, and after him *David*.

Sanable, (Lat.) to be healed or cured.

Sanballat, (*Hebr.* a Bramble hid in secret, a violent Opposer of *Nehemiah*, and the *Jews* that went

went about the building of the City and Temple of *Jerusalem*.

Sanctia, a Christian Name of divers Women; from the Latin word *Sancta*, i. e. Holy.

Sanctification, (Lat.) a sanctifying, hallowing, or making holy.

Sanctimony or *Sanctity*, (Lat.) the profession of holiness.

Sanction, (Lat.) a decreeing, inacting, or establishing any Decree or Ordinance. Particularly a Constitution made at the Council of *Bale*, for the Reformation of the Church.

Sanctuary, (Lat.) a sanctified or holy place; also a place privileged by the Prince for the safeguard of offenders lives, founded upon the great reverence which the Prince bears to the place, to which he granteth such a privilege.

Sanctum Sanctorum, the innermost and holiest place of the *Jews* Temple, where the Ark was kept.

Sandal, a kind of Pantofle or Slipper, covering only the sole of the Foot. *Sandals* are also called the Slippers which the Pope and the Catholick Bishops wear when they officiate.

Sandarach, a mineral Juice harden'd, found in Mines of Gold and Silver; frequently mix'd with Orpiment; *Sandarach* is also the Gum of Juniper of which Varnish is made.

Sandiver, (qu. *Suin de Verre*) the spume of the Ashes of the Herb Kali or Glasswort.

Sandomiria, one of the three Satrapies or Palatinates of *Polonia Minor*, the other two being those of *Cracovia* and *Lublin*.

A *Sandbag*, in Etching or Graving, is that on which they use to turn their Plate.

Sangler, (French) a Bore of five years old.

Sanguie, (Lat.) full or abounding with blood; also of a complexion where that humor is predominant; also in Heraldry it is taken for a kind of ruddy or murry colour.

Sanguinolent, (Lat.) bloody or cruel.

Sanguis Calceus, among the Chymists signifieth whatever is of as quick and sharp a taste as *Calx*.

* *Sanguis Draconis*, the Gum of the Dragon-tree, so called, because of its red colour; it is used in Painting as a colour, also in Medicine for its vertue in stopping of Fluxes.

Sanhedrim, (Heb.) the Supream Counsel or Court of Judicature among the *Jews*, consisting of the High Priest, and seventy Seniors, or Elders, who were to consult about the greatest matters of the Commonwealth, both Ecclesiastical and Civil. It comes near both in sound and signification to the Greek Συνοδος.

Sanjacks, the Governors of Cities among the *Turks*.

Sanicle, (*Sanicula*) an Herb very effectual for the healing of green wounds, and the stopping of Lasks, *Gonorrhoeas*, and all other Fluxes.

Sanity, (Lat.) health, soundness.

Santalum, see *Saunders*.

Santons, pretended Prophets, and holy *Mahometans*, in great veneration among the *Turks*.

Saon, a River in *France*, which is called in Latin *Araris*.

Saphena Vein, The Vein of the Legg, or Crural Vein.

Saphick Verse, a kind of Verse consisting of a Trochee, Spondee, Dactyle, and two Trochees, as, *Sedibus gaudens variis dolisque*, and having at the end of every Three Verses an Adonick, which consists of a Dactyle and a Spondee; as *Dira dolore*. This kind of Verse was so called as being first invented by *Sapbo*, a famous Poetess of *Mitylene*.

Saphire, a kind of Gem or precious Stone, of an azure colour, and glittering with Golden sparkles, of equal hardness with the *Topaze*.

Sap-green, the condensate juice of the *Rhamnus Berry* used among *Diers*, and *Painters* colours.

Sapience, (Lat.) Wisdom or Prudence.

Sapp, a Liquor enclos'd in Plants of Trees; which ascends from the Root, to the Extremities of the Branches, and serveth for their nourishment.

To *sap*, a Term in War, to dig under the Foundations of a Wall to throw it down and destroy it. To dig under the Glacis, in order to pass the Moat securely.

Sapo Sapientiae, in the Language of the Chymists, is the common Salt.

Sarabrand, (Ital.) a Musical Composition in Triple time, ending with the Hand up. Also a Dance to the same measure.

Sarah (Heb. Mistress or Dame;) the Wife of the Patriarch *Abraham*, and by him, in her old Age, the Mother of *Isaac*; it is a frequent Christian Name of Women among us to this Day.

Saragosa, (*Cæsar Augusta*) the Metropolis of *Arragon*, in *Spain*, and the place where the Tribunal or Grand Court of the Inquisition is held.

Sarbruck, a place among many others in the Circle of the *Rhine* or *Alsatia*, which gives Title to a Count or Earl.

Sarcasm, (Greek) a bitter Jest, Scoff or Taunt; a Rhetorical figure using such Scoffs.

Sarcel. See *Sercil*.

Sarcenet, (Ital. *Saracinetto*;) a sort of thin Taffata, as it were a *Saracens* Silk.

Sarcocolla, a certain kind of Gum that drops from a Tree of the same Name growing in *Persia*, so called, because of its admirable efficacy in healing of wounds, and filling them up with flesh.

Sarcoma, (Greek) a Fleshy Excrecence growing in any part of the Body.

Sarcophaga, (Greek) a certain stone wherein dead bodies being inclosed, do consume away within a short time.

Sarcotick, (Greek) Medicines that fill up wounds with flesh.

Sarculation, (Lat.) a weeding, or plucking up of Weeds; whence the time that Countrey-men weed their Corn in, is vulgarly called *Sarcling* time.

Sardel or *Sardine*, (*Trichias, Sardina*;) a kind of Fish called a *Pilcher*; perhaps so called, as being found frequently on the *Sardinian* Coast.

Sardinia, an Island in the *Ligustick* Ocean, so called from *Sardus* the Son of *Hercules*, who

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planted himself here. It is at present under the Dominion of the King of Spain.

Sardonick Laughter, an immoderate and deadly Laughter, said to be caus'd by the eating a certain venomous Herb in *Sardinia*.

Sardonyx, a kind of Gem, or precious Stone, partaking of the Nature of an Agate, and an Onyx, of a red colour, being also called a Corneol, or Onyx of *Sardinia*.

Sarmatia, a very large Countrey, reaching from the Borders of *Germany*, and the River *Vistula*, as far as *Hircania*, and is divided into *Sarmatia Europæa*, and *Sarmatia Asiatica*.

Sarplar or *Serplath*, a quantity of Wool, consisting of eighty Tod, each Tod being two stone, and each stone fourteen pounds.

A *Sarse* or *Serfe*, a sieve of Hair; from the Old French *Sassar*, to sift.

Sarsaparilla, (*Smilax Peruviana*), a Plant growing in *Peru* and *Virginia*, of great use in Gouts, and Venereal Distempers. It is vulgarly called Prickly-Bindweed, and is very effectual against Agues.

Sassafras, a sort of Plant brought from *Florida*, and other parts of the *West Indies*, and most used among us for Agues, Venereal and Hydropical Distempers; it is vulgarly called Argue-tree.

Satanical, belonging to Satan, i. e. the Prince of the Devils; from the Greek word *Satanas*, signifying an Adversary.

It sate me sore, (old Word) it touched me greatly.

Satellites, (Lat.) In Astronomy taken for those Planets which are continually waiting upon, and roll'd about another Planet; as *Venus* and *Mercury* may be call'd the *Satellites* of the Sun. But the word is chiefly us'd for those newly discover'd, small wandering Stars, that make their Revolutions about *Saturn* and *Jupiter*, and retain their Bodies for their Center.

Satiety, (Lat.) fulness, glutting.

Satisfaction, (Lat.) a satisfying, or making amends; also a taking great content or pleasure in any thing.

Satrap, (Greek) a Title anciently given to the chief Governor of any Province under the King of *Persia*.

Saturity, (Lat.) the same as *Satiety*.

Saturnalian Feasts, certain solemn Feasts and Sacrifices celebrated yearly among the ancient Romans on the sixteenth day of *December*, in honour of their god *Saturn*; some say they were instituted in the year of *Rome* 257, and solemnized for the space of five days together; others say they were a long time before, both in *Greece* and *Italy*.

Saturn, the Name of one of the false Deities of the Heathens. The slowest of the Planets, and most remote from the Earth; for which reason he seems to us the least, though much bigger than any of the Seven, except the Sun and *Jupiter*; of a leaden, whitish, and somewhat obscure colour, by nature cold and dry; so much an Enemy

to the nature of Man and all Creatures, that he is counted the *Greater Infortune*. Among Chymists *Saturn* is taken for Lead; and among the Heralds, *Saturn* answers to Sable and Diamond in blazoning the colour of a Field.

Saturnia, or the Line of *Saturn*, in Chiromancy, that Line which ascends through the middle of the *Vola*, to the *Tuberculum* of the middle Finger; which Line if it be cut and parted, is called *Via Combusta*, or the *Burnt way*. Also the ancient name of *Italy*.

Satyre, (from *Satyrus*) a certain Deity of the Woods, much spoken of by ancient Poets, resembling in the upper part of their Bodies the shape of a Man, in the lower part, of a Goat, and being all over hairy. Metaphorically deformed, and Lustful Men are called *Satyrs*.

Satyrical, (Lat.) bitter, invective, taunting or scoffing; (from *Satyra* a kind of sharp and invective Poem, full of taunting expressions against any person or thing.) A *Satyr* in general, is taken for any invective Raillery, defamatory Libel, scandalous History that wounds the Reputation of another.

Satyriasis, see *Priapismus*.

Satyrion, see *Orchis*.

Sauce, that which is prepared to give a Relish to Mear, and create an Appetite.

Savage, wild, not to be approach'd, not to be manag'd, not to be tam'd, barbarous, void of reason and civility.

Saucidge, (in French *sacisse*) a kind of Pudding made of Swines Flesh, chopped very small.

To save, to render sound and safe, to preserve from mischief or danger. A Tradesman is said to save himself, that neither gets nor loses.

Savine, (Lat. *Savina* or *Sabena*) a kind of Plant, so called as some think, because it was had in great Veneration among the *Sabines*, an ancient People of *Italy*. It helps running Sores, Cancers, and Tetter.

Saul, (Hebr. *Asked, lent, or a grave*.) the Son of *Kish*, and the first King of *Israel*, who being overcome in a great Battel against the *Philistines*, fell upon his own Sword.

Saultoir or *Sautoir* (French) a Term in Heraldry, being a Figure resembling S. *Andrews* Cross.

Saunders, the Wood of a Tree that grows in the *East* and *West-Indies*, in large and thick Forests, much used in Medicine. It is called in Latin *Santalum*, and it is of three sorts, viz. *Album*, *Rubrum*, and *Citrinum*. All good to open obstructions of the Spleen and Liver.

Savory, (*Thimbra Saturea*) an Herb of *Mercury*, of very great use in Medicine.

Saw (old word) a grave Proverb or Sentence. Also an Instrument of thin Iron with Teeth, to cut gross Timber into Boards; in general use among Carpenters, and Stone Cutters, and other Artists.

Savour, the Quality of Bodies which is discern'd by the Taste, and which is different according to the mixture of their Salts.

Saw-fish (*Pristis*) a sort of Fish so denominated, as having a sharp Saw in its Forehead about three foot long.

Saw wort, an Herb so called from the Leaves, which are nicked about like a Saw, in *Latin* *Serratella*.

Saxony, a Country of *Germany* lying between the Rivers *Albis* and *Rhine*, whose Inhabitants anciently under the conduct of their Queen *Angela*, vanquished *Britany*, and called it *England*.

Saxifrage, (from the *Latin* *Saxum*, i. e. A stone, and *frangere*, i. e. To break) a kind of Herb so called, because it breaks the Stone in the Kidney and Bladder.

Saxifragus, in the language of the Chymists is a pale sort of Crystal, otherwise called *Citrionolus*.

S. C.

Scabine, (*Scabinus* French *Eschevine*,) a Judge, Senator, or Alderman.

Scabious, (*Lat.*) an Herb called in *Latin* *Scabiosa*.

Scabrous, (*Lat.*) rough, rugged, unpolished.

Scacurcule, a Spirit extracted out of the Bone of a Harts heart. It is a word peculiar to the Chymists.

Scaiola, in the Chymical Dialect are those four Spiritual Powers, Vertues, or Faculties of the Mind, which answer to the four Elements, that is to say, Phantasie, Imagination, Speculation, and Faith.

Scalary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Scale or Ladder; but in Geometry, Scale is also taken for a measure proportionable to the draught.

Scalions, (*Ascalonitides*, from the City *Ascalon*, where they grow in abundance) a kind of Plant otherwise called an Onion or Chibbol.

Scaldis, a River of the Low Countries running by *Antwerp*, called in Dutch *Scheldt*.

Scalenum, a kind of Triangle, having all its Angles and sides unequal, whereby 'tis opposite to an Equilateral Triangle.

Scallop, (*Span* *Chalape*,) a Ship-boat, called also a Shallop; also a kind of Fish called in *Latin* *Pecten*.

Scallop shell, a figure, which in Coats of Arms is frequently given to Military Persons.

Scalp, the hairy part of the Head which encompasseth the Skull; it is called in *Greek* *Pericranium*.

Scalper, or *Scalping Iron*, (from the *Latin*, *Scalpere*, i. e. To scrape or scratch) a Chirurgical Instrument to scrape, or cleanse Wounds withal.

Scammony, a kind of Herb, otherwise called Purging Blind-weed. See *Diagrydium*.

Scandal, An Action or Doctrine that offends good Manners, or the common Opinion of a Nation.

Scandalous, (*Lat.*) one whose Doctrine and Manners are corrupted, and offensive to the Genius of a Nation.

Scandalum Magnatum, signifieth in Common

Law a wrong done to any of the Nobles of the Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earls, &c.

Scanderbeg, a name attributed to *George Castriot*, the Son of *John Castriot*, Prince of *Epirus*, and *Albania*, who having been brought up by *Amurath* the Second, the Turkish Emperor, at last caused *Epirus* and *Macedonia* to revolt, and valiantly kept *Croia*, against a mighty power of the Turks, which caused *Amurath* to die raging mad.

Scandia, or *Scandinavia*, (*Schonen*) a great Island in the North Ocean, near adjoining to the Continent of *Russia*, and being a part of the Kingdom of *Denmark*; it was anciently called *Beltia*, or *Basilia*.

To *Scan*, to examine a thing, to consider it well.

Scanning, (*Lat.*) the proving of a Verse according to the true number of Feet.

Scapular, (*Lat.*) belonging to the shoulders; whence a *Scapulary*, a long narrow piece of stuff worn by the Monks and Friars, over the rest of their Habit, and hanging down from their shoulders to their feet.

Scar, an old word, signifying a steep Rock; whence *Scarborough Castle*, in *Yorkshire* is denominated, as it were a Burgh upon the Scar, or steep Rock.

Scarf, a term in Navigation, when the end of one Timber is let into the other very close and even, or as they term it, Wood and Wood.

Scarification, (*Lat.*) a launcing of a fore, or making an incision.

Scariola, (*Scariola*) a kind of Herb, otherwise called Broad leaved Endive.

Scarp, a term in Fortification, the slopeneess of the Wall; also in Heraldry, it is the resemblance of a Scarf worn by Commanders in the Field, being a half bend born from the sinister side.

To *Scathe*, to hurt, scathe, hurt or damage.

Scavage or *showage*, a kind of a Toll or Custom, exacted of Merchants by Majors or Bailiffs of Towns for Wares shewed to be sold within their Precincts, which are forbidden by Statute.

Scavenger, (from the Dutch word *Schoben*, i. e. to pare away) an Officer that makes clean the streets, and pares away the dirt.

Skeleton, (*Greek*) the whole structure of the Bones of a Mans Body; the Flesh, Veins, and Muscles being taken away.

Scellum or *Schellum*, (*Dutch*) a Rogue, Villain, or Vagabond.

Scennical, (*Lat.*) belonging to a scene, i. e. The changing of Persons in every Act of a Comedy or Tragedy; also the forefront of a Stage or Theatre.

Scenography, (*Lat.*) A model or description of the form and sides of a Building; or the Art of right contriving Draughts in Architecture, a term in perspective; the model or description of a Scene, or any work presented with its shadows.

Scepter, a Royal Battoon, the mark of the command and authority of Kings, and born by Kings when they appear in Ceremony. Formerly equal in height to the Prince, but now the fashion

of it is alter'd. It is figuratively taken for Royal Authority, Kingly Power.

Sceptical, (*Greek*) contemplative, whence Scepticks are a sort of Philosophers, who only consider and contemplate of things, without determining any thing.

Schedule, (*Lat.*) a little Leaf, Bill, or Scrawl of Paper. An Inventory of Goods annexed to a Lease, Indenture or Will, containing some things left out in the main Writing.

Scheme, (*Greek*) the form or outward draught of any thing. By Astrologers it is us'd for the representation of the Celestial Bodies in their true places for any month; the making of which, is called *Erecting or drawing a Scheme*.

Schesis, (*Greek*) a kind of Rhetorical Figure, mentioned by *Ruffinianus*, and called in *Latin Ad-fictio*.

Schirrus, a hard swelling without pain, yet not without sense.

Schiph, (*Lat. Schapha*) a Ship-boat; whence Schipper or Scipper, a Seaman or Mariner.

Schism, (*Greek*) a cleaving, rending, or dividing in two; but more peculiarly a division, or separation in the Church, caused by a dissenting in opinion.

Schismatic, one that sets up a Church or Doctrine by himself; one that separates from the true Church.

Schismatical, inclining to Schism.

Scholastick, (*Greek*) belonging to a Scholar. One that studies the discussion of School Questions.

Scholast, (*Greek*) a Writer of a *Scholie*, i. e. a short Exposition upon any Author.

Sciagraph, (*Greek*) a Platform, or Description of a House, with the contrivance of every room.

Sciater, (*Lat.*) a certain instrument made use of for the better designing out the situation of a City.

Sciatica, (*Lat.*) the Gout in the Hip.

Science, (*Lat.*) knowledge, skill, or learning. A certain and evident knowledge of things by their causes. The seven Liberal Sciences are Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Geometry, Arithmetic and Musick. Of which Geometry is the truest of all, because it instructs by Demonstration.

Scientific, instructive, procuring, or full of knowledge and learning.

Seilcester, a Town in *Northumberland*, by some thought to have been the same with that, which in old time was called *Cilurnum*; here *Ethwald*, King of the *Northumbers*, was treacherously murdered by *Sigga* a Nobleman.

Scincus Marinus, a little Fish used by Apothecaries in the Composition of *Methridate*. A small sort of *Crocodile*.

Scintillation, (*Lat.*) a sparkling.

Sciographe, The Art of shadows, comprehending Dialling, and part of Astronomy, as far as serves for finding out the hour of the day or night, or other Questions, by the shadow of the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

Sciolist, (*Lat.*) one that maketh much stir with a little knowledge, a smatterer in learning.

Sciomanty, (*Greek*) a divining by shadows.

Scion, (from the *Latin* word *Scindere*, i. e. to divide) a graft, or tender shoot.

Scire facias, a Writ Judicial, to call a Man to shew a cause unto the Court from which it is sent, why Execution of a Judgment passed, should not be made.

Scirona, a Chymical Expression, signifying the Dew of Autumn.

Scirrhus, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Schirrhus*, i. e. A hard swelling in the Body without pain, proceeding from natural Melancholly, or some fat and viscous Humour like it.

Scissure, (*Lat.*) a cutting, cleaving, or dividing asunder.

Scitament, (*Lat.*) a pleasant witty passage in Discourse.

Slavonia, a Countrey joyning Westward upon the *Adriatick* Sea, divided into *Istria*, *Carinthia*, *Croacia*, *Carnia*, and *Martia*: *Slavonia* is vulgarly called *Widishmark*.

Sclerotic Medicines, such as unite the parts more firmly among themselves.

To *Scot*, to put a Stone or piece of Wood under a Cart to stop it from going forward.

Shoenanthus, A Medicinal Plant, which the Apothecaries call the *Sweet-smelling Reed*; some call it Camels Food.

Scolopender, (*Greek*) a little Water-snake, or Caterpillar gray and small; also a certain Fish, which having swallowed a Hook, vomiteth up her Intrails; and, rid of it, sucketh them in again. Also a sort of Worm called a Bear-worm, proceeding from a melancholy humour, which makes the Gums to become swollen and exulcerated, and looseth the Sinews and Teeth. Also a certain Medicinal Herb, vulgarly call'd Harts-Tongue, in *Latin Scolopendria*, such as Sea-green, Nightshade, Water Lentils, &c.

Scommia, (*Greek*) a mocking, scoffing, or scurrilous Jest.

Sconse, (*Dutch*) a term in Fortification, a Block-house, or chief Fortrefs; whence Metaphorically it is taken for the head.

Scorbutical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Scorbute*, i. e. A Disease called the Scurvey.

Scordium, a kind of Herb, growing plentifully in *Cambridgeshire*, called in *English Water-Germander*. Its use in Medicine is to defend the Heart from Venom and Infection.

Scorpion, a kind of venomous Insect; also the Name of one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, and House of *Mars*. The nature of it is prolific, watry and fix'd, but venomous, treacherous, boasting, &c.

Scorpion-grass, (*Scorpidos Myositis*) a sort of Herb resisting the poyson of Vipers.

Scorzonera, an Herb somewhat like Goatsbeard, but of a broader Leaf, the Root whereof is sovereign against the Cardiack Passion, Melancholy, and the bitings of all venomous Creatures.

Scot and Lot, a customary contribution laid upon all Subjects according to their ability: *Escot*, signifying in *French* a Symbole, shot, or reckoning.

Scotale, where an Officer doth keep an Ale-house without the Forest, under colour of his Office from Scot and Ale, *i. e.* Paying the Shot for Ale.

Scotia, (*Scotland*), the most Northerly part of our Island of *Great Britain*, and heretofore a considerable Kingdom of it self.

Scotia, a Member of Architecture hollow'd like a Demichannel. It is particularly affected in the Bases where it is plac'd, between the *Torus* and the *Astragals*; and sometimes it is put under the *Drip*, in the *Cornice* of the *Doric Order*.

Scotomy, (*Greek*) a Vertigo, or dizziness in the head, which causeth a dimness in the eyes.

Scotwel. See *Malkin*.

Scout, (in *Dutch Showt*) an Officer of an Army appointed to discover an Enemy's Designs.

Screkingham, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, where *Alfrick* the second Earl of *Leicester* was slain by *Hubba*, a Dane.

Scribe, (*Lat.*) a Writer, Notary, or Scrivener; also an Expounder of the Law among the *Jews*.

Scrophula, (*Greek*) the King's Evil so called, because it comes in the scrophulous or glandulous parts of the Neck.

Scrotum, the Bag that contains the Testicles of a Man.

Scruple, or *Scrupulosity*, (*Lat.*) a doubting, or niceness in the point of conscience. Also *Scruple* is the third part of a *Dram*, *i. e.* seven grains and half, Troy-weight.

Scrutation, (*Lat.*) a searching, inquiring.

Scrutiny, (*Lat.*) the same. Also a manner of collecting Suffrages privately, and without knowing the Name of him that gives his Voice. The Popes are for the most part elected by *scrutiny*. It is done by a small writing seal'd up, in unknown Characters, or little Bowls variously colour'd, thrown into a Box.

Scrutoire, a sort of large Cabinet, with several Boxes, and a place for Pen, Ink and Paper, the Door of which opening downward, and resting upon Frames that are to be drawn out and put back, serves for a Table to write on.

Sculpture, (*Lat.*) a piece of Workmanship, or the likeness of any thing cut out of Wood or Stone with a Chizel.

Scumber, (a term in Hunting) the dung of a Fox.

Scuppers, in Navigation, are little holes close by all the Decks through the Ships, where the Water runs out, when the Decks are washed, or when you pump.

Scupper-leathers, are nailed over those holes to keep out the Sea. Scupper-nails are little and short, with broad heads, made purposely to nail these leathers, and the coats of Masts and Pumps.

Scurrility, (*Lat.*) offensive jesting, or scoffing.

Scurvy-grass, (*Lat. Cochlearia*), an Herb so denominated for its particular vertue in healing the *Scorbute*, vulgarly called the Scurvy.

Scut, (a term in Hunting) the Tail of a Hare, or Cony.

Scutchion. See *Escutchion*; also the bud of a Tree, cut off for inoculation.

Scutiform Gristle, the first, the broadest, and the biggest of the two Gristles of the *Larynx*, resembling a Buckler.

Scuttle, a square hole cut through the Hatch, or Deck of a Ship, to go down by, into any Room.

Scylla, a Rock in the Bay of *Scylla*, call'd *Charybdis*. Which Gulph and Bay lye so near together, that it makes the Passage dangerous for Ships, whence the Proverb, *to avoid Scylla, he falls into Charybdis*.

Scythia, the most Northern Countrey of the World, divided into *European*, and *Asiatic*; it was so called from *Scythes* the Son of *Hercules*, one that was half a Woman, and half a Viper. It is at this day called *Tartary*.

S E

Sea bindweed, (*Soldanella*) an Herb growing on the Sea-coast, the best in the World for the Dropsie.

Sea-bream, a sort of Fish, which is found in great plenty on the Sea-coasts of several parts of *America*; the eye whereof is accounted a great delicacy to the Palat, whence it became a Proverb, it is worth a *Breams-eye*.

Sea-holly, (*Lat. Eryngium*) an Herb influenced by *Venus*, and inciting to Venereal Performances.

Seal, a Mark set to any Publick Instrument under the Arms of a Prince, State or Publick Magistrate, the Impression of which renders the deed Authentic. All Courts of Justice and Corporations have their particular Seats to give authority to their Writs, Decrees, their Acts and Deeds. All private Persons have their particular seals for the dispatch of business.

Hermes Seal, a Chymical Vessel so close stop'd, that not the least Atom can break forth.

Sealer, an Office in Chancery appointed by the Lord Chancellor for the sealing of Writs and Instruments in his presence.

Seals, (a term in Hunting) see *Buttens*.

Sea Navel, a turbinated and small shell-fish like a Navel.

Seasen, is a Rope by which the Boat rides by the Ship's side.

Seasing, in Navigation, is a binding Ropes fast with small Rope-yarn.

Seasnaple, a kind of shell-fish, called in *Latin*, *Cochlea Veneris*, *i. e.* *Venus* shell.

Season, a part of the Year, distinguish'd by the various Temperaments of the Year, and the several sorts of Husbandry therein practised. Also proper time to do a thing.

Seax, a kind of Sword anciently in use among the Saxons.

Sebastocrator, (*Greek*) a great Officer in the ancient *Constantinople*-Empire; from *Sebastos*, *i. e.* honourable, and *Crator*, powerful.

St. Sebastians, a Town built by the Portuguese, at the mouth of the Bay of the River *Janeiro*, in

in *Brasil*, being fortified with Four strong Bulwarks.

Sebastian, a proper name, signifying in *Greek*, Reverend, or Majestical.

Sebasten, a kind of *Assyrian* Plumb, much like a small Prune, which when ripe, is greenish, inclining to black, very sweet, and having a Juice so glutinous and tenacious, that the *Syrians* make Birdlime of it. It is very effectual against the roughness of the Throat, and other such like Distempers proceeding from cold.

Secandunum, the ancient name of a Town in *Warwickshire*, now called *Seckington*, where *Athelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, was in a civil War slain by *Beared*, who usurping the Kingdom, was soon after slain himself by *Offa*.

Secant, (a term in Geometry) is a Line drawn from the Center, through one extremity of the given Arch, till it meet with the Tangent raised from the Diameter, at the other extremity.

Secession, (*Lat.*) a separating ones self, a departing from any side, a revolting.

Secclusion, (*Lat.*) a shutting forth, a putting out of doors.

A *Second* in surveying, is the tenth part of a prime, and contains one inch, and 50 parts of an inch; also the 60th part of a Minute, as a minute is of a degree. In Numeration, the next in order to the first.

To *Second*, to come in as a second Person, to aid another in any Action.

Second Deliverance, a Writ that lieth after the return of Cattel replevied; for the replevying of the same Cattel again, by reason of some default in the party that replevied.

Secondary, (*Lat.*) the second man in any place; he, who is next to any chief Officer, as Secondary of the Fine-Office, &c.

Second Deliverance, a Writ that lies after the Return of Cattel, replevied and adjudg'd to him that restrain'd, to release 'em again.

Secondine, (*Lat.*) the after-birth or skin, wherein an Infant is wrapt, while it is in the Womb.

Secret, a thing known to very few, or only one Person. A thing kept private: A thing that we know not how to make use of, unless another shews us.

Secretary, one that dispatches the Commands and Orders of a Prince, and renders 'em authentic by his Signature.

Sectary, (*Lat.*) An Adherer to a Sect, or new Opinion in matters of Religion or Philosophy.

Section, (*Lat.*) a cutting, or dividing: also, a certain division in a Chapter.

Section-Conic, the cutting of a Cone into its usual parts, so as to shew the Plain of the Ellipsis, Parabola, &c.

Sector, a Figure contain'd under Two right lines, containing an Angle at the Center, and of the circumference, compriz'd between the same Lines. Whence it is used for a Mathematical Instrument of excellent use.

Secular, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Age, or the space of an Hundred Years; whence secular Plays were certain Games among the *Romans*, performed e-

very hundred Years; also a secular Priest, one who is conversant in the World, and not tyed to a monastical life. *Secular* is also said of any one that lives in the World, without being bound to Vows and Rules, or being engag'd in Ecclesiastical Orders; one of the Laitie.

Secondary. See *Secondary*.

Secundation, (*Lat.*) a secunding, forwarding, or making prosperous.

Security, safety; also over assurance in danger, a sloathful neglect of common safety.

Sedate, of a moderate, peaceful, quiet and undisturb'd Temper.

Sedation, (*Lat.*) a quietting, or asswaging.

Sedative, (*Lat.*) having an allaying or asswaging power, which *Sedative* Medicines in Physick, are such as have power or vertue to allay and assuage pain.

Se defendendo, a Plea for him who is charg'd with the Death of another, saying, he was forced to do what he did in his own Defence, the other so assaulting him, that if he had not done what he did, he must have lost his own Life.

Sedentarie, (*Lat.*) sitting much, studious, unactive.

Sediment, (*Lat.*) the Dregs, or Lees of any thing, settling or sinking down to the bottom.

Sedition, (*Lat.*) a stirring up to Rebellion or Discord, a raising a Faction, or Mutiny.

To *Seduce*, to lead a Man astray into Error, to entice or persuade one to commit any evil Act.

Seduction, (*Lat.*) a seducing, or leading out of the right way.

Sedulity, (*Lat.*) diligence.

Sedunum, (*Sitten*) the chief City of *Vallesia*, and sometime an Episcopal See. Also the Seat or Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Rome*, or any other Ecclesiastical Prelate.

See, (*old word*) a Seat.

Seed, (*Semen*) a white, hot, spirituous, thick, clammy, saltish Humour, made out of the thinnest part of the Blood in the Testicles and Epidemides. Also that Matter which in all Plants and Fruits is disposed by Nature for the propagation of the kind. Figuratively it is spoken of the causes of War, of Suits, of Vertue, of Vice, &c.

Seeling, in Navigation, is the sudden tumbling of a Ship to one side or other, when the Wave of the Sea is past from under her; also in Faulconry it is the running of a thread through the Eye-lids of a Hawk first taken; so that she may see very little, or not at all, the better to make her endure the Hood.

Segment, (*Lat.*) a Figure comprehended under a Right Line, and the circumference of a Circle, whereby so much seems to be cut off from the rest.

Segovia, a well-fortified, well-traded and famous City of *Castilia vetus* in *Spain*, very remarkable also for Three things, the stately Royal Palace there, the admirable Engine for coining of Money, and the rare Aquæduct, being a Bridge of 177 Arches.

Sgregation, (*Lat.*) as it were a setting apart from the Flock, a severing or parting.

Sejant,

Sejant, (*French*) sitting upright, a term in Heraldry, wherein any Beast in a posture of sitting is so blazoned.

Seignorage, (*French*) a Prerogative of the King, whereby he challengeth allowance for Gold and Silver brought in the Mass to the exchange for Coin.

Seigniory, (*French*) Dominion, or Jurisdiction: also a Mannor, or Lordship.

Seil, that sort of Sea-monster, which is vulgarly called a Sea-calt, and by the learned *Phocus*, delighting very much to lie basking on the shore, the skin thereof is used for handles of Knives, Watch-cases, and other Utensils, and is called by the *French* *Chagrin*.

Seimours, the surname of an ancient and honorable Family, stiled in *Latin* Records *de sancto Mauro*, in whom continue to this day the titles of Viscount *Beauchamp*, and Marquis of *Hartford*.

Seisin, in Common Law, is the possession of Lands, or Inheritance.

Seising, in Faulconry, is spoken of a Hawk taking any thing in her Feet, and holding it fast.

Sejunction, (*Lat.*) a severing, or putting asunder.

Seker, (*old word*) in like manner.

Sela, or *Selah*, an *Hebrew* word, used in several of *David's* Psalms; being as some think, a pause or resting time in Musick.

Seal graving, a term in Sculpture, or the Art of graving; being that which is done in Steel or Copper, as that which is done in Wood, is called graving in flat stich.

Selenite, a certain Stone wherein there is a white spot, which increaseth and decreaseth according to the course of the Moon, found in *China*.

Selenographie, (*Greek*) a description of the Moon, with the parts and faces of it; first published by *Hernestus*, an Astronomer of *Dantzick*.

Self-heal, (*Lat.* *Prunella*) an excellent Herb for Wounds, whether inward or outward.

Sellander, a kind of Disease in a Horse.

Sellerie, an Herb which nursed up in a hot bed, and afterwards transplanted into rich Ground, is usually eaten for an excellent winter Sallad.

Sem, or *shem*, (*Hebr.* a Name or Renowned,) one of *Noah's* Three Sons, whom some think to be the same with *Melchisedech*.

Semblable, seeming, likely or probable.

Semblance, (*French*) a likeness, seeming, or outward appearance, outward shew.

Sembrief, in Musick, is a note containing half the quantity of the *Brief*. See *Brief*.

Semen Veneris, a term among *Chymists*, signifying the Scum of Brass.

Semicupium, a half-bath, or one that reaches up to the Navil.

Semicircle, half a Circle, or 180 degrees.

Semicircular, (*Lat.*) in fashion of a half Circle.

Semicolon, a half Colon, or Member, being a point in Writing or Printing, thus marked (:))

Semidiameter, half a Diameter, or a line drawn upon a Circular Superficies from some one point of the Circumference to the Center.

Semidole, (*Lat.*) a pipe, or measure containing half a Tun.

Seminary, (*Lat.*) a seed-plot, or Nursery of young Plants; it is also Metaphorically taken for a School, or Colledge, which is a Nursery of Learning. Particularly for a Colledge approved for the Education of Priests of the *Romish Church*, who were to propagate their Doctrine in *England*, or other parts of a different persuasion; whence they were called *Seminary Priests*.

Seminific, (*Lat.*) producing seed for generation.

Semipedal, consisting of half a Foot in measure.

Semi-quadrat, a new Aspect, consisting of 45 Degrees, invented by *Kepler*, when two Planets are distant from each other, one sign and 14 Degrees, or the 4th part of the Semicircle.

Semiquaver, a Note in Musick, containing half the quantity of the Quaver, sixteen of which make a whole Time.

Semiquintile, an Aspect consisting of 36 Degrees.

Semiramis, a famous Queen of the *Assyrians*, the Wife first of *Manon* *Prasect* of *Syria*; afterward of *Ninus*, whom she made away, and succeeded in the Kingdom; she much enlarged the bounds of her Empire, and built a Wall of Brick about the City of *Babylon*.

Semitar, or *Scymitar*, a kind of a short *Persian* Sword, being also much in use among the *Turks*.

Sempiternal, (*Lat.*) everlasting, perpetual, or without end.

Semuncial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Semunce, i. e. having an ounce.

Sena, a Plant, purging Cholerick and Melancholick Humours, which growing in *Syria* and *Arabia*, is transported hither from *Alexandria*. There is a Bastard *Sena* called *Colutea*.

Senacherib, (*Hebr.* The Bramble of Destruction,) a King of *Assyria*, who made War against *Hezekiah* King of *Judah*, at whose Prayer his Army was destroyed by an Angel of God; and returning home, was slain in the House of his god *Nisroch*, by his Sons *Adramelech* and *Sharezer*.

Senatorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Senator, or to a Senate, i. e. a supream Council of a Nation, a Parliament. The supream Council of the Commonwealth of *Rome* was so called.

Sence, a Corporeal Organ, upon which outward Objects making various Impressions, make themselves known to the Soul. Nature has given to Man five Sences. Also Wit, Judgment, Reason, the meaning of a Saying or Writing.

Common Sence, those general Notions that breed in the Minds of Men, by which they know things after the same manner. The Philosophers call it an inward Faculty of the Soul, which as they imagin lies in the Brain, where all the Species's and Images of Objects that strike the Sences are received. *Sence* is also sometimes taken for brutish Appetite, the basest part of Man.

Sendal, (*French*) a kind of *Cyprus* Silk.

Sends, the Ship sends, that is, her Stern falls deep in the hollow of the Sea.

Senescal, or *Seneschal*, (*French*) a Marshal, or Steward.

Sem

Sengreen, a kind of Herb, otherwise called *Houelleek*, in *Latin* *Sedum*, also *Sempervivum*, i. e. always green, and *Barba Jovis*.

Senio Maximus, a term among the Chymists, signifying the Author of long life.

Seniour, (*Lat.*) Elder.

Sensation, a Philosophical word admitted for *Latin*, rather as a term of Art.

Sensitive, That has Organs proper to receive the Impressions of Objects.

Sensory, (*Lat.*) an Organ of the Sense.

Sensuality, (*Lat.*) a pleasing, or indulging the Sense; a satisfying the Carnal Appetite, or abandoning a Man's self to swinish Voluptuousness.

Sententious, (*Lat.*) full of Sentence, i. e. grave or wise Sayings. *Sentence* is also the Judgment of a Court of Justice pronounced upon an Offender, after a full swearing of Witnesses; also a Decree.

Sentiment, (*French*) sensibleness, apprehension: also Passion, or a tender feeling of the effects of Love. Also the Opinion and Judgment of a Man.

Sentinel, (*French*) A Souldier drawn out of a *Corps du Guard*, and placed in a convenient Post to discover the Enemy, to prevent Surprises, and stop such as pass by without Orders, or making themselves known.

Servie, a certain Plant called in *Latin* *Sinapis*, of whose seed Mustard is made.

Separable, that may be parted, or put asunder.

Separation, (*Lat.*) a setting apart, a putting asunder: Also when two Planets have been in partile Aspect, or Conjunction, and the lighter by reason of his swifter motion is going out of the moiety of both their Orbs. Also the same Rhetorical Figure, which in *Greek* is called *Diastole*. See *Diastole*. When spoken of Man and Wife, it signifies Divorce. Death is the separation of Soul and Body.

Separatory, (*French*) a Chyrurgions Instrument, wherewith to pick splinters of Bones out of a Wound.

Sephrus, a word used by Chymists for a hard and dry Apopteme.

Sepiment, (*Lat.*) a Fence, Pale, or Hedge.

Sepiary, (*Lat.*) a compounder, or seller of sweet Ointments; also a nice effeminate Man.

Seposition, (*Lat.*) a setting apart, a putting asunder.

Septangulus, A Figure in Geometry, consisting of seven Angles, whether plain or solid, regular or irregular.

September, so called, as being the seventh Month from *March*.

Septempedal, (*Lat.*) containing seven Foot in measure.

Septenary, (*Lat.*) the number seven.

Septennial, (*Lat.*) of the space, or age of seven Years.

Septentrional, (*Lat.*) belonging to the North; as *Septentrional* Latitude, *Septentrional* Sagres, that is, Northern.

Septimester, (*Lat.*) of the space or age of seven Months.

Septuagenary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the number of seventy.

Septuagesimal, (*Lat.*) the same. Also belonging to *Septuagesima* Sunday, which is the fourth Sunday before the first Sunday in *Lent*.

The Septuagint Translation of the Bible, the most Original and Authentick Translation of it, by the seventy Elders of the *Jews*, at the appointment of *Ptolomæus Philadelphus*, King of *Ægypt*.

Septuncial, (*Lat.*) containing seven Ounces.

Sepulchral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Sepulchre, which signifies a Burying Place, Grave, Tomb or Monument.

Sepulture, (*Lat.*) a burying, or interring in the ground.

Sequele, (*Lat.*) a following, a conclusion, or consequence of any thing.

Sequana, (*vulg. the Seine*) one of the principal Rivers in *France*, which rising in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, near *Nivers*, runs by *Paris*, *Roan*, and other considerable Places, and near *Havre de Grace* falls into the Sea.

Sequence, (*Lat.*) a following of things in order, one just after another.

Sequestration, (*Lat.*) a separating a thing in controversy from the possession of both those that contend for it. It was a word much in use in the times of the late *Usurpation* for a seizing upon the Rents of the Estates of those they call'd Delinquents, for the use of the pretended Common-wealth.

Seraglio, (*Ital.*) the Grand Signiors Palace at *Constantinople*.

Serain, or serene, the fresh evening air: also a mildew or damp vapor.

Seraph, a Turkish Coin of Gold.

Seraphical, celestial, bright, divine; like a *Seraphim*, i. e. one of the highest order of Angels; so called from the fervency of their love to God; the word signifying in the *Hebrew*, fiery or burning.

Sercil feathers in a Hawk, are those that are called Pinions in other Fowl.

Sere, or *reser* in *Faulconry*, is the yellow between the Beak and Eyes of a Hawk.

Serenade, (*French*) an Evening Song, sung by a Lover under his Mistress's Window.

Most Serene, a Title of Honour given to Sovereign Princes, Queens, Kings Children, and some Republicks. We call a gladson, chearful Countenance, a serene Countenance.

Serenity, (*Lat.*) clearness of the sky, fair weather. To some Princes and chief Magistrates of a Republic, we say, *Your Serenity*.

Serge, a kind of woollen cloth, called in *Italian* *Sargia*, in *Dutch*, *Rasch*.

Sergasso, an Herb somewhat like our *Samphire*, of a yellow colour, and bearing an empty Berry like a Gooseberry: It lies so thick upon the Sea near the Isle of *Maco*, that it hinders the passage of Ships, except carried with a strong wind.

Sergeanty, (*French*) Service, the Office of a *Sergeant*, i. e. A *Satellite*-Officer, or Attendant. In Common Law, it is a Tenure by Service, and is either *Grand Sergeanty*; which is, where a Man holdeth of

of the King certain Lands by the service of carrying his Banner or Lance, or leading his Horse, or being his Carver, or Butler at his Coronation; or *Petit Sergeanty*, that is, where a Man holds Lands or Tenements of the King, by yeilding him a Buckler, Knife, Arrow, Bow without string, or the like.

Sergeant, a Griffin so termed in Heraldry. Also an Officer in a Corporation, that arrests People for Debt.

Series, (*Lat.*) an order, or row. A continuation of Discourse.

Serious, grave, reserv'd Modest; also in another sense, real, sincere, doing a thing from the bottom of the heart.

Seriousness, oppos'd to Lightness and Buffonry.

Sermocination, (*Lat.*) communing, or holding a Discourse.

Serosity, (*Lat.*) said of the thinner or waterish part of the mass of Blood.

Serpent, a Venomous Animal crawling upon the Ground, long, slender, and resembling an Eel.

Serpentary, (*Serpentaria*) a kind of Herb, otherwise called Vipers grass.

Serpentine, (*Lat.*) belonging to Serpents or Snakes; whence *Serpentine Verses*, those that begin and end with the same word; as *Ambo florentes atatibus, Arcades ambo*.

Serpentine Line, A crooked winding, that incloses it self continually, as a Serpent wraps himself up in Folds.

Serpet, a sort of Rush, of which is made a kind of Basket.

Serphera, a word made use of by the Chymists for a Medicine which dissolveth the Stone.

Serum, a watry, thin, yellowish, and Saltish Humour, which chiefly consists of Water, with a moderate Quantity of Salt, and a little Sulphur. The use of it is to be a Vehicle to the Blood.

Servia or *Rascia*. See *Dacia*.

Service, Worship, Adoration, profound Reverence given to God. *Divine* being added to it, signifies the form of Worship used in the Church, particularly the Book of *Common Prayer*. Also that Civility, Kindness and Assistance which one Friend owes another. Said also of those Helps and Assistances that Inferiors, hired Servants and bought Slaves, give their Superiors for Wages. *Service* is also appropriated to Beasts and inanimate things. *Service* is also said of such a number of Dishes carried up to a Table. We likewise call a Service of Plate, such a proportion of Plate presented by one Great Person to another.

Servile, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Servant; slavish.

Serviteur (*French*) a Serving-man, or Waiter; also a poor Scholar in the University.

Servitude, Bondage, Slavery, Thralldom; a servile Condition.

Sesamoide, Sixteen, Nineteen, Twenty, and sometimes more little Bones; so called from the likeness they have to *Sesamum* Seeds, which are found in the Joynts of the Hands and Feet.

Sesamum, a sort of Wheat as some say, or as others a kind of Pulse. The Stalk is like that of Miller, but longer and bigger; the Leaf red, the Flower green, the Seed white, and enclosed in little Cods like Poppy-seed. The Oyl of *Sesamum* is much us'd in Physick.

Seselia, (*Greek*) a kind of Plant, otherwise called *Hart-wort*.

Sesquialter, a term in Geometry and Arithmetick, said of Two Lines, or Two Numbers, of which the latter contains the first one time with Addition of its Moiety, as Six and Nine, Twenty and Thirty.

Sesquipedal, or *Sesquipedalian*, (*Lat.*) containing a foot and a half in measure.

Sesquitercian, (*Lat.*) containing a third part over and above another thing.

Session, (*Lat.*) a sitting; Sessions are more particularly taken for a quarterly sitting of Justices in Court upon their Commission.

Sesterce, (*Lat.*) an ancient Coin among the Romans, and was of two sorts, the little *Sesterce*, and the great *Sesterce*: The little *Sesterce* was of little value, but the great one contain'd two Asses and a half, each Ass weighing a Pound of Copper. *Brevewood* says, that 1000 *Sesterces* made 7l. 16s. 3d. of our Money.

Sestos and *Abydos*, two Cities on each side the *Hellepont*, directly opposite each to other, and anciently famous for the amorous intercourse of *Hero* and *Leander*.

Set bolts, in Navigation, are pieces of Iron used for forcing the works and planks of the Ship together.

Sethim. See *Sittim*.

Setigerous, (*Lat.*) bearing bristles.

Setines. See *Athens*.

Settewort, a kind of Herb so called from setting, i. e. curing of Cattle. It is otherwise called *Bearsfoot*.

To *Set* a Land, Sun, or Ship among Navigators, is to observe how the Land bears upon any point of the Compass, or upon what point of the Compass the Sun is, or when two ships sail in sight of each other, to mark upon what point of the Compass your Ship bears.

To *set taught the shrouds*, in the Navigators Dialect, is to make them stiffer when they are too slack.

Setfoil or *Tormentil*, (*Lat. Tormentilla, Heptaphyllum, Stellaria*.) a very effectual Herb to stop all Fluxes of blood and humours.

Seton, is when the skin of the Neck is taken up, and run through with a Needle, and the Wound afterwards kept open with a skean of Silk, that so the ill Humours may vent themselves.

Setting-down, in Falconry, is when a Hawk is put into the Mew.

To *settle a Deck*, to lay it lower. A Term in Navigation.

Set-wall, a kind of Herb growing near walls; also *Valerian*.

Severance, in Common Law, is the singling off two or more, that joyn in one Writ.

Severia. See *Siberia*.

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Severians;

Severians, a kind of Hereticks that condemned Marriage, and eating of flesh.

Severity, (*Lat.*) gravity, strictness, sourness, or austereness.

Severn, a famous River of *England*, in *Latin* *Sabrina*; so denominated, as *Geffrey of Monmouth* affirmeth, from a Virgin so called, who was here drowned by the means of her step-mother, *Gwendolene*.

Sevil, the chief City of *Andalusia*, a Province of *Spain*, from whence those Oranges come, which are called *Sevil Oranges*. This City hath several handsome Structures and things of Remark in it, and is of that Reputation with the *Spaniards*, that it is a Proverb among them, *Qui no ha vista Sevilla. No ha vista Meravilla*; who hath not seen *Sevil*, hath not seen a wonder.

Sewer, He that cometh before the meat of any great Personage, and placeth it upon the Table: also a gutter, which carrieth Water into the Sea, or into any River.

Sewed, in Navigation, is when the Water is gone, and the ship lies dry. Sewed a head, is when her head only lies dry.

Sevel, a term in Hunting, being a thing set to keep a Deer out of any place.

Sex, the distinction between Male and Female.

Sexagesm-Sunday, the Sunday before Shrove-Sunday.

Sexennial, (*Lat.*) of six Years continuance, or age.

Sextans, (*Lat.*) a kind of Coin of a very small value; also a weight of two Ounces, by some called *Obolus*.

Sextarie, (*Lat.*) an ancient *Roman* measure, containing in liquid things somewhat more than a pint, in dry things Twenty Four Ounces, or Two Pound *Roman*, a Pound and a half *Averdu pois*.

Sexton, contract from *Sacriston*, an Officer that looks to the Church, and keeps the Priests Vestments.

Sextile, (*Lat.*) the month *August*, being the sixth from *March*; or an Aspect when two Planets are distant a sixth part of the *Zodiack* or two whole signs, consisting of sixty degrees, thus Charactered *.

Sextule, (*Lat.*) the sixth part of an ounce; also a Land-measure.

Sextuple, (*Lat.*) six-fold, or containing any thing six times over.

S H.

Shad, (*Clupea*) a sort of Fish about the bigness of a Herring.

Shade of Extuberance, the shadow made by the greatest swelling part of a Man's Body, more particularly of a globulous Body.

Shadrach, (*Hebr.* a little tender dug) the name of one of the three Children mentioned in *Daniel* who being cast into the fiery Furnace, were miraculously preserved.

Shafment, a kind of measure containing about

half a foot, being commonly measured on a hand of the largest size from the top of the thumb held out streight to the lowermost angle of the outside of the Palm.

Shaft, a kind of Well made by Miners to free the works from the Springs that rise amongst them.

Shaftsbury, a Town in *Dorsetshire*, so called from the Church's Spire-steeple, such as they anciently termed Schealts, in *Latin* *Septonir*. This place is famous for *Aquila* a Prophet (so called) who foretold that the *British* Empire, after the *Saxons* and the *Normans* should return again.

shalop, (*Span.* *Chalupe*) a little Vessel made to attend great Vessels.

Shamgar, (*Hebr.* *Desolation of the Stranger*), the Son of *Anath*, he judged *Israel* after *Ehud*, and slew six hundred *Philistines* with an Oxe goad.

Shamois Leather, made of wild Goat-skins tann'd; much esteem'd for warmth and softness, and because it may be washed.

Shamshcer, a kind of Sword among the *Persians* somewhat like a Scymitar.

Shank-painter, in Navigation, is a short Chain fastened under the Foremast's shrouds with a bolt to the ships sides, and at the other end a Rope to make fast the Anchor to the Bow.

Shapournet, a term in Heraldry, being a resemblance of that kind of hood, which in *French* is called *Chaperon*.

Shauk, a sort of ravenous Sea-fish, othewise called a *Bunch*.

Shash. See *Turbant*.

Shaw, (*Persian*) a King.

Shaw bander, a kind of *Vice-Roy*, or Grand Officer among the *Persians*.

Shawfowl, an artificial Bird made on purpose by Fowlers to shoot at.

Shawh Zaukeh, the Grand Signiors Son; the word signifieth in the *Persian* Tongue, a King's Son.

Shepherds Needle, an Herb called in *Latin* *Scandix*, good against all *Nephritick* pains.

Shearing, in Navigation is to keep the Boat by a Chest-rope from swinging to and fro.

Sheath-fish, an *Indian* fish of great delicacy, and so called, as being covered with a thin shell, like the sheath of a Knife, it is of the colour of a Muscle.

Sheats, in Navigation, are Ropes bent to the Clews of all sails, the sheat-Anchor is the biggest Anchor in a Ship.

Sheen, or *Shene*, (old word) Bright-shining.

Shekel, an *Hebrew* Coin, stamp'd on the one side, with the Vessel wherein the Manna was kept; on the other *Aaron's* budding Rod, and with this Inscription, *Jerusalem Sancta*, worth 2 s. 6 d. of our Money.

Shepherds purse, an Herb called in *Latin* *Bursa Pastoris*; good to stop all manner of Fluxes.

Sheldaple, a sort of Bird, commonly called a *Chaffinch*. (*Lat.*) *Fringilla*.

Shem. See *Sem*.

To Shend, (old word) to blame.

Shent, (old word) a Barrow Pig.

Sherbet, a kind of pleasant Drink, much in request

quest among the *Turks* and *Perfians*; 'tis made of fair Water, Sugar and juice of Lemmons: the word in the *Arabick* is *Zerbet*.

Shiloh, (*Hebr.*) sent; it is a word used in the Scripture, for our Saviour Christ.

Shingles, (rom the *Latin* *scindere*, i.e. to cleave) laths or slates to cover Houses with; also (from *cingere*, i. e. to gird) a certain Disease which causeth a redness in the breast, belly, or back.

Shireve, or *Shreive* (*Sax.*) a Questor, or Prefect of a County or Shire; of whole Office and Authority. See Lord Cook's Reports.

Shirt, The first Vestment that a Man wears next his skin; generally of Linnen.

Ship-wash, a dangerous course that lies North and South, and by West without *Bandsy*, Nine Mile long, and for the most part about a quarter of a Mile broad. It is so called, as having washed away many Ships.

Shiraz, a City of great Magnificence in the *Perfian Empire*.

Shoares, a term in Navigation, pieces of Timber set to bear up any other from sinking, or falling.

Shock, the meeting or first onset of two Armies. If they can but stand the first shock.

Shogg, the meeting of two hard Bodies that strike one against the other with violence.

Shooberry-ness, part of a great Flat, which lying a mile off from the shore, begins below *Lee town*, and runs down the River Northerly, to the North-east end of the *Whittaker*. This *Ness* is steep, hath 10 Fathom Water very near it, and falls dry at low Water.

Shoot, a term in Navigation, the ballast is said to shoot, when it runs from one side of the Ship to the other.

Shoot, (a term in Hunting) a young Boar.

Shoud, a certain Magistrate among the *Turks*.

Shoulder, (a term in Archery) is that part of the head of an Arrow, which a Man may feel with his finger, before it come to the point of the Head.

Shouldered-head, (a term in Archery,) the best made heads of an Arrow for pricking, being between blunt and sharp, made with shoulders.

Shoulder-pight, a Disease in Horses, is when the pitch or point of the shoulder is displaced, which makes the Horse halt down-right.

Shrem, (*Mus Araneus*) a kind of Field-Mouse, which doth great hurt to Cattle; whence the word *Shremd*, i. e. Crafty, or Curst; also *Shrem*, a Scold.

Shrewsbury, the chief Town of *Shropshire*, anciently called *Shroesbury*, for that it was a Thicket of shrubs upon a hill; it is called in the *British* Tongue *Ymrithig*, from *Meritham*, which is as much as *Placentia*, or *Plaisance*, in regard that for the pleasantness of the situation, the Princes of *Wals* chose it in times past for their chief Seat. Here *Edick Streona* Duke of the *Mercians*, lay in wait for Prince *Affelm*, and slew him as he rode on Hunting. This Town is commonly called *Salop*, and in *Latin* *Salopia*.

Shrieth, Forresters say a Badger shrieth, when she makes a noise at rutting time.

Shrift, (*Sax.* from the *Latin* *Scrinium*, i. e. the inward breast) auricular confession; whence *Shrove-tide* among the *Catholicks*, is the time of thriving, or confessing of their sins.

Shrine, (*Lat. Scrinium*) a Chest or Cabinet: also the same as *Rood-loft*; a place where Offerings and Prayers are made to some *Saint*: Also, a Conservatory, for the keeping of the Image of any *Saint* or *Crucifix*.

S I

Siam, a large Kingdom (denominated from its principal City) of the most Easterly part of the *East-Indies*, called also *India extra Gangem*.

Sib, (*Sax.*) Kindred; whence *Gossip* is commonly used for a God-father, i. e. A kin in God.

Siberia or *Severia*, a large Territory or Dukedom, in the most Southerly part of the Empire of *Russia*.

Sibilation, (*Lat.*) a hissing.

Sibyl, a sort of Prophetesses among the Heathens; who as they believed, were inspired by *Jupiter*.

Sicambri, an ancient People of *Germany*, inhabiting on either side the *Rhine*: Some think them to be the same with those, which at this day are called *Gueldrois*, only of a larger extent, happily possessing also that part which is called *Zurphany*.

Siccity, (*Lat.*) drouth, dryness.

Sicily, an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, so called from *Siculus*, the Son of *Neptune*: It was of old called *Trinacria*, from the Three Promontories, *Pachynus*, *Pelorus*, and *Lilybaeum*.

Sicle, (*Hebr. Shekel*) a weight of Silver or Gold, containing four Drachms, or three hundred eighty four Grains.

Sicyonia, one of those little Regions of *Greece*, which lies within the *Peloponnesus* or *Morea*; the chief City whereof was *Sicyon*, now *Vasilica*.

Sidelays, (a term in Hunting) when the Dogs set upon a Deer, by the way as he passes.

Side-men, the same as Quest-men. See *Quest*.

Sider, a Drink made of Apples, bruised and pressed.

Sidereal or *Siderean*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Stars.

Siderite, a Loadstone, from the *Greek* word *Sideron*, i. e. Iron; also a kind of Plant called in *English* *Clowns All heal*, because it speedily cureth all Wounds made with Iron or Steel.

Sidneys, the surname of a very honourable Family, whose chief Seat is *Pensherst* in *Kent*; they derive themselves from *William de Sidney*, Chamberlain to King *Henry* the Second. But the flower and chief glory of this Family, was that most accomplished Gentleman Sir *Philip Sidney*, who valiantly fighting before *Zurphen* in *Gelderland*, lost his life.

Sidon, a City of *Phœnicia*, so called from the plenty of Fish which is there. *Sidon* signifying in the *Phœnician* Tongue a Fish.

Sierra Lione, a Promontory of a vast height in that part of *Africa*, which was anciently called *Nigritarum Regio*, now *Guinea* or *Guinny*.

Sierra Morena, a ridge of stony Hills or Rocks in the Road of *Toledo* and *Sevil*.

Sight, the most noble act of all the Five Senses performed by the Organ of the Eye.

Sigillum Hermetis, *Hermes Seal*; a sealing or luting of Glasses in a more excellent way, than is ordinarily used.

Sigistan. See *Drangiana*.

Sigles, (Lat.) Initial Letters which by abbreviation are put for whole words, as *S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque Romanus*.

Signal, a certain sign or mark agreed on to give notice or advice.

To *Signalize*, to do some extraordinary Action to render a Mans self remarkable and famous.

Sign, a Mark or Character to know a thing by, an outward appearance whereby to guess at the weather. The sweating of Marble, is a sign of wet weather. The Twelve Constellations in the Zodiack, representing *Aries*, *Taurus*, &c. are call'd the Twelve Signs. Ofttimes it signifies something extraordinary, and then it is coupled with wonders.

To *Sign*, to set a Man's Hand to a Deed or other Writing.

Signature, (Lat.) a signing, marking, or sealing; also the resemblance of any Plant or Mineral unto a Man's body, or any of the Parts thereof.

Signifer, the Zodiack, sometimes so called, because all the Twelve Signs are in it.

Significant, clear, effectual, to the purpose.

Siguenza, anciently called *Seguntia*, a famous City of *Castilia Vetus* in *Spain*; and so much the more famous, by reason of an Academy or University there flourishing.

Sike, (old word) such; like mister men, such kind of men.

Silence, a Relative, oppos'd to noise, crys and tumult.

Silentiary, (Lat.) an Usher, one that makes room, or keeps silence.

Silery. See *Cilery*.

Silesia, one of the Confederate Provinces belonging to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

Siliceous, (Lat.) flinty, full of flint, of a flinty substance.

Silures, an ancient name given to the People of *South-wales*.

Silverbush, a Plant called in *Latin Barba Jovis*, kept as a great rarity by divers Herbalists.

Silver-spoon head, in Archery, is the Head of some sort of Arrows, so called from the resemblance they have to the knobs of some sort of Silver spoons.

Silverweed, an Herb called in *Latin Argentina*.

Simarr, a Womans Habit with long Sleeves.

Simoon or *Shimeon*, (Hebr. Hearing or Obedience,) *Jacob's* Second Son by *Leah*; and Father of one of the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

Similar, (Lat.) like, or of the same substance;

whence Similar parts of the Body, are those which are altogether of the same nature and texture, as Muscles, Nerves, Bones, &c.

Similitude, (Lat.) likeness; in Rhetorick it is taken for a form of Speech, wherein the Orator compares one thing with another; as Power constrained is like a glorious slave.

Simon, a proper Name, signifying in *Hebrew*, Obedient: The chief of this Name was an Apostle, besides several others mentioned both in the *New Testament*, and the *Maccabees*.

Simoniacal, (Lat.) belonging to *Simony*, i. e. A buying or selling Church Livings; so called from *Simon Magus*, who would have bought the gift of the Spirit for Money of the Apostles.

Simous, (Lat.) having a flat Nole.

Simple, unmix'd, weak in understanding. Simple Promises, bare Promises; Simple Style, an easie plain stile. Also down right innocent.

Simplist, one that is skilful in Plants; which perhaps are called Simple, in regard they are the chiefest ingredients, of which compounded Medicines are made.

Simulation, (Lat.) a feigning, counterfeiting, or making a thing seem what it is not.

Simultaneous, (Lat.) bearing a private grudge, or inward malice toward any one.

Sinapism, a Medicine to be apply'd to the head, prepar'd of Mustard, Wild Raddish, Salt and Leven.

Sincerity, (Lat.) pureness, uprightness, plain dealing.

To *Sink a Deck*, in Navigation is to lay it lower.

Sine, (Lat.) a Mathematical term used in Astronomy and Surveying, and signifies the Angle of meeting between the minute and the degree, it being a right Line falling perpendicularly from one extreame of the given Arch upon the Diameter, drawn to the other extreame of the Arch.

Single, a term in Hunting, the Tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

Singular, (Lat.) being alone, having no Companion or Fellow, extraordinary. Singular number in Grammar is that, whereby a Noun Substantive is denominated, to signify but one Person or thing, as *Homo*, a Man, whereas the Plural signifies more, as *Homines* Men.

Sinister, (Lat.) belonging to the left side; also unlucky, unfortunate, indirect or dishonest.

Sinister Aspect, is according to the succession of the Signs.

Sinister Point, in Heraldry is the place in an Escutcheon, near the left corner of the Chief. The Sinister Base Point, is under it at the lower part of the Escutcheon.

Sinon, the Son of *Sisyphus*, and Grandchild of *Autolycheus* the Thief; he went with *Ulysses* to the Wars of *Troy*, and betrayed that City to the *Grecians*, by the means of the *Trojan Horse*.

Sinonia, a *Paracelsian* term for the white Glue of the Joynts.

Sinopel,

Sinople, or *Sinaper Lake*, (*Cinnabris*) a kind of red Stone or Semimetal, so called from *Sinope*, a City of *Pontus*: It is vulgarly called *Ruddle*, and used by Painters for a deep Red, or Purple colour. In Armory *Sinople* is taken for *Vert*, a colour that signifies Youth, Beauty, Mirth and Liberty.

Sinus, a part of the Sea, imbosoming it self within Land, as *Sinus Persicus*; it is called in *English* a Gulf, as the Gulf of *Venice*.

Siphack, (*Arab.*) the inner Rim of the Belly, joyned to the Cawl, where the Intails are covered.

Si quis, (*Lat. i. e.* It any one) a Bill stuck upon a Wall or Post, to proclaim any thing that is lost.

Sirens, certain Sea Deities, otherwise called Mermaids, the Daughters of *Achelous*, and *Caliope*, having their upper parts like Maids, and their lower parts like Fishes; they used by the sweetness of their Voices, to allure Mariners to Rocks, and caus'd them to be cast away; which *Ulysses* foreseeing, stopp'd the Ears of his Associates with soft Wax, and caus'd himself to be bound to the Mast of a Ship; whereupon they seeing themselves contemned, cast themselves headlong into the Sea. Hence we say of a Woman that has a Charming Voice, that she sings like a *Syren*.

Siringe, from the *Latin Sirinx*, a kind of Pipe, in Chirurgery, is an Instrument for the squirting of Liquor into any Wound, or into any Fistular passage of the Body.

Sirius, a Star in the Mouth of that Constellation which is called *Canicula*, or the Dog, which toward the latter end of Summer, casts forth a vehement and raging heat; whence the Dog-days derive their Name.

Sirocco, (*Ital.*) a South-East wind.

Sisken, or *Sirken*, a little Bird, otherwise called a Finch, in *Greek Acanthis*, or *Ligurinus*.

Sisley. See *Cicely*.

Sisyphus, the Son of *Aeolus*, who was slain by *Theseus* for his robberies, and is feigned by the Poets to rowl a great stone in Hell up to the top of a Mountain, which still falls down again, and makes an endless labour.

Site, or *Situation*, (*Lat.*) the seat or standing of any House or Building; in Logick it is that Predicament which denominates a subject to be so, or so placed.

Sitient, (*Lat.*) thirsting.

Sitomagus, the ancient name of a Town in *Norfolk*, now called *Thetford*. This Town was sacked by the *Danes*, in the Year 1004. For the recovery whereof, Bishop *Arfaſt* removed his Episcopal See from *Elmham* hither.

Sittim or *Sethim*, (*Hebr.*) a certain Wood growing in *Judea*, of which the Ark was made.

Sitten. See *Sedunum*.

Six, a Primitive Number, compos'd of Four and Two, or Twice Three.

Size, a term used among the Scholars in the University of *Cambridge*, signifying so much Bread or Beer set upon any of their Names in the Buttery Book, as amounts to the value of a Farthing:

Also that glutinous oily matter which Painters in distemper mix in their Colours.

Sixieme, at *Picquet*, a Sequence of Six Cards.

S K.

Skarfing, in Navigation, is one piece of Wood let into another, or so much Wood cut away from the one as the other: For when any of those Timbers are short, they are skarfed thus, to make Two or Three as One.

skek or *skeg*, in Navigation is that little part of the Keel, which is cut flaunting, and is left a little without the Stern-post: Also a kind of wild Plumb of a reddith colour growing in Hedges.

Skinker, (*Dutch*) a filler of Drink, a Cup-bearer or Butler.

To *Skirmish*, (*Ital. Scaramucciare*,) to fight as stragling Parties do before the main Battles joyn.

Skirret, (*Sisarum*, *Cicer*, and *Chervillum*,) a Plant whole Root is somewhat like a Parsnip, and Drest and Eaten after the same manner for a great Dainty, and a lusty strengthning Mear.

skuppers, the holes close to the Decks, through the Ship's side, whereat the Water runs forth of the Ship from the Decks. See *Scuppers*.

Skute, (*Dutch*) a little Boat.

S L.

Slavonia, one of the Four Provinces of *Illyricum*; the other three being *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and *Dalmatia*.

Slay of a Weavers Loom, a certain Instrument, having Teeth like a Comb.

Sledway, the name of a Channel, through which all Ships pass that come within the Sands at *Ord-fordness*.

Sleepers, in Navigation are pieces of Timber that run before and after, on the side of the Keeelson, well bolted to the foot Hooks on the floor.

Slego, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Sleswick, the principal Town in the South part of *Futia* or *Futland*, of the *Peninsules*, that make up the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

Sliming, in Faulconry is said of a Hawk, muting long-ways in one intire substance, not dropping any part thereof.

To *Sling*, in Navigation is to fasten any Cask, Yard, Ordnance, or the like, in a pair of Slings, spliced at either end to receive the Cask, &c.

Stockster, (*Dutch*) a Plagiary, or one that inticeth away Mens Servants.

Slot, the print of a Stags-foot, a term in Hunting.

Slough, (*old word*) a Ditch; also a term in Hunting, the Bed, or Place where the Bore lies.

Slug, in Navigation is a Ship that sails heavily and ill.

Sluce,

Sluce, an ancient Town of *Flanders*, the chief Province of the *Spanish Netherlands*.

S M.

Smallage, (*Lat. Paludapium, Apium Palustre*) an Herb often used medicinally in Broths, as very wholesome.

Smalt, a kind of blue colour used in Painting.

Smaragde, a precious stone of a green colour, otherwise called an Emerald.

Smegmatick, (*Greek*) belonging to Soap, of a scouring faculty.

Smeectymnus, about the Year 1641, five Ministers wrote a Book against Episcopacy, and the Common-Prayer, in behalf of the Presbyterian Government, to which they all subscribed their Names, *Stephen Marshal, Edward Calamy, Thomas Young, Matth. Newcomen, and William Spurstow*; the first Letters of which, make the Word *Smeectymnus*: From whence they and their Followers were call'd *Smeectymnuans*.

Smelt, (*Eperlanus*) a sort of Fish sufficiently known, yet much esteemed as a great Delicacy.

Smeth, a certain Ointment to take away Hair.

Smilax, a Plant that is called in *English* a Kidney Bean.

Smired, (*Saxon*) anointed.

Smiris, a Stone wherewith Glasiers cut their Glass; some would have it to be a kind of Emerald.

To *smite*, in Faulconry is said of a Hawk wiping her beak or bill after feeding.

Smolensko, a large Province, having the Title of a Dukedom of the most Westerly part of the Empire of *Russia*.

Smoterlich, (*old word*) Snout-fair.

Smyrna, a City of *Ionia*, watered by the River *Milete*, built, as some think, by *Smyrna*, the *Amazonian*, who possessed *Ephesus*. In this City, most conclude that *Homer* was born.

S N.

Snakeweed, (*Lat. Bistorta*) a kind of Plant, otherwise called *Bistort* and *Adderswort*. See *Bistort*.

Snapdragon, a Plant called in *Latin* *Antirrhinum*; also a kind of Hobgoblin.

Snaphaunce, a Fire-lock, a kind of Gun that strikes fire without a Match.

Sneefwort, (*Ptarmica*) an Herb, so called from its nature in causing to sneeze.

Snet, (a term in Hunting) the fat of all sorts of Deer.

S O.

Soapwort, a sort of Herb, which in *Latin* is called by an agreeable Name *Saponaria*.

Sober, One that neither eats nor drinks but to suffice Nature, that never eats nor drinks to Excess. Said also of a Discreet Person, who speaks little but to the purpose.

Sobriety, a Vertue by which Men abstain from eating and drinking more than is requisite or convenient for nourishment.

Soccage, a certain Tenure of Lands by inferior Husbandry services; from the *French Soc*, i. e. a Ploughshare.

Sociable, that is of a mild Disposition and inclin'd to keep Company.

Society, an Assembling of several People in one Place, on purpose to assist each other in busiaess. Also a particular tie between some Persons, either for interest, out of friendship, or to live a Regular Life. Also a Company of them joyn'd together in the study of some Art or Science.

Sociality, (*Lat.*) fellowship, company.

Socinians, a certain Sect that deny the Divinity of Christ, first taught by *Laelius Socinus*, and afterwards propagated by *Faustus Socinus* of *Siena*.

Sockets, in Navigation, are the holes whereinto the Pintels of the Murderers or Fowlers enter.

Socome, a term in Common Law, signifying a Custom of Grinding at the Lord's Mill.

Socotrina or *Socotora*, an Island lying at the mouth of the Red Sea, being 118 Miles long, and 50 broad: It abounds with divers good Medicinal Drugs, and among the rest, that sort of Aloes which is commonly *Aloes Socotrina*.

Socque, a kind of Sandal, or wooden Patin for the Feet, worn by the begging Friars. Also a kind of Slipper which the ancient Actors wore upon the Stage, when they represented Comedies.

Socrates, a famous *Athenian* Philosopher, the Son of *Sophroniscus* a Statuary, and *Phanareta* a Midwife. He was approved by the Oracle the wisest of Men; at length being accused of Irreligion, by *Miletus* a Poet, *Lycus* an Orator, and one *Anytus*, and being condemned to Death by the Magistracy, he had a Hemlock Potion given him to drink, which he took with much constancy and patience. He is reported by *Quintus Fabius*, to have learnt to play on the Harp when he was a very ancient Man. He had Two Wives at the same time, *Myrto* the Daughter of *Aristides*, and *Xantippe* a froward and troublefom Woman.

Sodality, (*Lat.*) fellowship, brotherhood, or society.

Sodomitical, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Sodomy*, i. e. buggery, or unnatural lust.

Sofa, a kind of an *Alcove*, much us'd in the East, being an Apartment of State, rais'd about Two Foot above the floor of the Room, and furnish'd with rich Carpets and Cushions, where Persons of the greatest Honour are entertained.

Sofees, those *Turks* that would fain be accounted Religious Puritans, who commonly read in publick streets and places, being ever very busie with their Beads, that the World may take notice

tice of their counterfeited devotion ; and when they say any thing , it is but two words , as *Subhann Allah*, which is, God is pure ; or *Istigfie Allah*, God defend ; and sometimes *Alloho Ekbec*, God is great .

Sokmans, those Tenants that hold by Soecage Tenure.

Solace, (*Lat.*) comfort and delight.

Solachs, those of the Grand Seigniors Foot-guard, who are about 300, attending upon him with Bows and Arrows.

Solar, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Sun : The King of the Planets, Fountain of Light, and Eye of the World ; by Nature hot and dry. A fortune by Aspect, but Infortune by Body. *Solar Year*, is either Tropical or Sidereal ; Tropical is that space of time wherein the Sun returns again to the same Equinoctial point. The Sidereal or Starry Year, is the space wherein the Sun comes back to any particular fixed Star ; which is a little longer than the other, viz. 365 Days, 6 Hours, and 6 Minutes.

Solary, (*Lat.*) a Yearly Pension paid to the Prince, to live free from publick business.

Soldan, a Mahometan Prince ; as the *Soldan* of Egypt.

Soldier, a Military Man that serves a Foot in the Wars for a certain Pay. We say in general of any Martial Courageous Person, that he's a Soldier. So 'tis usual to say the King's a Soldier.

Soldures, among the *Old Gauls*, were such as vowed friendship to any, and to take part with them in their good or bad fortunes.

Solegrove, an old name for the Month of February.

Solemn, That which is done with luster and expence ; whence Solemnity, Pomp, Magnificence, Ceremony.

Solicitation, (*Lat.*) earnest suit to obtain a thing, or bring a business about.

Solicitude, (*Lat.*) care, anguish of mind.

Solid, a Body that has both length, breadth and thickness : And all Solids are either Spherical or Elliptical, which have no Sides or Angles ; or Prisms, which are contain'd in Plains ; or Trapeziums which are Bodies Irregular.

Solid Number, that which is made of Three Numbers, mutually multiplying one another, which Numbers shall be called its sides ; as 2, 3, 4, in respect of 24.

Solidity, hardness, firmness, thickness ; figuratively it signifies depth of Learning, soundness of Judgment.

Solidation, or *Solidating*, (*Lat.*) a making firm or solid.

Solifidian, one that depends upon Faith alone without Works.

Solifuge, (*Lat.*) a certain venomous Animal, found chiefly in the Silver Minds of *Sardinia*.

Soliloquy, (*Lat.*) a talking or discoursing, or meditating alone with a Man's self.

Solitary, lonely by a Man's self ; desert, desolate, unfrequented.

Solitude, (*Lat.*) loneliness, or privateness. Also a Desert, or uninhabited Place.

Solivagant, (*Lat.*) wandering alone.

Sollar, (*Lat.*) an upper Roof of a House ; the story next the Tiles.

Sollicitor, one employed to follow and take care of Suits depending in Courts of Law or Equity.

Solæcism, (*Greek*) a speaking contrary to the Rules of Grammar ; from *Soli*, a barbarous People of *Pamphylia*.

Solomon, (*Hebr.* Peaceable) *David's* Son by *Bathsheba*, and his Successor in the Kingdom : He is famous for his Wisdom, his Riches and his building of the Temple ; but his being seduced to Idolatry by his Wives, leaves some blot upon him.

Solomon's Seal, an Herb whose Leaves grow one above another, like the Rounds of some Ladders ; and therefore it is called *Scala Cæli*, and *Jacob's Ladder*. It seals up the lips of green Wounds and Ruptures, and stops Fluxes.

Solon, one of the Seven wise Men of Greece :

Solstitial, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Solstice*, or *sun-stand*, i. e. The time when, the Sun being in *Capricorn*, the Days and Nights are at the longest, which is about the midst of *June*. Or the time when the Sun entering the Tropical points, is got farthest from the Equator, and before he returns back, seems for some Days at a stand.

Solvable, or *Solvent*, that has enough to pay every one their own.

To *Solve*, (*Lat.*) to loosen or undo ; whence *Solution*, a loosning or undoing ; also a resolving a doubt.

Solution, (*Lat.*) a loosening in Chymistry it is so taken for the reducing of mix'd Bodies into their Parts. Also an Unfolding, explaining or giving satisfaction to any Question.

Sombrous, obscure and gloomy, figurative, said of a Person of a dull, melancholly, sad and taciturn Humour.

A *Sommer*, vide a *Summer*.

Somniferous, (*Lat.*) bringing or causing Sleep.

Sonnet, a sort of *Italian Poë*, consisting of a certain number of Verses, to wit, Fourteen in all, whose Rhimes curiously answer one another.

Sonorus, (*Lat.*) founding, or making a loud noise.

Sontage, a Tax of Forty Shillings, laid upon every Knight's Fee.

Sontick, (*Lat.*) hurtful or noisome.

Soot, the Terrestrial and Volatile part of Wood that rises with the Smoak, through the Motion which the action of the Fire gives it.

Sopater, an ancient Sophist, the Disciple of *Jamblichus*, and Counsellor of *Constantine* the Great.

Sopemort, a Traumatick and Diuretick Herb, putting forth joynted stalks, with leaves like *Plantane*. It is of a scouring and cleansing Quality, and is much used in the cure of the Dropsie and French Pox.

Sophi,

Sophi, the title given to the supream Monarch of *Persia*, being equivalent to that of King or Emperor. The word is *Arabick*, and properly written *Tzcophi*, i. e. Pure and Holy.

Sophia, a proper name of a Woman, signifying in *Greek*, Wisdom.

Sophism, (*Greek*) a cunning evading Argument or Oration: In Logick, it is when the form of a Syllogism is not legally framed, or false matter brought in under colour of truth. Whence *Sophister*, a cunning caviller in words, one that makes use of catches and surprizes in his words, with a design to deceive those he goes about to persuade.

Sophistication, (*Lat.*) a falsifying, counterfeiting, or adulterating.

Sophacles, a *Greek* Tragick Poet, good part of whose Works are extant.

Sophronia, (*Greek*) prudent and temperate, a Christian name of several Women.

Soporative, procuring sleep.

Soporiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing sleep.

Sorb, (*Lat.*) a kind of Fruit, called a Service.

Sorbonne, A Company and Assembly of Doctors of Divinity sett'd in the University of *Paris*, famous over all *Europe*. It was founded by St. *Lewis*, and by the cares of *Ralph de Sorbonne* his Confessor, and a Canon of the Church of *Paris*, who gave it its Name from the Village of *Sorbonne*, near *Lions*, where he was born.

Sorbonists, the Divines of the Colledge of *Sorbonne* in *Paris*.

Sorcery, (*French*) a kind of Witchcraft, or Incantment; a Magical art that works by the assistance and Ministry of the Devil.

Sordet, or *Sordine*, (*French*) a pipe put into the mouth of a Trumpet to make it sound lower.

Sordid, (*Lat.*) foul, filthy, fluttish, also base, or dishonest, covetous, paltry in his dealings.

Sore-age, the first Year of every Hawk.

A *Sore*, or *Sore-el*, a Male fallow Deer, of three Years old.

Sore-Hawk, is from the first taking her from the Eiry, till she hath mewed her Feathers.

Sori, a sort of Mineral much celebrated by the Ancients, but now scarce known; yet by some supposed a species of Vitriol.

A *Sorrel* colour, a kind of brownish, dun, or dark red.

Sorite, (*Greek*) a kind of a Syllogism, consisting of divers Propositions heaped together, wherein the prædicate of the former Proposition becomes the subject of the latter, until from the prædicate of the last proposition, and the subject of the first, a conclusion he inferred; as *Homo est Animal*, *Animal est Corpus*, *Corpus est Substantia*, ergo *Homo est Substantia*.

Sorel, (*Lat* *Acetosa*) a cooling Herb, and of a fine sharp poignant taste, which makes it very desirable in Sallads.

Sort, a term of Generality, which marks out several different and individual Species of every nature of a thing; as there are several sorts of Animals, Plants and natural Bodies in the World.

Also Condition, quality; as a Man of fort, a Man of Fashion.

Sortilege, (*Lat*) a divination by Lots.

Sospitation, (*Lat.*) a keeping safe, and in health, a preserving from danger.

Sott, one that is void of Wit, and loves and acts imperinencies and absurdities.

Sote, (*old word*) sweet.

Sothale, a kind of Entertainment made by Bayliffs to those of their Hundred for their gain; it is also called *Filctale*.

Sothernwood. See *Sothernwood*.

Sothfast, (*Sax.*) true, faithful.

Sovereign, said of Kings and Princes who have no Superior to command 'em.

Soulack, a great Officer among the *Turks*.

A *Sounder of Swine*, a term used by Forresters for a Company of *Swine*.

Sounding line, in Navigation, is a Line bigger than the dipple line, to find the depth of the Water with a piece of lead at it, about six or seven pound weight, and near a foot long.

Source, (*French*) a spring-head: Also a rise, original, or beginning of any thing.

Sourdet. See *Sordet*.

Sous, a *French* Sailing, Ten of which make One *English* Shilling.

South-Hampton, or *South-Anton*, a great Town in *Hants*shire, so called, as being situate, on the South-side of the River *Test*, named in times past *Anton*; some think it to be the same with that Town, which *Antonine* calleth *Claufentum*, from the *British* *Cladh Henton*, i. e. The Haven of *Henton*. In the Wars between King *Edward* the Third, and *Phillip Valoise*, it was burnt to the ground by the *French*; out of the ashes whereof immediately sprung the Town which is now in being.

Southernwood, an Herb, which by Herbalists, is distinguished into Male and Female, and is called in *Latin* *Abrotanum*. Of this Herb it is said, that no Vermin will come near the place where it grows; it is also being drunk in Wine accounted a good Antidote against Poison.

Sow, a female Swine; a term of Reproach given many times to a fat, lazy, rank, big breasted Woman.

Sowbread, (*Lat.* *Cyclamen, panis porcinus, Artanita*) an Herb which Swine love very much to feed on, whence it takes that denomination.

Sownder, a term used by Hunters for a Company of wild Bores; as a Herd for Deer.

Sowthistle, an Herb of *Venus*, otherwise called Hares Lettice, in *Latin* *Sonchus, Lactuca Leporina, palatium Leporis, Leporinum cubile*.

S P.

Spacious, which is of a large extent, which takes up a great deal of Ground.

Spade, (*Lat.*) gelded. Also a Utensil for digging the Ground.

Spadiceous, (*Lat.*) of a bright Bay colour, from *Spadix*, the branch of a Date tree.

Spagyric,

Spagyric, (Lat.) belonging to Chymical operations.

Spahy, (Persian *Espanhe*) a Turkish Horseman, compleatly armed.

Spaid, or *spayad*, a term used by Hunters, a red male Deer of three Years old.

Spalatum, a noted Episcopal City of *Dalmatia*.

Spanish-Wooll, a parcel of Wool so coloured by *Spanish Art*, and therefore so called, that it imparts its tincture to Ladies that are studious either to improve what colour they have, to refresh what is decayed, or to counterfeit what never was before.

Sparadrap, a piece of Linnen ting'd on both sides, either with a thick Ointment or Plaster.

Sparre, a kind of Mineral Excrement.

Sparrow-hawk, a sort of short winged Hawk, called in Latin *Merlarius Accipiter*.

Sparsion, (Lat.) a sprinkling.

Sparta, a famous City of *Peloponnesus*, built by *Spartus*, the Son of *Phoroneus*, or, as some say, by *Sparta* the Daughter of *Eurotas*, it is otherwise called *Lacedemon*. It was the seat of great Actions, first under Kings, afterwards under a Commonwealth Government.

Spasmodic, (Greek) troubled with a *Spasm*, i. e. a Cramp, or shrinking in of the Sinews.

Spat, the Spawn of Oysters, which is cast in the Month of *May*, so called by the Dredgers.

Spathule, or *Spae*, (Lat.) an Instrument wherewith Chyrurgions and Apothecaries spread their Plaisters; it is also called a Splatter or Slice.

Spahamn, the Imperial City of *Persia*, it stands in *Parthia*, by some it is called *Spaan*, by others *Spahan*, *Jespaa*, or *Hispahan*, according to the variety of their Dialects; it was called in its Infancy *Dura*, the ancient Greeks called it *Hecatompylos*, from the Gates, which were a Hundred in number; and the Persians Hyperbolically term it, half the World.

Speaker of the Parliament, An Officer in that High Court, who is as it were the common mouth of all the rest.

Specialtye, a Bond under Hand and Seal.

Special, opposed to general, also particular, whence *Specially*, after a particular and proper manner.

Species in Physick, are those Simples which are design'd for the making of Compounds. But the Name is chiefly given to some Aromatick and purging Powders.

Species, (Lat.) a different kind or form of any thing. In Logick it is reckoned one of the Five *Prædicables*, viz. That which is predicated of its individuals in *Quid*, as if it be asked, *Quid est Socrates*, Resp. est *Homo*.

Specific Medicines, such as have a peculiar virtue against some one Disease.

Specific, (Lat.) that which characterizes a thing, and distinguishes it from another.

Synecification, (Lat.) a signifying, declaring, or manifesting.

Specious, (Lat.) beautiful to the sight, fair to behold; also seeming fair and allowable.

Spectacle, (Lat.) a publick or solemn shew.

Spectacles are also round Glasses set in Frames, and worn upon the Nose to help the Eye-sight.

Spectator, (Lat.) a beholder, or looker on.

Spectre, (Lat.) a frightful Apparition, a Vision, Ghost, or Spirit.

Speculation, Contemplation, a serious applying a Man's self to the admiration of things divine and natural.

Speculation, studious in contemplation and observation of things natural or supernatural. Speculative is opposed to practical.

Speculum oris, an Instrument to skrew open the Mouth, that the Chirurgion may discern the diseased parts of the Throat, or for the conveying in of nourishment, or of Medicines. Also a kind of a Table fram'd by Astrologers, after they have erected the figure of a Nativity, containing the Planets and Cusps, with their Aspects, Terms, &c. all in their proper Places, thereby to find out the progression of the significators to promoters, and to rectify the Estimate time of the Scheme by Accidents.

Syel, (Sax.) a word, or saying; also, vulgarly used for a charm.

Speedwel, otherwise called *Fluellin*, in Latin *Betonica Pauli*, and *Veronica Mas*, and *Femina*; for this (as many other Herbs) is by Herbalists distinguished into Male and Female.

Spelt, a kind of Corn growing in some parts of the World, called in Latin *Zea*.

To *Spend*, a Mast, or Yard; is said when they are broke by foul weather.

To *Spend*, to lay out Money; sometimes in an ill sence, to waste an Estate or Money profusely.

Spendthrift, a wastful Prodigal.

Spermatic, (Greek) full of *Sperm*, i. e. The natural Seed of any living Creature.

Sperma Ceti. An Oyly substance drawn from the Brains of large Whales after great Depuration.

Phacelism, (Greek) a kind of Ulcer, or dangerous inflammation.

Spherical, (Lat.) belonging to a Sphere.

Spheroid, a term in Geometry, being a Figure not altogether Spherical, but something resembling it.

Spheromachy, (Greek) a playing at Bowls or Tennis.

Sphere, A Solid Body contain'd in one only Superficies, in the midst whereof there is a Point conceiv'd, to which all Lines drawn from the Superficies are equal. But in Astrology it is taken for the whole frame of the World, being of a Spherical Figure.

Spheroides, a solid Figure made from the Plain of an Ellipsis, turn'd about upon its Axis.

Sphincter, (Greek) the Muscle of the Podex.

Sphinx, the Name of a certain Monster, that kept anciently near *Thebes*, proposing a Riddle to all Passengers that came that way, and none being able to unfold it, she destroyed them all: At last *Oedipus* coming that way, and expound-

ing it, she threw her self headlong down a Rock for grief.

Spiderwort, (Lat. *Phalangium*) an Herb so called, as effectual against the Venome of Spiders.

Spignel, (*meum*) an Herb effectual against Catarrhs, and Rheums, it is otherwise called *Mem*, *Baldmony* and *Bearwort*.

Spigurnels, a Word now out of use; anciently the Sealers of the King's Writs were known by that term; which Office, together with the Serjeancy of the King's Chappel, *John de Bohun*, the Son of *Franco*, resigned unto King *Edward* the First.

Spikenard, (Nardus Indica,) an Odoriferous Plant, the Oyl whereof is much used in Medicine, being of a warming and digesting Quality.

Spinage, (Lat. *Spinachia*) an Herb of great request in Cookery, whether for Broths or for Sallads.

Spinal, (Lat.) Marrow, or that part which goes down the middle of the Back by the Vertebers, and terminates at the Os sacrum, and is of the same nature and use with the Brain.

Spinel, a sort of precious stone.

Spingard, (old word) by some taken for a Chamber, or some such like sort of brass Gun.

Spindle, in Navigation is the main body of the Cap-stern.

Spinster, a Law term, being appropriated to unmarried Women in all Deeds, Bonds, and Evidences. Spinning being Synecdochally taken for all sorts of works, which Maids or unmarried Women are supposed to be employed in.

Spintrians, (Lat.) Women whose Trade it was to teach Virgins new actions of Lust.

Spiral line, in Geometry, is that which rowls in several circles one about the other, and is called in Greek *Helix*.

Spiration, (Lat.) a breathing or exhaling.

Spirit, a being that has no body. The most subtle and pure part of a natural Body extracted by Distillation. The Spirits of the Body are Animal, consisting of a thin Liquor distilling from the blood in the outward substance of the Brain, and thereby a proper ferment exalted into Spirits. The Vital and Natural, are the subtillest parts of the Blood, which actuate and ferment it.

Spiritual, said of a Being that has no Body, that falls not under the Senses; also said of a clear and transcending Wit, and sublime Parts. Devout Persons are said to be Spiritually given.

Spiritualities, the profits which a Bishop receiveth from his spiritual Living.

To *Spiritualize*, to give a spiritual, devout and pious sense to any Passage. In Chymistry, to extract the most pure and subtle Spirits.

Spiritualization, a term in Chymistry, is the extraction of the most pure and subtil Spirits out of Natural Bodies.

Spirituous, full of little Bodies, light and volatile.

Spissitude, (Lat.) thickness, or grossness.

Spitter. See *Prick*.

Spittle-House, (Italian *Spedale*.) See *Hospital*.

Splat that Pike, cut up that Pike.

Splay that Bream, cut up that Bream.

Splaying of the shoulder, a Disease in Horses, occasioned by some slip, whereby the shoulder parteth from the breast, and so leaveth a rift, or rent in the film under the skin, which makes him trail his Legs after him.

Spleen-wort, (Lat. *Asplenium*) an Herb having its name from its nature, as being esteemed very efficacious in Diseases of the Spleen, it is otherwise called *Ceterach*, and *Miltwast*.

Spleget, the same as *Pleget*.

Splendid, (Lat.) bright, clear, shining, glorious, dazzling, sumptuous.

Splendidly, after a sumptuous, magnificent and splendid manner.

Splendour, brightness, or rather a glistering, shining brightness; properly spoken of the Sun and Stars; figuratively of the dignities and magnificences of this World.

Splenetic, (Lat.) troubled with a Disease, or ill-humours, in the spleen, or milt, i. e. Bowel in the left side, under the mid-ribe, over against the Liver, being a Receptacle for the salt and earthy Excrements of the Blood, that there by the Assistance of the Animal Spirits, they may be volatilized, and returning again into the Blood, may concur to its farther fermentation.

Splenia, Bolsters made of Linnen several times doubled, which are used upon Wounds, Ulcers and Fractures.

Splenic Medicines, such as by attenuating and volatilizing the grosser parts, remove the Distempers and obstructions of the Spleen.

Splicing, in Navigation; is to let one Ropes end into another, so that they shall be as firm as an entire Rope, and this is called a round *splice*, the cut *splice* is to let one into another with what distance you will, so that they be strong, and yet may be undone at pleasure. Also a term in Grafting, as when the stock of one Tree, and the top of another, are cut sloping, and fastned together.

Spodium, a sort of Soot, which rising from the trying of Brass, falls down at length to the bottom; whereas *Pompholix*, still flies upward. The Physicians call Ivory burnt, the vulgar *Spodium*.

Spoliation, (Lat.) a robbing, or spoiling: Also a Writ that lieth for one incumbent against another, when the right of Patronage cometh not in debate.

Spoieto, a Dutchy (with its chief City of the same name) of that part of Italy which was anciently the Province of *Umbria*.

Spondee, (Greek) a Foot in Verse, consisting of two long Syllables.

Spandyles, (Greek) the Vertebres, or turning joynts of the back-bone.

Spongie, (Lat.) full of holes like a Sponge, which is a kind of Plant-animal, growing under the Sea-Rocks.

Sponsal, or *Sponsalitous*, (Lat.) belonging to a Spouse.

Sponsion,

Sponſion, (Lat.) a Bargain, or Promise; but more eſpecially relating to Marriage.

Spontaneous, (Lat.) done willingly, unconſtrained, or of ones own accord.

To *Spoorn*, in Navigation, is to put a Ship right before the Wind.

Sporades, certain Iſlands that lie ſcattered up and down in the *Carpathian* Sea. Alſo Stars diſpers'd in the Firmament, which were never yet rank'd in any particular Conſtellation, nor had any peculiar Names aſſign'd.

Sporadic Diſeaſes, thoſe Diſeaſes which different in Nature, ſeize ſeveral People at the ſame time in ſeveral Countries.

Spout, in Navigation, is like a ſmall River running out of the Clouds, as out of a Water-spout, which happens in the *Weſt Indies*.

Spraints, a term among Hunters, the Dung of an Otter.

Spray, (old Word,) a Bough or Sprig.

Sprights, a ſort of ſhort or flight Arrows. Alſo a Contraction from Spirits when taken for Ghoſts or Apparitions.

To *Spring a Maſt*, is ſaid, when it is cracked in any place.

Springe, a ſnare or kind of device, wherewith ſmall Birds are caught.

Spring-tides. See *Neap-tides*.

Springall, (Dutch) a ſtrippling, or young Man.

Spullers, of Yarn, thoſe that try if it be well ſpun, and fit for the Loom.

Spume, (Lat.) foam, froth, or ſcum.

Sponge, in the Art of Gunnery, is a ſtaff with a piece of Lambs-skin about the end of it to ſcour the Gun.

Spurge, a ſort of Plant called by the Learned *Tithymallus*; the juice whereof is ſo hot and corroding, that it is called *Devils Milk*, which being dropt upon Warts, eats them away.

Spurge-flax, (*Thymelæa*.) a ſort of ſhrub, whereon grows that rich Berry called *Coccum Gnidium*.

Spurious, (Lat.) baſe-born; alſo counterfeit.

Spurkets, a term in Navigation, the ſpaces between the Futtocks by the Ships-fides, fore and aft, above and below.

Spurrey, a ſort of Herb, called in Latin *Spergula*.

S Q

Squadron, (French) a certain number of Soldiers framed into a ſquare body.

Squalid, (Lat.) unclean, fluttish, ill-favoured.

Square, a Figure that has Four equal ſides and right Angles. In Aſtrology a *Square* is an Aſpect, between Two Planets that are diſtant a Fourth part of the Zodiac, or 90 Degrees.

Square Number, A number equally even, or contain'd under Two equal Numbers, a 25, which riſes equally by the mutual Multiplication of 5 by 5.

Square Root, any number, which being multiplied into its ſelf, makes a Square number: So 25 is the Square of the Root 5.

Square, an Inſtrument conſiſting of Two Shanks, including a Right Angle.

Squaring a Circle, is to find out the Area of ſome Square, that ſhall be exactly equal to the Area of ſome Circle.

Squash, a little Creature in ſome parts of *America*, ſomewhat reſembling an *Ichnumon* or *Indian Rat*: Alſo a certain Summer Fruit growing in thoſe parts in manner of, and much like a Pumpkin.

Squill, (Lat.) a kind of Plant, otherwiſe called the Sea-Onion; good againſt Head-ach and falling ſickneſs.

Squinancy or *Squincy*, an Inflammation of the Throat or Larinx, which many times hinders the Breath from coming in, or going out, and obſtructs ſwallowing of Meat, called in Latin *Angina*.

Squinanth, an odoriferous *Arabian* Plant otherwiſe called the ſweet-Ruſh, and Camels-hair, in Latin *Funcus Odoratus*, in Greek *Schænanthos*, from whence *Squinanth*.

Squabble, a term among Printers, and ſpoken of Lines that fall out of Order, is making room for other Lines in another part of the Form. Metaphorically taken for a falling out or Brangle among Friends.

S T

Stability, (Lat.) ſtableneſs, firmneſs, ſureneſs.

Stable, firm, ſteady, fixed, immoveable; applied to the Mind, and then ſignifies conſtant, reſolute, not to be mov'd from his Judgment and Opinion.

Stable-ſtand, a term in Forreſt Law, when one is found ſtanding in the Forreſt with his Bow bent, ready to ſhoot at the Deer, or his Grey-hound in a Leace ready to ſlip.

Stacte, (Lat.) a kind of Gum or creamy Juice, ſqueezing out of the Myrrh-tree.

Stadt, (Lat.) a furlong, or the eighth part of an *Italian* Mile, which conſiſteth of a Thouſand Paces.

Stafford, the chief Town of *Staffordſhire*, called in ancient time *Bethany*, where *Berteline*, a holy Man, led a *Hermiteſ* Life; it hath a Caſtle on the South-bank of the River, built in the Year 914. by King *Edward* the Elder.

Staggard. (a term in Hunting) a red male Deer of Four Years old; and at Five Years old it is called a *stag*.

Staggers, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, ſomewhat of the nature of the Vertigo in Men.

Stagira, a Town in *Macedonia*, where *Ariſtotle* was born; whence that Philoſopher is called the *Stagirite*.

Stainand-colours, in Heraldry are tawney and murrey.

Stalker, a certain Bird reported to be in the Country of *Mandingos* in *Africa*, which ſtanding upright is taller than a Man.

Stallage, (*French*) in Common Law, signifieth Money paid for setting of Stalls in Markets or Fairs.

Stallion, a Stone horse kept to cover Mares, applied to a Man kept by a Lustful Woman to serve her Lust.

Stamboli, a Name for Constantinople among the Turks.

Stanch, solid, substantial, and so a Man of Credit and Reputation, and well to pass in the World, is usually called a *Stanch-man*.

Standard, (*French*) the chief Ensign of an Army belonging to the King, or General; also the standing measure of the King, or State, to which all other measures are framed. Also the standing allay of Gold and Silver, as it is sett'd in the King's Mint.

Standing ropes, in Navigation, are the shrouds and stays which are not removed, unless they be to be eased, or set taugther.

Stanford, in Saxon *Steanford*, a Town in Lincolnshire, situate upon the River *Welland*; it is so called, as being built of rough stone, *Stean* signifying in the Saxon tongue, a stone. In this Town, under the Reign of King *Edward the Third*, a University was instituted, and publick profession of Arts began to flourish; but this Academy continued not long, it being soon after provided by Oath, that no Student in *Oxford* should publicly profess at *Stanford* to the prejudice of *Oxford*. There is also another *Stanford*, situate upon the River *Avon* in *Northamptonshire*.

Stank, (*old word*) from the Italian *Stanco*, signifying weary, weak, or faint.

The Stannaries, (*Lat.*) the Mines, or Tin-works in *Cornwall*. See *Lode work*.

Stanza, (*Ital.*) a certain number of Verses, which is commonly called a Staff; at the ending of which, the Stroph is concluded.

Staple, a City or Town where the Merchants by common order carry their Commodities for the better utterance of them by the great.

Staple Inn. See *Inn*.

Star-board, a term in Navigation, is the right side of a Boat, or Ship, *Star-board* the Helm, is to put the Helm a *Star-board*, and then the Ship will go to the *Lar-board*.

Star-Chamber, (so called from a Chamber in *Westminster*, beautified with Stars, wherein this Court was first kept) a Court consisting of the Members of the King's Council; wherein are controverted all matters in which appeal is made from Subjects to their Prince.

Star of Bethlehem, a sort of Herb called by the learned *Ornithogalum*.

To **Stare**, to look with a forced and glaring Eye; figuratively used when we say, such a one lay upon his Death-bed, with all his Sins staring him in the Face.

Start, applied to a Hare, when you force her to leave her seat, or form; for then you are said to start a Hare.

Starting, among the Brewers, is the putting of new Beer or Ale to that which is decayed, to revive it again.

Starmort, (*Lat. Bubonium*, and *Aster Articus*), an Herb of *Venus*, of a drying and cooling quality, that sort called *Water-Starmort*, is termed *Stellaria Aquatica*, the Sea *Starmort* *Tripolium*.

Stater, (*Greek*) a certain ancient Coin, valuing about two Shillings in Silver, seventeen Shillings in Gold.

Statics, (*Greek*) a Mechanick Art, treating about Weights and Measures.

Station, (*Lat.*) a standing place; also a Bay, or Road for Ships. Also the consistence of the Planets in their Eclipses, when they are farthest off their Center, in respect of the Zodiack, and is to be either direct or retrograde. Their Ascent to their Apogæum, or descent to their Perigæum are called *Stations*.

Station-staff, an Instrument used in Surveying, being a straight Pole divided into Feet, Inches, and parts of Inches, from the bottom upward.

Stationary, a Planet is said to be Stationary, when he is about either of his Stations before mentioned, ascending or descending in his Epicycle to his Apogæum or Perigæum; for that he seems not at all or insensibly to be mov'd in the Zodiac.

Statuary, (*Lat.*) a Graver of Statues or Images.

Statue, the Representation of a Man in plain Relief, cut or cast.

Statumen, a term in Architecture, and signifies generally whatever is made use of to support any thing in Architecture. It is Mortar mixed with Pebbles which serv'd for the first lay in flowring.

Stature, the height and proportion of Man or Woman.

Statute, (*Lat.*) signifieth in Common Law, a Decree or Act of Parliament.

Statute Merchant, and **Statute Staple**, are certain Bonds made between Creditor and Debtor, in the form of a Statute, and acknowledged before the Major, and chief Warden of any City, and Two Merchants assigned for that purpose.

Statute Sessions, are certain petty Sessions or Meetings in every Hundred.

Steccado, (*Span.*) the Lifts, a place railed in for the beholding of any famous Combat; also a kind of Pale or Fence of Fortification set before Trenches, that the Enemy may not get into them.

Stede, (*old word*) place.

Stedship, (*old word*) firmness, or sureness.

Steel, a term in Archery, it signifies the Body of an Arrow, or Shaft made of Wood.

To **Steer**, in Navigation, is to govern the Ship with the Helm; also by Metaphor, to govern or manage any Affair.

Steerage-room in a Ship, is before the great Cabin, where the Steerman always stands.

Steganography, (*Greek*) the Art of secret or abstruse Writing, by Characters and Ciphers.

Stellation, (*Lat.*) a blasting.

Stelliferous, (*Lat.*) starry, bearing Stars.

Stellion,

Stellion, (*Lat.*) a little beast so called from certain little spots upon his Skin, almost in the fashion of Stars.

Stellionate, (*Lat.*) deceit, couzenage, counterfeiting any kind of Merchandize.

Stem, (*Greek*) that part of any Flower, Herb, or Tree, that divideth it self into Boughs or Branches; also a Stock, Lineage, or Pedigree; also in Navigation, the Stem is a great piece of Timber wrought, compassing, and scarfed into the Stocks at one end, and all the But-ends forward of the Planks are fixed to the Stem.

Stenography, (*Greek*) the Art of Short-writing.

Stentorian voice, a roaring loud Voice, from *Stentor*, a *Greek*, whose Voice is said to have been as loud as Fifty Mens Voices together.

Stephanopolis, (*Cronstadt*) one of the most eminent Cities of *Transylvania*; it is also called *Corona*.

Stephen, the proper name of a Man, signifying in *Greek* a Crown.

Stercoration, (*Lat.*) a dunging, or covering with Dung.

Stereometry, (*Greek*) the measure, or dimension of solid Bodies.

Sterility, (*Lat.*) barrenness.

Sterling See *Easterling*.

Stern, the aftermost part of a Ship; also among Hunters, the Tail of a Grey-hound is so called; as also the Tail of a Wolf.

Sternfast, is a Rope made fast to the Stern of the Ship, to hold her Stern firm.

Sternon, (*Greek*) the great Bone of the Breast.

Sternutation, (*Lat.*) a sneezing.

Sternutative, apt to provoke sneezing.

Stetin, the chief City of *Pomerania*, a Province in *Germany*, in the Circle of the Empire. This Town, after a long Siege, by reason of the valiant defence of the Burghers, hath been at last lately surrendered by the *Suedes*, to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*.

Steward, a Man appointed in the room and place of another: But always signifies an Officer of chief Account within his Jurisdiction. The chief of these, is the Lord High Steward of *England*, who is only appointed for a time, upon the Arraignment of some Nobleman for Treason. Then Steward of the King's Household. Then Stewards of Corporations, Mannors and Families.

Stews, (from the *French* word *Estuve*, a Hot-house,) a Brothel-house, or places where Women prostitute their Bodies for gain.

Stibium, a kind of Mineral, whereof there is great plenty in *Derbyshire* Mines; it is commonly called *Antimony*.

Stichwort, (*Gramen Leucanthemum*, *Holosteum*,) a sort of Herb accounted effectual against stiches and pains of the side. It is by some called Birds-tongue.

Stickler, a Busy Body in Publick Business, a Promoter of Faction and Disturbance.

Stift, a *German* word, which hath been lately used among us for the small division of a Region or Province.

To *Stigmatize*, (*Greek*) to brand or mark with a hot Iron.

Stilbon, one of the Names of *Mercury*, because he twinkles more than any of the rest of the Planets.

Stiletto or *Stelletto*, (*Ital.*) a sharp pointed Dagger or Ponyard.

Stillatory, (*Lat.*) dropping or distilling; also a place to put a Still or Limbeck in.

Stillicide, (*Lat.*) a dropping from the Eves of a House.

Stilyard, a place in *London*, where in old time the Merchants of *Hanse* and *Almain* used to reside. It is so called, as it were *Steelyard*, because Steel used to be sold there.

Stimulation, (*Lat.*) a provoking, moving or stirring up.

Stipendiary, (*Lat.*) serving for wages, or hire, paying tribute.

Stipone, a kind of sweet compounded Drink, used in hot weather.

Stiptical, (*Greek*) stopping or binding, a word used in Physick.

To *Stipulate*, to agree upon Clauses and Conditions to be inserted in a solemn Contract between Parties.

Stipulation, (*Lat.*) a solemn Covenant made by ordinary words in the Law. Or rather an Agreement upon Words and Clauses, to be put into a solemn Contract.

Stirling, a County in the South part of *Scotland*.

Stirrup, A Term in Navigation, is an Iron that comes round about the piece of a Keel that is patched to a Keel, when a piece of the Keel is lost, strongly nailed with Spikes. Also a round Frame of Iron, like a large Ring, flat at the bottom, and fastened to the Saddle with a thong of Leather, for the Rider to rest his Foot in riding.

Stoaked, a term in Navigation, when the Water cannot come to the Well, by reason that Ballast or something else is got into the Limber holes.

Stoccado, (*Span.*) a prick, stab, or thrust with a Weapon; also certain sharp pieces of Wood, wherewith Trenches of Fortifications are impaled.

Stock, that part of a Tree which is close to the Roots whereon the Cions are ingrafted.

Stockfish, a sort of Salt-fish dried, wherein they drive a great trade in *Holland*, and with which they victual their Ships.

Stock Gilliflower, a Woody Plant, of which there are several Varieties, both single and double.

Stockholmia, *Stockholm*, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Sueden*.

Stocks, in Navigation are certain Posts much of the same nature, as the Cradle framed on the shore to build a Pinnace, Catch, Frigate, or Boat upon.

Stoical, (*Greek*) belonging to, or of the humour of the Stoicks, i. e. a certain Sect of Philosophers at *Athens*, that made a particular Confession of Virtue and Austerity; they were so

So called from *Stoa*, i. e. a Porch, because *Zeno*, their first Founder, taught in a Porch of the City.

Stoke, a Village in Nottinghamshire, where Sir *John de la Pool*, Earl of *Lincoln*, pretending a Title to the Crown of *England*, was overthrown in a great pitch Battel, and slain.

Stole, (*Greek*) a long Robe or Garment of Honour amongst the *Romans*; it is now more especially taken for a Priestly Ornament.

Stolid, extremely stupid, incapable of apprehending any thing.

Stomach, the Ventricle appointed for the reception and digestion of the Meat; but properly the left Orifice of that Ventricle.

Stolidity, (*Lat.*) foolishness, fondness, dulness, blockishness.

Stomachful, (*Lat.*) wrathful, disdainful, loath to submit.

Stone of Wool. See *Sarplar*.

Stoncrop, (*Lat. Vermicularis Illecebra, Minor Acris*), an Herb of a very hot temperature, sharp and biting.

Stone-falcon, a kind of Hawk that builds her Nest in Rocks.

Stone-flie, a certain kind of Insect. See *May-flie*.

Stonehinge, a wonderful Pile of Stones, upon *Salisbury-Plain*, erected within the Circuit of a Ditch, in manner of a Crown in Three Ranks, one within another; whereof some are Twenty Eight Foot high, and Seven Foot broad: Upon the Heads of which, others lie overthwart with Mortises; so as the whole frame seemeth to hang. It is termed by the old Historians *Chorea Gigantum*, i. e. The Giants Dance. Supposed to be a Temple dedicated to *Cælum*, and therefore open at the top, built by the *Romans* when Masters of this Island.

Stooming of Wine, a putting Bags of Herbs, or other infusions into it.

Storax, the Gum of a certain *Syrian* Tree, very fragrant, and of great use in Medicine.

Stooping, in *Falconry*, is, when a Hawk being upon her Wings, at the height of her pitch, bendeth down violently to strike the Fowl.

Stork, a kind of Bird so called, from the *Greek* word *Storge*, i. e. Natural Affection, because of the care which is observed in these kind of Birds toward their Parents, when they grow old.

Storks-Bill, a Chirurgions Instrument, the same as *Crows-Bill*, which see.

Stormatia, and *Dithmarsia*, Two Provinces adjoining to *Holsatia* or *Holstein*, and under the Dominion of the Duke of *Holstein*.

To *Stow*, a Term in Navigation, to pile any Victuals or Goods in order, in the Hold of a Ship.

Stounds, (*old word*) sorrows, dumps.

Stours, (*old word*) shocks or Brunts.

Strabism, (*Greek*) a looking a squint.

The *Strake of a Wheel*, the Iron wherewith the Cart-wheel is bound.

Straineth, a term in *Falconry*, they say the Hawk straineth, and not snatcheth.

Stralsund, the chief Town of *Pomerania*, next to *Stetin*.

Stranger, a Man born out of the Realm, a Person with whom we have no Acquaintance. In Law, one that is not privy, or Party to an Act.

Strangury, (*Greek*) a certain Disease, wherein the Urine is voided Drop by Drop, and with great pain; it is vulgarly called the *Strangullion*.

Strappado, (*Ital.*) a certain kind of Punishment inflicted on Soldiers for some hainous Offence, by drawing them up on high, with their Arms tied backward.

Strasburgh. See *Argentina*.

Stratagem, (*Greek*) a policy, or subtle invention in War.

Strath, an old *British* word, signifying a Vale or Dale; whence are derived the Names of several places, as *Srtathdee*, i. e. The Vale of *Dee*, *Strathearn*, the Vale of *Earn*.

Stratification, a term in Chymistry, a strewing of Corroding Powder on Plates of Metal by Lays of Beds.

Strawberry, (*Lat. Fragaria*) a Ground creeping Plant, bearing a sweet Berry very pleasing and wholesome, and eaten in the season with Cream, or Clarret Wine and Sugar, as a great Dainty.

A *Streight* (*Lat. Fretum*) a narrow passage at Sea, between two Lands, as the *Streight of Magellan*, the *Streights of Gibraltar*.

Streme works. See *Lode works*.

Strenuous, (*Lat.*) stout, valiant, hardy.

Streperous, (*Lat.*) jarring, making a noise.

Stridulus, (*Lat.*) making a creaking noise.

Strigonium, (*vulg. Graan*) one of the principal Cities of *Lower Hungaria*.

To *strike Sail*, a term in Navigation, to pull down the Sails, in token of respect to another Ship.

String that Lamprey, cut up that Lamprey.

Strond or *Strand*, a Shore, or Street lying upon the Sea, or River side.

Stroph, (*Greek*) the first of the three Members of a *Greek Lyrick Ode*, and oft-times the *Chorus* of a *Greek Tragedy*; the second is the *Antistroph*, which answers to the *Stroph*; and the third is *E-pode*, which answers to neither, but is answered in the next return.

Structure, (*Lat.*) a Building, Frame, or Fabrick of any thing. Properly the nature or Species of the Building, whether in respect of its Solidity, or the disposal of its Parts, and then it has its proper Adjective, as *Doric*, *Corinthian*, &c.

Strumatick, (*Lat.*) troubled with an Impostume, or swelling in the Neck, called *Struma*, or the King's Evil.

Strumpet, a Lascivious Woman, a Common Harlot.

Studios, (*Lat.*) seriously bent upon a thing, musing or meditating, intent upon Books or Study; whence formerly Academies were called *Studia*, i. e. Studies, as the Study of *Oxford*, &c.

Stutgard,

Stutigard, the Ducal Seat of the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, in the Circle of *Swabia*.

Stultiloquy, (Lat.) a talking or speaking-foolishly.

Stul Weissenberg. See *Alba Regalis*.

Stupefaction, (Lat.) an extraordinary Astonishment, which causes a kind of Extasie that renders the Body immovable.

Stupendous, wonderful, admirable, to amaze, wonder, and astonishment.

Stupes, Pledges of Lint, Tow, or Cotton.

Stupration, (Lat.) a committing a Rape, a deflowering a Virgin.

Stygian, (Lat.) belonging to the River *Styx*, i. e. A Fountain near *Nonacris* in *Arcadia*, whose Waters are of a nature so vehemently cold, that nothing but the Hoof of a Mule is able to contain them. The Poets feigned it to be a River of Hell, and that the most solemn Oath which the Gods swore by, was by the Waters of *Styx*.

Styloglossum, the pair of Muscles that lift up the Tongue.

Stylo Novo, the new computation of time, according to the *Gregorian Account*, as *Stylo Veteri* is the computation, according to the *Julian account*.

Styptic, that has a faculty to stop Blood, or otherwise to draw and contract together.

S U

Suada, certain goddesses among the *Romans*, called the goddesses of Eloquence.

Suasory, (Lat.) apt to persuade, or exhort.

Suaviloquy, (Lat.) a sweet or pleasant manner of speaking.

Suavity, (Lat.) sweetness.

Subaction, (Lat.) a bringing under, or subduing, also a kneading.

Subagitation, (Lat.) a driving to and fro; also a soliciting; also a knowing a Woman carnally.

Subalbid, (Lat.) whitish, inclining to white.

Subaltern, (Lat.) a taking turns under another.

Subaltern Officer, an Inferior Officer.

Subchanter, An Officer in the Quire, that begins the Anthem in the absence of the Chanter.

Subclavicular Vein. See *Vein*.

Subcutaneous, (Lat.) being under the skin.

Subdean, A Dignity in some Chapters next to that of the Dean.

Subditious, (Lat.) put under, or laid in the room of another.

Subdivide, to divide the part of a whole already divided.

Subdolous, (Lat.) somewhat crafty or deceitful.

Subduction, (Lat.) a bringing or leading under; also a leading away, or withdrawing.

Subhastation, (Lat.) an ancient manner of selling things among the *Romans*, which were con-

fiscate to the publick use, namely under a Spear or Javelin.

Subject, (Lat.) cast or brought under; also in Logick, it is taken substantively, for that substantial body, to which any quality adheres; also the matter which any Art or Science treats of.

Subitaneous, (Lat.) done suddenly or hastily.

To *Subjugate*, to subdue, to bring under the Yoke of Bondage.

Subjugation, (Lat.) a bringing under the Yoke, a subduing.

Subjunction, (Lat.) a joyning under, a certain Rhetorical Figure of Speech, of which see more in *Julius Ruffinianus de Schematis Lexicos*; it is otherwise called *Subnexio*, and *Subinsertio*, in Greek, *Hypozeuxis*.

Subjunctive, (Lat.) under-joyning; *Subjunctive Mood*, in Grammar, is that which is commonly distinguished by some Adverb or Conjunction; which serves to that Mood, though to lay truth, the *Optative*, *Potential*, and *Subjunctive*, are but one and the same Mood, under different Names.

Sublevation, (Lat.) a lifting up; also a helping or easing.

Subligation, (Lat.) a binding or tying underneath.

Sublimate, a violent Poyson, made by subliming *Mercury* with violent Salts in an Alembick.

Sublimation, (Lat.) a raising or carrying up on high; also a Chymical Operation, wherein dry Exhalations ascending upward, stick to the sides of the Alembick.

Sublimity, (Lat.) height.

Sublition, (Lat.) a plaistering, or daubing underneath. In Painting, it is the grasing, or laying the ground colour under the perfect colour.

Sublunary, (Lat.) all things below the Moon, as the Elements, and all things mix'd or compos'd of 'em, whether perfect or imperfect, animated or inanimated.

Submersion, (Lat.) a plunging under Water.

To *Submit*, to yield obedience, to humble a Man's self before another, to confess himself vanquish'd.

Submission, (Lat.) a submitting, yielding, or humbling ones self.

Subordinate, (Lat.) placed, or appointed under another.

Subordination, a Relative Term, denoting the superiority and inferiority of things, in respect of one another.

Subornation, the corrupting, bribing or persuading another to be an Accomplice in a bad design.

To *Suborn*, (Lat.) to prepare, instruct, or set any one on upon the bearing false witness, or any other mischievous Design.

Subpoena, a Writ to call a Man into the Chancery, upon such case only, as the Common Law saileth in; also a Writ for the calling in of Witnesses to testify.

Subscription, (Lat.) a writing underneath, a setting ones Name at the bottom of a Letter, Bond, or Indenture.

Subsequent, that follows after, as the Subsequent Days, the Subsequent Chapter.

Subsidence, (Lat.) a settling to the bottom.

Subsidiary, (Lat.) sent to the aid, succor, or assistance of any one.

Subsidy, a Tax or Tribute assessed by Parliament, and imposed upon every Man according to the valuation of his Lands or Goods.

To *Subsist*, to have a Being, to be in Nature.

Substance, That which serves to preserve the Life of every living Creature by way of Nourishment. The Trade or Calling by which People get their Livelihood.

Substantive, in Grammar, is that sort of Noun which for the rendring of any sentence the more intelligible, requires not of necessity any other Word to be joyned with it, to shew its signification.

To *Substitute*, to put in the place of another; whether Person or Thing.

Substitution, (Lat.) a putting in the place or room of another.

Subtraction, (Lat.) a drawing a lesser number out of a greater.

Substruction, (Lat.) a term in Architecture, an under-building, a laying the Foundation of an Edifice.

Subtense, a Line drawn under an Arch of a Circle, or a Right Line drawn without a Circle at each end terminated in a Circumference cutting the Circle besides the Diameter into two unequal parts, to both of which it is subtended, or drawn underneath.

Subterfuge, (Lat.) an evasion, or cunning shift, to make a bad cause good; also a safe retreat or refuge.

Subterraneous, (Lat.) that is enclos'd within or under the Earth.

Subtillation, a Term in Chymistry, the turning of a Body into a Liquor, or into a fine powder.

Subtil, cunning, crafty; also thin, light, pure, separated from its grosser parts.

Subtily, (Lat.) craft, cunning; whence subtilties, quirks, or witty sayings.

Subversion, (Lat.) an overturning, or overthrowing, the ruin, destruction of States, Families and Kingdoms.

Suburban, (Lat.) belonging to the Suburbs of a Town or City.

Succedaneous, (Lat.) succeeding, or coming in the room of another.

Succedent Houses, Second, Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh.

Succenturiation, (Lat.) a term in War, a recruiting, a filling up the number of Soldiers wanting in any Company or Troop.

Success, a prosperous issue or conclusion of any Affair or Undertaking, sometimes barely the issue of Business, successful, or attended with success.

Succession of the Signs, is that order in which they are usually reckon'd.

Successor, one that has a Right to possess the Place which another enjoy'd, whether by Election or Inheritance.

Successive, one after another.

Succinct, (Lat.) brief or short, comprehended in few Words.

Succollation, (Lat.) a bearing on the Shoulders.

Succory, (*Cichorium*) an Herb which cooleth and openeth the obstructions of the Liver.

Succubus, (Lat.) See *Incubus*.

Succulent, (Lat.) Juicy, full of Juice.

To *Succumb*, to faint under any Burthen or Labour. To yield himself vanquish'd in Fight or Dispute.

Succussion, (Lat.) a violent jolting or shaking.

Sudation, (Lat.) a sweating; whence Sudatory, a Stew, or Hot-house.

Sudorific, (Lat.) bringing, or causing sweat.

Suecia, a Kingdom of Europe, lying on the North of Germany, anciently inhabited by the Goths. The chief City of which is called *Stockholm*.

To *Suffer*, to feel, endure, or lye under any pain, grievance or inconvenience. To consent to, to give leave.

To *Suffice*, to be of requir'd ability, as well in Purse as Body, for the performance of any thing.

Sufficiency, ability of Body and Purse, enough to satiate Necessity.

Sufflaminatio, (Lat.) a stopping the Wheels of a Coach or Cart, with an instrument called a Sufflumen or Trigger.

Sufflation, (Lat.) a puffing up, a making to swell with blowing.

Suffocation, (Lat.) a choaking, stifling or stopping up of the breath.

Suffocation of the Matrix, a Distemper incident to Women, caus'd by a swelling of the Womb, occasion'd by Putrid Matter sending a Malignant Vapour that presses so hard upon the Stomach and Diaphragma, that they cannot dilate themselves to take breath.

Suffossion, (Lat.) an undermining, or digging under.

Suffrage, (Lat.) a Vote or Voice, in favour of any Person or Design. Also Approbation in general.

A *Suffragan*, is one that hath a Voice in Ecclesiastical Causes, and executes the Office of a Bishop, but hath not the Title.

Suffrance, the lying under, or enduring of Torment, Misery, or any Inconvenience. Also leave given, forbearance of Opposition.

Suffumigation, (Lat.) a fuming or smoaking underneath; in Physick, it is taken for a conveying a fume into the Body, from under a Close-stool.

Suffusion, (Lat.) a pouring, or spreading abroad; also a Disease in the Eye, called a Pin and Web.

Sugar, a very sweet and pleasant Juice or Liquor, extracted out of certain Canes which grow in the *East* and *West-Indies*. The Canes are bruised and squeezed with Mills and Presses, and falling into Receptracles, where it is boyled and reboyled, till it acquires a Consistence, by the help of Juice of Lemons.

Suggestion, (*Lat.*) a prompting, or putting into ones Mind, Insinuation.

To **Suggest**, to furnish one with Thoughts, Words or Designs, and insinuate 'em cunningly into his Mind.

Sugillation, (*Lat.*) a Reproaching or Slandering.

Suit, a following another in Law.

Sulphur, a Fossile Mineral, engender'd in the Earth, out of the Fat of it, and the frothy scum of subterranean Fires. Among the Chymists, is their Third Active Principle, and a Homogeneous, Liquid, Oily, Viscous and Inflammable substance, which usually ascends like Oyl, after the Spirit in Distillation, which is drawn from all Bodies, which they call the *Philosophers* Sulphur, the Father of Metals, and *Mercury* the Mother.

Flower of Sulphur, the purest of the Sulphur, that sticks to the Head of the Alembic, in sublimation by Fire.

Sulphureous, (*Lat.*) full of Sulphur or Brimstone.

Sultan, or **Soldan**, among the *Turks* is taken for a King or Prince.

Sultan, or **Sultanim**, a kind of *Turkish* Coin of Gold, valuing about seven shillings six pence, so called, because coyned at *Constantinople* where the *Sultan* lives.

Sumach or **Sumack**, a kind of rank smelling Plant, with a black berry wherewith Curriers use to dress their Leather.

Sumage, a Toll for Carriage on Horseback.

Sumbriero, a certain Canopy of State held over Princes, and great Persons in *Spain*, or other hot Countreys, when they walk forth to keep them from the Sun.

Summary, (*Lat.*) a brief gathering together of the whole matter in few words.

Summed, in *Falconry*, is when a Hawk hath her Feathers, and is fit either to be taken from the cry or mew.

Sum, in *Arithmetick*, is the Number which ariseth from Two or more Numbers added together; as of Four added to Three, the Sum is Seven.

A **Summer**, in *Architecture*, is a great piece of Timber, or Beam which supporteth the Building.

Summit, (*Lat.*) the highest part or top of any thing.

Sumner, an Officer that cites Men into an Ecclesiastical Court.

Sumpter Horse, a Horse that undergoes the burthen of things convenient for a Journey.

Sundew, a Solar Herb, otherwise called *Lustwort*, *Meorgrass*, and *Redrot*, and in *Latin* *Ros Solis*.

Sunflower, another Solar Herb bearing a large yellow Flower; it is called by the Learned *Chamaecistus* *Angl.*

Superable, (*Lat.*) to be overcome or vanquished.

Superabundant, overflowing in Plenty, enough and too much.

Superaffusion, (*Lat.*) a shedding upon, a pouring on the top.

Superannuated, (*Ital.*) one that has out-lived his strength of Body and Mind. Also grown out of Date.

Superb. Proud, Haughty; also Magnificent, Pompous.

Superbness, Pride, Haughty, Disdain.

Superbipartient Number in Arithmetick, that Number which divides another Number not exactly into Two parts, but leaves something over and above.

Superchery, (*old word*) wrong, injury, treachery, fraud, deceit.

Supercilious, (*Lat.*) of a sour countenance, severe in carriage, but affected, and more than needs.

Supereminence, (*Lat.*) excellence, or authority above others.

Supererogation, (*Lat.*) a performing more good Works than a Man is bound to do, a Term in Theology.

Superfation, (*Lat.*) a second conceiving, being the first Young is brought forth; a breeding of Young upon Young, as Hares and Conies do.

Superficial, said of a thing slightly and carelessly done.

Superficiary, (*Lat.*) he that builds a House upon another Man's Ground, and pays Quit-Rent.

Superficies, (*Lat.*) the surface or uttermost part of any thing. In Geometry it is defined to be a Magnitude consisting of Lines, having only length and breadth, without profundity.

Superfluity, (*Lat.*) excess, an overabounding, more than enough.

Superfluous, excessive, unprofitable, that of which we have no need.

To **Superinduce**, (*Lat.*) to bring or draw one thing over another.

Superintendent, (*Lat.*) an Overseer.

Superiority, (*Lat.*) a being superior, *i. e.* higher, set above, or over others, Place or Authority.

Superior Planets, those that are above the Sun, ♀ & ☿.

Superlative, (*Lat.*) highest, advanced, elevated in quality or degree. In Grammar, *Superlative* degree, is the highest degree of comparison, as *Dulcissimus*, sweetest.

Supernal, (*Lat.*) coming from above.

Supernatation, (*Lat.*) a swimming over or upon.

Supernatural, (*Lat.*) being above nature, or natural cause.

Superscription, (*Lat.*) a writing over, or on the outside of any thing.

To *Supersede*, (Lat.) to omit, to leave off, to let pass.

Supersedeas, a Writ, signifying a command to stay the doing of that which in appearance of Law were to be done.

Superstition, (Lat.) overscrupulousness in Religion, overmuch Ceremony in Divine Worship. Mistaken Devotion, or fear of the Deity.

Supertripartient Number in Arithmetick, that Number which divides another not into Three equal parts, but leaves some remainder.

Supervacaneous, (Lat.) more than just, or serveth for common use, needless, vain, unnecessary.

To *Supervene*, (Lat.) to come upon on a sudden, or unexpected.

Supervisor, a Surveyor or Overseer.

To *Survive*. See *Survive*.

Supine, (Lat.) lying with the Face upward; also negligent, or careless.

Supines, (Lat.) certain Words, which by common Grammarians are reckoned as parts of a Verb Active, and usually placed within the limits of the Formation thereof; the first Supine so called, ending in *um*, and hath an Active signification, and is commonly set after Verbs of Motion, as *eo cubitum*, I go to lie down; the second endeth in *u*, and coming after an Adjective, hath the signification of an Infinitive Mood, Passive generally attributed to it, as *dignus lectu*, worthy to be read.

To *Supplant*, (Lat.) to plant, or set under; also to deceive or beguile. To act against another, to seek his Ruin or Mischief, at least to put him by what he had, or was likely to have by clandestine means.

Supplement, (Lat.) a supplying that which is defective, a filling up a place that is vacant, or empty. An addition to a Treatise.

A *Suppliant*, (French) a Petitioner, or humble Suiter.

Supplication, (Lat.) urgent or submissive Prayer.

To *Supply*, to make an Addition to that which is wanting. To furnish with Necessaries, or what a Man wants.

To *Support*, is to uphold, maintain, succour and protect.

Support, that which upholds or bears up a weight or burthen. That which a Man leans or relies upon.

Supporters in Heraldry, the Figures of Lions, Tigers, Eagles, Griffins, &c. plac'd on each side of an Escutcheon that seem to uphold it.

To *Suppose*, to hold a thing for truth, or else to fain a thing for true, and take it for granted, in order to draw consequences from it.

Supposition, a thing taken for granted, but not really true. A false Allegation.

Supposititious, (Lat.) laid in the place or room of another.

Suppository, (Lat.) in Physick it is used for any solid Composition put up into the Body, to make it soluble.

To *Suppress*, (Lat.) to press under, to stifle or keep down, to extinguish, abolish, annihilate.

Suppuration, (Lat.) a ripening of a Bile, or Impostume, gathering or resolving into Matter.

Suppurgation, in Medicine, is too often using of Purgative Medicaments; which by too much opening the Veins, excites the Dysentery, evacuates the Blood, and prostrates the Integrity of Nature's strength to danger.

Supputation, (Lat.) a counting, or casting up, or examination of a Number.

Supream, Sovereign, advanc'd to the highest degree of Authority.

Supremacy, (Lat.) Sovereignty, the most exalted height in power and authority. Particularly the supream or highest power of the Kings of England in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

A *Surbating*, (French) a beating, or galling on the soles of ones feet.

To *Surcease*, (French) to give over.

Surcharge, (French) charge upon charge, or load upon load.

A *Surcharger of the Forest*, he that Commons with more Beasts than a Man hath right to Common withal.

A *Surcingle*, (French) an upper Girth, or Girdle; but most particularly taken for the Girdle, wherewith Ministers usually tie their Cassocks.

Surcoat, (French) a Coat of Arms to wear over Armor; also an upper Garment.

Surcrew, (French) an over-growing; also advantage, amends, over-measure.

Surd Numbers, in Algebraick Arithmetick, otherwise called Irrational Numbers, are such, as no Numbers can be found, which being cubically multiplied into themselves, will produce exactly.

Surd solid, in Arithmetick, the Product of the Square of any Number multiplied upon the Cube of the same Number; as Sixteen the Square of Four, multiplied upon Sixty Four, the Cube of the same is One Hundred Twenty Four.

Surge, a Wave; from the Latin, *Surgere*, i. e. to rise.

Sureby, a Port Town in Yorkshire, which some think to be the same with that ancient Town called by Antonine, *Eboracorum* *Gabrantovicorum*, and by the Latins *Sinus portuosus & salutaris*, each of these Names implying as much, as, sure, or safe Haven.

Surety of Peace, the acknowledging a Bond to the King, taken by a Competent Judge of Record for the keeping of the Peace.

Surface, (French) the same as *Superficies*.

Surkney, a kind of white Garment like a Rotchet.

To *Surmount*, (French) to excel, to overcome.

To *Surpasse*, (French) the same.

Surplice, A Linnen Ecclesiastical Ornament worn by Divines in the Church, while they read the Service of Prayer.

Surplisage,

Surplusage, (*French*) signifieth in Common Law, a superfluity, or addition, more than needeth, which is the cause sometimes, that the Writ abateth.

Surprisal, (*French*) a sudden assaulting, or setting upon, a coming upon a Man unawares.

To *Surprise*, to do a thing, or come upon a Man when least expected. To lead a Man into an Error, by causing him to do a thing over hastily.

Surquedry, (*old Word*.) pride, presumption.

Surrejoinder, (*French*) a second Defence of the Plaintiffs Action, opposite to the Defendants Rejoinder. The Civilians call it Triplication.

A *Surrender*, in Common Law is an Instrument or Writing, signifying a Tenants Consent or Agreement, to yield and give up his Lands to the possession of him that hath the next immediate Remainder or Reversion.

Surventum, a Town of *Campania*, in Italy, built by the Greeks, anciently called *Petra Sirenum*.

Surreptitious, (*Lat.*) taken deceitfully or by stealth.

Surrogation, (*Lat.*) an appointing as Deputy in the room of another.

Sur-solid, the fifth Power from the Root or Side in Number, as 32 is to the Fifth power of 2, the Root or Side, 2. 4. 8. 16. 32.

Surveyor, one that has the overseeing and care of some Lords Lands or Works. Also a Measurer of Land.

To *Survive*, (*French*) to outlive; whence a Survivor in Common Law, is taken for the longer liver of two Joynt-tenants.

Susanna (*Hebr.* Lilly) the Daughter of *Helcia*, and Wife of *Joachim*, she being condemned to death through the false witness of the Elders, was freed by the just judgment of *Daniel*. It is now among us, the Christian Name of many Woman.

Susceptible, (*Lat.*) capable to receive any Impression or Form.

Suscitation, (*Lat.*) a raising, quickning, or stirring up.

To *Suspend*, to stop for a time, to suspend a Man's Judgment, to forbear judging rashly, not to suffer a Man's self, to be prepossessed.

Suspense, To be in suspense, to hold a Man in suspense; to be undetermined, unresolv'd what to do, not to let another know what he intends.

Sustentation, Aliment, Nourishment sufficient to support the Life of a Man.

Suspension, (*Lat.*) a hanging up; also a being in doubt, or uncertainty; in Common Law it is taken for a temporal stop of a Man's right.

Surruration, (*Lat.*) a whispering, or muttering.

Sutherland, the name of a Country in the North part of Scotland.

Suture, (*Lat.*) a seam, or sewing together. A closing together of the indentur'd Sutures of the

Head let into one another, like the Teeth of Two Saws. There are Three remarkable Sutures in the Head, the *Coronal*, *Lambdoidal*, and *Sagittal*.

S W.

Swabber, one that is to keep the Ship and Maps clean.

Swainmote, (*Sax.*) a Court of Free-holders within the Forest, kept by the Charter of the Forest thrice a Year.

Swallows-tail, a term among Architects, and Carpenters, a fastening together of two pieces of Timber so strongly, that they cannot fall asunder.

Swallow-wort, (*Asclepias, Hirundinaria*) an Herb eminent for the Virtue it hath to resist Poyson.

Swamp, among those of *Virginia* and *New-England*, a Bog or Marshie place.

The *Swan*, *Cygnus* or *Olor*, one of the Celestial Constellations, consisting of Twelve Stars.

Swart-ruiter. See *Ruiter*.

Sweep, a Hawk after she hath fed, is said to sweep, not wipe her beak.

Swepe, a certain Instrument with cross Beams, to draw Water with.

Swift in Motion, a Planet is said to be swift in Motion, when by its own proper Diurnal Motion, he moves farther than his mean Diurnal Motion.

Swiftling, in Navigation, is the encompassing the Gunwale with a strong Rope, and fastning the Chestrope thereunto.

Smilpough, a Dilling, or child born, when the Parents are old.

Swink, (*old word*) labour.

The *Swim*, a Channel that leads from the Buoy of the middle Ground, up to the Buoy of the Nower, and hath for the most part Nine or Ten Fathom Water in the midst of the Channel.

Smithin, a proper Name, signifying in the Saxon Tongue, very high. There was a Bishop of *Winchester* famous for Holiness, called *St. Smithin*.

Switzerland. See *Helvetia*.

S Y.

Sybaritical, dainty, wanton, effeminate; from the *Sybarite*, the Inhabitants of the City *Sybaris*, a People advanced to that height of Luxury, and Voluptuousness, that they had their Horses taught to Dance to the sound of the Flute; by which means the *Crotoniate*, who waged War with them, bringing Pipers along with them into the Field, made their Horses to fall a Dancing, whereupon they rushed in among them, broke their Ranks, and utterly overthrew them, and destroyed their City.

Sybill, (*Hebr.*) Divine Doctrine, a Christian Name of divers Women.

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Sybilline,

Sybilline, (Lat.) belonging to the *Sybills*, who were certain Women that Prophesied concerning the Birth of our Saviour Christ; they were thought to be Ten in number, the *Persian*, *Cumæan*, *Lybian*, *Delphian*, *Erythrean*, *Samian*, *Hellepontian*, *Phrygian*, *Tiburtine*, *Cuman*.

Sycamore, (Greek) a kind of fair Tree, abounding in many parts of *Egypt* and *Judea*, having Fruit like Figs (very wholsom to eat, and pleasant to the Palate) and Leaves like those of the *Mulberry Tree*; so that those Trees which go by the Name of *Sycomores* in *England*, are not rightly so called; being rather a sort of *Maple*.

To *Sycophantize*, (Greek) to play the *Sycophant*, i. e. A Parasite, Flatterer, or Tale-bearer. The Word is compounded of *συκς*, a Fig, and *φαίνω*, to discover, and signifies Originally one that to get a Reward of the Magistrate, used to betray those Fig-Merchants who made any Exportations, without paying the Customs enjoined by Law among the ancient *Greeks*: Whence it came to signify Metaphorically any one that carries favour of another for gain.

Syderation, (Lat.) a blasting, *Sideration*, in Physick, is, when not only the solid parts, but the Bones also are corrupted.

Sylla, a famous *Roman* Captain, who brought *Jugurth* in Chains to *Rome*, overcame *Mithridates*, broke the Tyranny of *Cinna*, and banished *Marius*: Afterwards being made Dictator, he became Tyrannical himself, till at last the Commonwealth being settled, he retired to *Puteoli*, where he lived a private life.

Syllabical, (Greek) consisting of, or pertaining to *Syllables*, or a *Syllable*, i. e. a Word, or part of a word which is expressed by one tone of the Voice, and no more.

Syllabical Augment, is an augmentation which is made in *Greek* Verbs, by prefixing (and thereby adding one *Syllable*) at the beginning of some Tenses, as from *τινω* comes the Preterimperfect Tense *ἔτινω*, the *futurum secundum ἔτινω*, the *Aoristus primus ἔτινω*.

Syllepsis, (Greek) a figure of construction, in which Two Nominative Cases singular of divers Persons come before a Verb plural, which agrees with the more worthy Case, as *Ego & Tu sumus in tuto*, and in the same manner two Substantives agree with one Adjective; it is called in *Latin* *Comprehensio*.

Syllogistical, (Greek) belonging to a *Syllogism*, i. e. a kind of Argument, consisting of Three Propositions, wherein some things being granted, there follows necessarily a conclusion different from those things which were granted: A *Syllogism* is of two sorts, *Categorical* and *Hypothetical*: A *Categorical Syllogism*, is that wherein both Propositions are *Categorical*, or *Positive*; as *omnis Homo est Animal*, &c. An *Hypothetical Syllogism*, is that wherein one or both Propositions are *Hypothetical*, or upon Supposition, as *si Homo est Animal*.

Sylvanectum, a Town in *Picardy* in *France*, now called *Sentis*.

Sylvans, certain fabulous Deities said to preside over the Forests.

Sylvanus, a god of the Woods, and by some thought to be the same with *Pan*; and to this day a Name given sometimes to Men.

Sylvatic, (Lat.) Woody, full of Trees, belonging to Woods or Forests.

Symbolical, (Greek) belonging to a Symbol, i. e. a sign, or token, a secret note, a short or mysterious sentence.

Symbol, an Emblem or Representation of some Moral thing, by the Images or Proprieties of Natural things. As a Lion is the Emblem of Love; a Ball of Inconstancy. Among Christians, the Articles of the Christian Faith included in the usual Creeds, are called Symbols. Symbols also are Letters us'd for Numbers in *Algebra*, or *Arithmetick* in Species.

Symmetry, (Greek) a due proportion of each part in respect of the whole.

Symmetrall Surds, in *Algebraick* *Arithmetick*, are those *Homogeneous Surds*; which being contracted by their greatest Divisor, are rational Roots of the same kind.

Sympathy, a conformity of Natural Qualities, Humours or Temperament that cause two things to love each other, to seek each other, and remain quiet together. In Physick, *Sympathy* is the indisposition of one part of the Body, thro the defect of the other: A Kind of fellow feeling.

Sympathetic, (Greek) having a *Sympathy*.

Symplocæ, (Greek, a folding together,) a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein several Sentences or Clauses of Sentences have the same beginning, and the same ending, as

Quam bene, Caune, tuo poteram nurus esse parenti.

Quam bene, Caune, meo poteras gener esse parenti.

This Figure is called in *Latin*, *Complicatio*, or *Complexio*.

Symphoniackal, (Greek) belonging to *Symphony*.

Symphony, Musick, Sounds and Concorde pleasing to the Ear, whether Vocal or Instrumental. Sometimes a Consort of Instrumental Musick, is called a *Symphony*.

Symposiacks, (Greek) the Discourses of Philosophers at a Banquet, whence *Plutarch's* *Symposiacks*.

Symptomatical, (Greek) belonging to a *Symptom*, i. e. an accident, or effect accompanying any Disease, as the Head-ach, want of Sleep, Sickness at the Stomach, fainting, swooning, &c.

Synæresis, (Greek) a contracting together, a Figure of Prosodie, wherein two Vowels are clapt together into one Syllable in the same Word, as *Alvaria*, for *Alvearia*.

Synagogical, (Greek,) belonging to a *Synagogue*, i. e. a Congregation, or Assembly. Properly an Assembly of *Jews*, in order to their Divine Worship.

Synalepha, (Greek) a Contraction, a taking away the ending Vowel of a Word, when the next Word begins with a Vowel; as *vita est*, for *vita est*.

Synathrosis, a joyning of Bones by a Gristle.

Syncategorematical, (Greek) a term in Logic, having no predicamental, or self-signification.

Synchondrosis, (Greek) a joyning together by a Cartilage, or Gristle.

Synchironical, (Greek) being, or done together at the same time.

Synchronism, a hapning of several remarkable Accidents, Passages, or Persons at one and the same time.

Synchoresis, (Greek, a granting) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein an Argument is mockingly yielded unto, and then marred with a retort upon the Objector. As

I grant indeed he is poor, he is forsaken, he is destitute of Friends. Yet he is vertuous. This Figure is called in Latin, Concessio.

Synchrisis, (Greek) a kind of liquid or spreading Oynment.

Syncope, (Greek, a cutting away) in Medicine it is an unexpected Swooning, caused by a sudden or hasty decay of the strength, through a dissolution of the natural heat: It is also a Figure of Prosodia, in which a Letter or Syllable is taken away from the midst of a Word; as *Amarunt*, for *Amaruerunt*.

Synchrisis, (Greek, a comparing) a Rhetorical Figure, in which contrary things and divers Persons are compared in one Sentence: As, *The Subtle commit the fault, and the Simple bear the blame.*

Syndick, (Greek) A Magistrate of a City, being in Germany, Suiteirland, and other parts, equivalent to that of Alderman among us.

Syndrome, (Greek) a concourse, meeting, or running together.

Synecdochical, (Greek) belonging to the Figure Synecdoche, i. e. A taking part for the whole, as the *Genus* for the *Species*, and contrarily.

Syneresis. See *Syneresis*.

Syngraph, (Greek) a Deed or Writing signed with ones own Hand.

Synodale, (Greek) a Cense or Tribute in Money paid to the Bishop, or some other Person for his use by the inferior Clergy.

Synodical, (Greek) belonging to a Synod, i. e. an Assembly, or meeting together of Ecclesiastical Persons to consult about the Affairs of the Church.

Synodus, used commonly by Astrologers for a Conjunction of two or more Planets, and sometimes for their meeting by Beams in other Aspects.

Synociosis, (Greek, a reconciling or joyning together of things that differ) a Rhetorical figure of sentence, in which contraries are attributed to

the same thing, as *the Covetous Man wants as well what he hath, as what he hath not*: This Figure is called in Latin *Conciliatio*.

Synonymus, or *Synonimal* words, (Greek) several words, having all the same signification; as *Abiit, Excessit, Evasit, Erupit*.

Synople, (French) A Term in Heraldry, signifying Green.

Synopsis, (Greek) a brief summing up of things contained in a large Treatise.

Syntagme, (Greek) an ordering, disposing, or placing of things together.

Syntax, (Greek) the same: Also in Grammar it is taken for a joyning together of the several parts of Speech in an orderly construction.

Synthesis, (Greek, a compounding) a Figure of construction, wherein a Noun Collective singular is joyned to a Verb plural, or to a participle plural, and of a different gender, as *Pars merse tenuere ratem*: This Figure is called in Latin *Compositio*.

Syracuse, the chief City anciently of the Isle of Sicily, where the Poet *Theocritus* was born.

Syria, a Region of Asia, by some divided into *Syria, Assyria, Calosyria, and Leucosyria*.

Syrop, A pleasant Composition or Liquor, of a Consistence somewhat thick, made of the Juices or Tinctures of Herbs or Fruits sweetned with Sugar.

Syrtes, two dangerous Creeks in the *Lybian* Sea; called the greater *Syrtis*, and the lesser *Syrtis*. Also taken for any Quick-sands or Shelves in the Water, caused by that drift of Sand or Gravel.

Systatque, (Greek) compacting, ordering, or placing together.

System, (Greek) a composing, or putting together: Also a Treatise, or body of any Art or Science: Among Astronomers it is taken for the general Constitution, Fabrick and Harmony of the Universe, or any orderly Representation thereof, according to some noted Hypothesis, wherein the Celestial Bodies are so dispos'd among themselves, and in respect of the Earth, as their Scituation, Order, Motions and Passions may in such an Author's Opinion best answer Appearances, and Philosophical Demonstrations.

Systole, (Greek) a contraction, or drawing together: Also in Physick it is taken for that motion of the Pulse, which compresses the Heart and Arteries, as *Diastole*, dilates them: Also a Figure in Prosodia, being a contracting, or making short a Vowel, which is long by nature, as *steterunt*, for *stetererunt*. In Architecture, It is a building where the Pillars seem to be joynd together, for that the intercolumniation is but of two Diameters of the Pillars.

Syzigies, signifying in the Original, Marriage, or Society, is us'd for the intercourses of the Planets one with another; or the Commixtures of their Beams, either by Corporal Conjunction, or other Aspects.

T A.

St. T*abs*, or *St. Ebbes*; a Town in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, otherwise called *Ebbescheſter*, from *Ebba*, a Virgin of the blood Royal of the *Northumbers*, who for the great Opinion that was conceived of her Sactimony, was Canonized. Also the Name of a Parish in *Cornwal*.

Tabacco, a Plant first known to the *Spaniards* in *Tabago*, a Province of the *West Indies*, the Leaf of which have been brought into *Europe* in the former Age, and now frequently taken in Pipes.

Tabefaction, (*Greek*) a melting, corrupting, or consuming.

Taberd, (*Sax.*) a Jerkin, or Coat without Sleeves: Also a Herald's Coat of Arms in Service.

Tabernacle, (*Lat.*) a Booth, or little Shop: Also a Pavillion, or Tent for War. There was anciently among the *Jews* a certain holy Structure, so called, which was made to remove up and down from place to place, wherein the Ark of the Covenant rested.

Tabid, (*Lat.*) troubled with a *Tabes*, i. e. a Distemper wherein the Body waſts and consumes away by degrees.

Tabitha, the proper Name of a Woman, ſignifying in the *Hebrew* Roe-buck, the principal of the Name is mentioned, *Acts* 9. 36.

Table, a Houſhold Moveable of Wood or Stone, ſtanding upon Legs, and high enough for a Man to lean upon, ſerving for Ornament; as alſo to eat, write, play upon, and for many other uſes. Table is alſo of uſe for the Mear which is every Day ſerv'd up to the Table. Such a one keeps a good Table, i. e. there is good Eating and Drinking at his Houſe. Alſo the Index or Heads of the Matters contain'd in, and plac'd Alphanetically at the end of a Book, is call'd the Table.

Tables Lexodromics, Tables of Traverſes in Navigation.

Tables of Houſes, Tables calculated for the Aſſiſtance of Young Artiſts, in ſetting a Figure.

Tables, ſquare Frames of Woods, that open and ſhut like a Book, painted on inlay'd withinſide, with ſix points of two Colours, wherein People play ſeveral Games with Dice.

Tabulation, (*Lat.*) a faſtning together of Planks or Boards, a making of a floor.

Taces, (*French Cuiffeaux*,) Armour for the Thighs.

Tacamahacca, a ſweet Gum, whereof uſually Plaſters are made for the Tooth-ach, and Head-ach.

Tachigraphy, (*Greek*) the Art of ſwift Writing.

Tacit, (*Lat.*) ſilent, ſaid of a Word implied or meant, though not expreſs'd.

Taciturnity, (*Lat.*) a being ſilent, a holding ones peace.

Publius Cornelius Tacitus, a Noble Roman Hiſtorian of the *Equeſtrian* Order, who began to flouriſh in the time of *Auguſtus Ceſar*, from whoſe Death he began his Annals, which with ſome other things of his Writings, are yet extant.

Tack about, that is, bring the Ships Head about, to lie the other way.

Tackle, or **Takling**, a term in Navigation, the Furniture and Ropes of a Ship, whereby ſhe is fitted for Sailing.

Tacticks, (*Greek*) Books treating of the Maſhalling of Soldiers in an Army. The art of making the Machines of the Ancients, for the caſting of Darts, Stones, &c.

Taction, (*Lat.*) a touching.

Taddy, a ſort of pleaſant Juice, iſſuing out of a Spongy Tree, growing ſtreight and tall, and having all its Branches ſprouting out at the very top. This is uſed among the *Indians* for a delicious ſort of Drink; it is preſerved in Earthen Pots, which are hung under the top where Inciſions are made for it to run out; it muſt be ſaved in the Night, and drunk betimes in the Morning; ſince the heat of the Sun ſpoils it: It is of a pleaſant Taſte, and good againſt the Stone.

Tenarum, a Promontory in the Country of *Lacedaemon*, near which, is the Den where *Hercules* aſcended, when he brought *Cerberus* out of the Deep.

Tagus, a River of *Portugal*, famous among the Ancients, for its Gravel reſembling Gold.

Taile, in Common Law, is a kind of Inheritance in Fee, when a Man holdeth certain Lands to him, and the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten, and is taken oppoſite to Feeſimple.

Taile, after poſſibility of Iſſue extinct, a term in Law, where Land is given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their own Bodies begotten, and one of them ſurviveth the other without Iſſue by them begotten; he ſhall hold the Land for term of his own Life, as Tenant in Tail, after poſſibility of Iſſue extinct.

Tainet, a little red coloured Inſect, being a kind of Spider, that infeſteth Cattel in the Summer time.

Takel, (*old word*) a Feather, or Arrow.

Talaries, (*Lat.*) the winged Shooes, which the Poets ſain that *Mercury* wrote.

Talc, a ſquamous, white, and lucid Stone, of which is made an Oil, with which Women that are curious to preſerve their Beauty, uſe to waſh their Faces.

Talent, (*Lat.*) a certain weight of Gold or Silver, which among the *Hebrews* valued 4500 *l. ſterling* if Gold, 357 *l.* if Silver. The *Greek* Talent was either *Atticum Majus*, which valued 233 *l. ſterling*, or *Atticum Minus*, which valued 175 *l. ſterling*. Talent, is alſo Metaphorically taken for that Portion or meaſure which any one hath of Power, Capacity, Knowledge, Ability, Learning, or the like.

Tales, (*Lat. i. e.* such like;) it is used in Common Law for a supply of Men impannell'd upon Jury, and not appearing, or challenged as not indifferent.

Talismanical, belonging to *Talismans*, (*Arab.*) *i. e.* Images, or Figures grav'd or cut with several vain Observations upon the Characters or Dispositions of the Heavens, to which Astrologers and Mountebanks attribute wonderful Virtues.

Tallage, or *Tailage*, (*French*) a Tax, Tribute, or Imposition.

Tallion. See *Lex Talionis*.

Tally, or *Taley*, (from the *French Tailler, i. e.* to cut) a score, or stick of Wood divided into two pieces, for the keeping of a Reckoning between two Parties: Also, in Navigation, to Tally, is to hale off the Sheets.

Talmudical, belonging to the *Talmud, i. e.* a certain Book compiled by the *Rabbins*, containing their Traditions, their Constitutions, their Doctrin, their Ceremonies, with several of their Superstitions, which they observed more religiously than the Law of God.

Talus, a Sisters Son of *Dedalus*, who found out the use of a Saw, by seeing the Jaw Bone of a Serpent, and invented the Potters Wheel.

Talus, a term in Fortification, the sloping that is allow'd in the raising of Walls, or Fortifications of Earth, for their greater strength and durance.

Tabwood, a term used in the Statutes for such Wood as is cut into short Billets, for the sizing whereof those Statutes were made.

Tamarinds, (*Tamarindi*) a kind of *Indian* Fruit, somewhat like green *Damascens*, having within it a black substance or pulp, which is very pleasant to the Palate and Stomach, and is of great use in Medicine; especially for the purging of the Spleen and Liver.

Tamarisk, (*Lat. Tamariscus, Greek Muekn,*) a kind of Shrub having a red bark, and a Leaf like Heath; very good against the Spleen and Rickets.

Tambarine, an old Musical Instrument, supposed the *Clarion*.

Tamerlane, a *Scythian*, who invaded the Dominion of the *Turks*, with a vast multitude of Men, and having overthrown and taken *Bajazeth* the Emperor of the *Turks*, he led him up and down all *Asia*, in an Iron Cage; he was, as some say, at first a Swineherd, but by a full gale of Fortune, was blown up into the Imperial Throne.

Tamesis, the chief River of *England*, which from the confluence of *Tame*, and *Isis*, two Rivers, that meeting together, joyn into one Stream, thenceforth assumes a Name compounded on them both.

Tampoy, a kind of pleasant Drink much used in the *Moluccoes*.

Tampoon, or *Tampkin*, a small piece of Wood serving for a bung, or stopple to a piece of Ordnance.

Tamworth, a Town so called from the River *Tame*, and the *Saxon* word *Weordh*, which signi-

fieeth a *Berton*, *Ferm-house*, or *River-Island*; it is situate partly in *Warwickshire*, partly in *Staffordshire*, and was anciently the chief Residence of the Kings of the *Mercians*: This Town after it had suffered much by the *Danish* Wars, was repaired by *Aethelfleda*, Lady of the *Mercians*: Also *Edith* King *Edgar's* Sister, founded here a Religious House for veiled Virgins.

Tanacles, certain Instruments of Torment, like Pincers.

Tanet, an Island in *Kent*, here the *Saxons* first seated themselves, but were vanquished with a great Slaughter at *Stover*; nevertheless afterwards at *Whippedfleet*, a place so called from *Whipped*, a *Saxon* there slain, *Hengist* overthrew the *Britains*, and put them to flight.

Tangent, (*Lat.*) a Mathematical term used chiefly in Astronomy, and signifies a right Line Perpendicular to the Diameter, drawn by the one extremum of the given Arch, and terminated by the Secant, and from the Center through the other extreme of the said Arch.

Tangible, (*Lat.*) that may be toucht.

Tangier, a Maritime Town of the Kingdom of *Fes*, in *Africa*, some time in the Hands of the *English*, but demolish'd by *Charles II.*

Tanistry, a certain ancient Custom in *Ireland*, whereby a Man of ripe Age is to be preferred before a Child, and the Uncle before the Nephew whose Grandfather surviveth his Father; from whence it came to pass, that he that had most Power, or Policy, inherited in any Principality, or Lordship, it comes from the *Saxon* word *Thane, i. e.* Nobleman.

Tank, (*old word*) a little Pool or Pond.

To *Tantalize*, to be in the Condition of *Tantalus*, to be near unto, or in sight of some Happiness, or wish'd for thing, and yet not be permitted to enjoy it.

Tantalus, an ancient King of *Phrygia*, who inviting the Gods to a Feast, killed his Son *Pelops*, and set before them to eat, for which he was condemned to stand up to the Chin in Water in Hell, and to have pleasant Apples to hang over his Head; and yet to be neither able to eat nor to drink; whence a Man that is brought near to happiness, and yet deprived of it, is commonly said to be Tantalized.

Tansie, (*Lat. Tanacetum, Greek Athanasia*) a Garden Herb attributed to the particular influence of *Venus*, the *Wild-Tansie*, is called in *Latin Argentina*. See *Silverweed*.

Tapassant, lurking, or squatting, a term in Hunting.

Tapestry, Manufacture in Worsted, Silk, Silver and Gold Thread wrought into Figures, to adorn a Room, and cover the naked Walls, commonly called Hangings.

Taper, a long and large siz'd Light made in form of a Pyramid made of Wax, and made use of in Churches for the most part. Hence we say of a thing that is big at the bottom, and lessens by degrees, till it come to the top, that it is made Tapering.

Taper.

Taper-board, in Gunnery, is when a piece is wider as the Mouth than towards the breech.

To *Tapp a Vessel*, to fix a Tapp in the Bung-hole of a Vessel, thereby to draw out the Liquor.

Taprobane, an Island in the *Indian Sea*, 1000 Miles long, and 625 Miles broad, now called *Sumatra*.

Tara-tantara, a word of encouragement to Battle, which Trumpets imitate as near as they can.

Tarantula, a kind of Venemous Creature, abounding in *Tarantum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which casteth forth a sting, only curable by the sound of Musick.

Tardy, guilty, found tripping, in a fault.

Tare, among Merchants and other Tradesmen, is that wherein any Commodity is made up, as Barrels, Frails, Bags, &c.

Tarentum, a City of *Magna Grecia* in *Italy*, built by *Tarentus*, the Son of *Neptune*, and augmented by *Phalantus* a *Lacedemonian*.

Tares, a sort of Vetches called *Vicia* and *Ara-chus*.

Target, a sort of Buckler which the *Romans*, *Spaniards* and *Africans* made use of.

To *Tarnish any thing that is gilded*, is said, when it begins to lose its Luster.

Tarpawling, a term in Navigation, a piece of Canvas that is all Tarred over, to lash upon a Deck, or Grating; to keep the Rain from soaking through. It is now Metaphorically taken for a Person bred up at Sea, and consequently thoroughly experienced in Sea Affairs, in contradistinction to one brought into Command or Office that never was at Sea before.

Terrace, an upper walk in a Garden, adorn'd with Balusters of Stone or Marble.

Tarracon, the chief City of *Arragon*, anciently called *Tarraconia*, a Province of *Spain*.

Tarragon, (*Lat. Draco Herba, Dracunculus Hortensis*.) a good Sallad Herb to be eaten with *Lettice*, *Purselan*, and other cool Herbs.

Tarras, a certain kind of Mortar, which no Water can soak through. Also see *Terrasse*.

Tarsus, the chief City of *Cilicia*, where *St. Paul* was born; which City, together with *Anchialus*, are said to have been built in one day, by *Perseus* the Son of *Danae*.

Tart, a sort of Baked Dish, consisting of Summer Fruits bak'd in Paste, and serving for the last course.

Tartan, a Ship of great bulk and burden, very frequent in some of the more Easterly parts.

Tartarean, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Tartarus*, i. e. a deep place in Hell, often mentioned by the Poets.

Tartaria, a large Country of *Asia*, containing *Sarmatia Asiatica*, the Two *Scythia's*, *Catai*, and *Sagatai*.

Tartar, a Salt that rises from reaking Wines, and hardens into a grey Crust, which sticks to the sides of the Vessel. *Tartar* has the Juice of the Grape for its Father, Fermentation for its Mother, and the Vessel for the Matrix. Salt of *Tartar* is made of that same Crust, washed, purified

and calcin'd with a reverberating Fire. Oyl of *Tartar* is no more than that Salt dissolved, by setting it in a Cellar in a Glass Bottle, close stopp'd.

Tartuff, a new Word for a Hypocrite, a Counterfeit Pretender to Devotion.

Tasck, an old *British* word, signifying as much as Tribute; from whence haply cometh our word *Task*, which is a duty or labour imposed upon any one.

Tassel, (*French*) a term in Faulconry, the Male of any Hawk.

Tasses, (*French*.) Arms for the Thighs.

Taunt-Mast. See *Overmastered*.

Tavern, any House where a Vintner publicly sells Wine.

Tarvstoke, or *Teavistock*, a Town in *Devonshire*, so called from the River *Teave*, it hath been famous in times past, for the *Abby* built by *Ordolph*, the Son of *Ordgare*, Earl of *Devonshire*, in the Year 961. He being admonished, as some say by a Vision from Heaven. This *Abby* was destroyed by the *Danes*, but afterwards flourished again, and in it Lectures were instituted of the *English Saxon* Tongue.

Tawnton, or *Thonton*, a Town in *Somersetshire*, so called, as it were a Town watered by the River *Thone*: Here *Ina* King of the *West Saxons* built a Castle, which *Desburgio* his Wife raised to the Ground, after she had expelled from thence *Eadbritch*, King of the *South Saxons*.

Taurinum, a City by the Alps in *Piedmont*, vulgarly called *Turin*.

Tauris, a City of *Media Atropatia*, so called, as lying under the Mountain *Taurus*; and some think it to be the same with the Ancient *Ec-batana*.

Taurocolla, a glutinous substance made out of Bulls Hides, and therefore so called, though oft-times it is made of the Ears and Feet of Four-footed Creatures.

Taurus, a very great ridge of Mountains, stretch'd out a mighty length through divers Countreys, and called by several Names; as *Imaus*, *Parapomissus*, *Circius*, *Taurus*, *Caucasus*, *Sarpedon*, *Ceraunius*, &c. Also the name of the second sign of the Zodiack, fix'd and earthly, the House of *Venus*, and exaltation of the Moon, one of the Twelve signs of the Zodiack; the word signifying in *Latin* a Bull.

Tautology, (*Greek*.) a repeating of one thing several times over, in different expressions.

Tax, an Imposition upon real and personal Estates; but generally any Imposition upon any Goods or Commodities.

Taximagulus, a petty King of *Kent*, one of those that oppos'd *Julius Caesar*, when he made War with the *Britains*.

Taygetus, a very steep Hill by the City of *Sparta*.

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Team, or *Theam*, (*Sax.*) a Royalty granted by the King's Charter, to a Lord of a Mannor.

Teasels,

Teafels, a kind of Plant, called in *Latin* *Dip-facus*, *Labrum Veneris*, and *Carduus Fullonum*; the Butts of this Plant are made use of by Cloath-workers in the dressing of Cloth.

Tedder, a tying of any Beast in a Rope, that he may graze within a certain compass.

Tegea, a Town in *Arcadia*, whose Inhabitants having great Wars with the *Pheneata*; it was decided in a Duel between the Three Sons of *Therimachus*, for the *Tegeans*; and the Three Sons of *Demostratus*, for the *Pheneata*, like that of the *Horatii* and *Curiatii*.

Tegment, (*Lat.*) a covering or cloathing.

Teisidale, a Countrey in the South part of *Scotland*, so called, as it were a Dale; by the River *Teisf*.

Teine, a Disease in Hawks, that makes them pant more for one batting, than another will for three; growing heavy, and losing her breath when she flies.

Teirce. See *Tierce*.

Tellers, of the *Exchequer*; four Officers appointed to receive all Moneys due to the King, and to give a Bill to the Clerk of the Pell, to charge him therewith.

Telamon, the Son of *Aacus*, King of *Salamis*: He was the first that got upon the Walls of *Troy*, when *Hercules* besieged it; whereupon he gave him *Hesione*, the Daughter of *Laomedon*.

Telescope, (*Greek*) a certain Mathematical Instrument, by which the proportion of any thing is discerned at a great distance. More particularly a large Optic Instrument, invented by *Galileo*, for observing the Celestial Bodies; whereby great Improvements have been made in *Astronomy*.

Tellus, the Goddess of the Earth, and oftentimes taken for the Earth it self.

Temerity, (*Lat.*) rashness, unadvisedness.

Tempe, certain pleasant Fields in *Thessaly*, five Miles long, and six Miles broad, watered by the River *Peneus*, which makes them so ever green and flourishing, that all delightful Places are by Metaphor called *Tempe*.

Temperament, (*Lat.*) a moderate and proportionable mixture of any thing, but more peculiarly of the Four Humours of the Body. The usual Complexion, and Habitude of the Body of Man. His natural Constitution, the Disposition of the Humours. Also an Expedient, a Medium found out to reconcile discording Parties.

Temperance, (*Lat.*) moderation, and abstinence, a restraining the violence of a Man's affections or passions. A Cardinal Vertue, that governs and curbs our sensual appetites, more especially as to Wine and Women.

Temperature, (*Lat.*) the same as temperament. Also the quality of the Air, which changes according to Countries and Seasons.

Tempest, Excessive Rain, Wind, and Thunder altogether.

Tempestivity, (*Lat.*) seasonableness, due, or convenient time.

Templars, or Knights of the Temple. See in *Knight*.

Temple, a great Building erected to the honour of some Deity, true or false, where the People assemble to worship.

Temples, a double part of the Forehead, at the extremity of the Forehead, between the Eyes and the Ears.

Temporal, but for a time, of short continuance.

Temporal Augment, an Augmentation which is made in a *Greek* Verb, by increasing in several Tenses, the quantity of the first Vowel or Diphthong, as ἀγαθόν.

Temporalities of Bishops, such Lands or Revenues as are added to Bishops Sees, by great Persons of the Land.

Temporary, (*Lat.*) belonging to Time, done suddenly, or at a certain time.

To *Temporize*; to live according to the times, to comply with the times. Also to delay, to take time to consider.

Tempter, one that allures, inveigles and beguiles; generally said of the great Tempter *Sathan*.

Temptation, a desire, a willingness to do a thing. Also the allurements of fair and beautiful Objects, generally taken in an ill sense for the pleasures of this World, which *Sathan* lays before Mankind to tempt him to sin.

Temulency, (*Lat.*) Drunkenness.

Tenable, said of a Town that is able to hold out if Fortified.

Tenacity, (*Lat.*) an aptness to keep or hold fast.

Tenacious, said of a Covetous Man that holds fast what he has.

Tenailles, is an Outwork longer than it is broad, the head of which is form'd by one re-entring Angle, and two Salients, or by two re-entring, and three Salient Angles.

Tenant, one that rents a House or Land of another Man. Generally it signifies one that holds or possesses Lands or Tenements by any kind of Right, whether in Fee, for Life, Years or Will.

Tender, said of a Solid Body, whose parts are not so close nor compact, but that they yield to the Teeth, or the pressure of the Hand. Also feeble, unable to resist. Figuratively a nice Conscience, is call'd a tender Conscience; and a compassionate Person is called a tender hearted Person.

Tenderlings, a term among Hunters, the soft tops of Deers Horns, when they begin to shoot forth.

Tenderness, Extraordinary Affection.

Tendons, (*Lat.*) certain small Ligaments or Chords, in which the Muscles do end; also a term in Hunting. See *Doublers*.

Tendrils, the young Branches of a Tree, and chiefly of a Vine.

Tenebres, certain Divine Services performed among the Catholics, some Days of the Week before *Easter Sunday*, in representation of our Saviours Agony in the Garden, there being put out

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of the Fifteen Lamps which they light, one at the end of every Psalm they repeat, until all the lights be extinguished.

Tenebrosity, (Lat.) darkness, or obscurity.

Tenedos, an Island in the *Ægean* Sea, between *Lesbos* and *Hellepont*. Hither the *Greeks* retired, while the *Trojans* received the great Horse.

Tenement, properly a House or Homestead, but in a larger sense is taken for House or Land, which a Man holds of another; and joyn'd with Frank; it contains generally Lands, Houses or Offices, wherein we have an Estate for Life or in Fee.

Teneriff, the chiefest and largest of the *Canary* Islands, being about Seventeen Leagues long; it is a Hilly Countrey, but remarkable for one of a prodigious height above all the rest, that is to say, about fifteen Leagues high. By some called *Tereyra*, by others, the Peak of *Teneriff*.

Tenesmus or *Tenasmus*, (Greek) a Disease where in a Man hath a continual desire of going to the stool, yet can do nothing.

Tenne, *Color Ravus*, a kind of rawny colour, a term used in Heraldry; from the Old French word *Tane*.

Tenon, a term in Building, a piece of Rafter put into a Mortise-hole, to bear it up.

Tenor, (Lat.) the effect or purport of any thing; also a rule or proportion; also one of the five parts in Musick.

Tenses, the distinctions of time in a Verb. Of these variations of Time, the principal are Five, viz. The Present Tense so called, because it speaks of the time Present, or that now is, as, *Lego*, I read; secondly, the Preterimperfect Tense, the Preterperfect Tense; and the Preterpluperfect Tense, speak all of the time past, but after a different manner, as *Legebam*, *Legi*, *Legeram*; the Future tense, which speaks of the time to come, as, *Legam*, I shall, or will read. To these are added in the Greek Tongue, two *Aorists*, a second Future, and a *Paulo post futurum*; all which betoken only different manners of the time past, or to come.

Tent, among Jewellers, is that which they put under Table Diamonds, when they set them in Work: It signifieth also a Pavillion; also a Chirurgions Instrument to search Wounds with.

Tenth, That Yearly Portion or Tribute which all Ecclesiastical Livings yield to the King.

Tenuity, (Lat.) Smallness, Thinness, Slenderness.

Tenure, in Common Law is the manner whereby Tenants hold Lands of their Lord.

Tepefaction, (Lat.) a making lukewarm.

Tepidly, (Lat.) lukewarm.

Tercel, the Male of any Hawk in general, as *Tercel Gentle*, is the Male of a Faulcon only.

Tercera, one of the Isles which the *Spaniards* call *Acores*.

Terebellum, a Chyrurgions Instrument used much to the same purpose, as the Crows-bill and Storksbil. See *Crows-bill*.

Terebinthene, (Lat.) belonging to the Turpentine-Tree; as also a certain Gum issuing out of that Tree.

M. Terantius Varro, an Elegant and Learned Roman Author, of whom we have extant his Books of Agriculture.

Tergeminous, (Lat.) Three born at a Birth, also Threefold.

Tergiversation, (Lat.) a turning ones back, a flinching, or withdrawing, also a Nonsuit in Law.

Terms, the Bounds or Limitations of time; but chiefly those Four Seasons of the Year, peculiarly set apart for the hearing and determining of all Controversies and Suits in Law, in the Courts at *Westminster*. The first is called *Hillary* Term, beginning on the Twenty third of *January*, (if it be not Sunday) and ending on the Thirteenth of *February*, and having Four Returns, viz. *Octabis Hillarii*, i. e. *Jan. 20. Quindeno Hillarii*, *Jan. 27. Crastino Purificationis. Febr. 3. Octabis Purificationis. Febr. 10.* The second is called *Easter* Term, beginning Seventeen Days after *Easter*, and ending Four Days after *Ascension* Day, and containing five Returns, viz. *Quindeno Pasche, Tres Pasche, Mense Pasche, Quinque Pasche, and Crastino Ascensionis.* The third is called *Trinity* Term, beginning next after *Corpus Christi* day, and ending the *Wednesday* Fortnight after, and containing Four Returns, viz. *Crastino Trinitatis, Octabis Trinitatis, Quindeno Trinitatis, Tres Trinitatis.* The Fourth and last is called *Michaelmas* Term, beginning on the Twenty Third (or if that prove Sunday) on the Twenty Fourth of *October*, and containing six Returns, viz. *Tres Michael, Mense Michael, Crastino Animarum, Crastino Martini, Octabis Martini, Quindeno Martini.* In *Astrology* Terms, are certain degrees of the Signs, in which such respective Planets have been observed to have their Vertues and Strength encreased. In Logic, a Syllogism is compos'd of Three Terms, the Subject, the Attribute, and the Copula. Term also signifies the sense and meaning of Words; we have not a Term to express such a thing by. He spoke to me in such Terms. It signifies also, Articles, Conditions; I let him have it upon such Terms.

Terminals, (Lat.) certain Feasts made in honour of *Terminus*, an ancient God among the *Romans*, called the God of Bounds; because after the banishment of *Saturn*. He used to decide the Controversies of Husbandmen, falling out about the limits of their Ground.

Termination, (Lat.) a limiting, ending, or bounding.

Ternary, or *Ternion*, (Lat.) the Number Three.

Ternate, one of the *Molucca* Isles, in which, the *Spaniards* have a strong Castle called *Gamalama*.

Terra Lemnia, an exceeding Red Earth of the Island of *Lemnos*, digged from a Red Hill; it is often used as an astringent Medicine.

Terra Samia, a kind of white, stiff, and tough Earth, from the Isle of *Samos*.

Terra Sigillata, (Lat.) a kind of Earth much used in Physick; so called, because it used to be sent from the Isle of *Lemnos* sealed.

Terra Filius, (Lat.) one that is allowed to make lepid or jesting Speeches at an Act at Oxford.

Terrapine, a word used among the *Virginians*, for that which we commonly call a Tortoise, and many call a Turtle, which is an Animal much abounding in those parts, and is of three sorts, A Land Turtle or Turtoise, which is commonly found among the Rubbish of old Houses, or upon dry Sandy Banks. The River Turtle, which casts forth a stinking smell, and is accounted poysonous. And the Lake Turtle, which lives in Lakes, and is that most properly called the *Terrapine*.

Terrasse, (French) a Bulwark of Earth; also an open Walk or Gallery, raised higher than the main Plot of the Garden.

Terrene, or *Terrestrial*, (Lat.) Earthy, belonging to the Earth.

Terre tenant, in Common Law, is a Land-tenant; or he that hath a natural, and actual possession of Land, which is otherwise called Occupation.

Terrier, a Court Roll, a Catalogue of the Names, Lands, Rents, Services, &c. belonging to a Manor. Also a Dog bred up on purpose to unkennel Foxes.

Territory, (Lat.) Lands that belong to the Jurisdiction of any State, City, or Commonwealth.

Terror, great Affright, a Passion of the Soul, caused by the presence of some dreadful Object.

Tertian-Ague, an Effervescence of the Blood every Third Day.

Terse, (Lat.) neat, clean, polite.

Test, a place made of Bricks for the melting down Iron. Also an Oath put to distinguish Party from Party, or to try of what Opinion or Faith a Man is of. Also a broad Instrument made of Maribone Ashes, hoop'd about with Iron, on which Refiners fine, refine, and part Gold and Silver from other Metals.

Testamentario, (Lat.) belonging to a Testament, i. e. a Man's last Will, which is of two sorts, either in Writing or Noncupatory.

Testator, (Lat.) a bearer of witness; also he that makes a Will and Testament.

Teste, a Subscription us'd at the end of every Writ where the Date is contain'd, in these Words, *Teste me ipso*, if it be an Original Writ. If a Judicial, with the Name of the chief Judge out of which the Writ issues.

Testich, a sort of *Persian* Carpet, made of the finest Lawn, and so large, that in the Carriage, (for they are often sent as Presents to the greatest Princes) one of them is a sufficient, if not too great a burden for Seven lusty Men.

Testicular, (Lat.) belonging to the Testicles or Stones, which are double parts in Man, and all other Creatures, where the Seed is perfected for Generation.

Testimonial, a Certificate under the Hands of a Justice of Peace, or Person of known Credit.

Testimony, a Proof by Witness, an Evidence of the truth; also the Quotation of a Passage in an Author.

Tett, or *Teat*, that part by which Young Creatures are nourish'd, and draw Milk from the Breast.

Testiff, (old word) wild brained, furious.

Testification, (Lat.) a proving by witness.

Testudo, an Engine of War, used among the Ancients. Also a large Swelling, but not very hard in the Head.

Tetanos, a constant Contraction, whereby a Limb grows inflexible.

Tetchy, (old word) froward, peevish, waspish.

Tetrachord, (Greek) an Instrument of Four Strings.

Tetrachymagogen, a Medicine that purges Four sorts of Humours.

Tetraeterid, (Greek) the space of Four Years, a Word used by Astronomers, and Astrologers.

Tetraedron, (Greek) a Geometrical Figure, consisting of Four sides.

Tetragonal, (Greek) belonging to, or representing a *Tetragon*, i. e. A Figure consisting of Four Angles or Corners, in Latin *Quadrangulum*.

Tetragrammaton, (Greek) the ineffable Name of God *Jehovah*, among the *Hebrews* so called, because it consisteth of Four *Hebrew* Letters.

Tetraptot, (Greek) a term in Grammar, a Noun declined with four Cases.

Tetrarch, (Greek) a Prince or Ruler of a Fourth part of a Kingdom.

Tetrastick, (Greek) an order of Four Verses.

Tetrasyllabical, (Greek) consisting of Four Syllables.

Teutonic, (Lat.) belonging to an *Almain*, or *German*; so called, as some think, from *Tuisco*, the Son of *Mercury*.

Temksbury, a Town in *Glocestershire*, called by the Saxons *Theosbury*, by the Latins *Theoci curia*, from one *Theocus*, who here led an Hermite's Life. Here was fought that memorable Battle between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, where King *Edward* the Fourth had the Victory, and Prince *Edward*, the only Son of King *Henry* the Sixth, was killed in a barbarous manner. This Town is also famous for making of Woollen Cloth, and the best Mustard.

Textile, (Lat.) woven or knit.

Texture, (Lat.) a weaving or knitting.

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Thalassarch, (Greek) a Supream Officer at Sea, an Admiral.

Thalestrio, a Queen of the *Amazons*, who went Thirty Days Journey to *Alexander* the Great, and was according to her Request got with Child by him.

Thamesis, vide *Tamesis*.

Thane, (*Sax.*) a Nobleman or Magistrate, called also *Thingus*, or *Thegne*.

Thaumaturgic, wonder-working, one of those Arts mentioned by Dr. Dee, in his Preface to *Euclid*, and by him defin'd to be that Mathematical Art, which gives a certain Rule to make strange works, to be perceived by the sense, yet to be greatly wonder'd at.

Theater, a Place built on purpose, with all convenience, for the Actors and Spectators, for the Representing of Comedies and Tragedies. Said in general, of any Scaffold erected for the performance or sight of any publick Ceremony. Figuratively, we say the World is a Theater, and all Mankind are the Actors. Such a Country is the Theater of War.

Theatins, an Order of Religious Persons instituted by *John Peter Caraff*, Bishop of *Theate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Thebe, or *Thebes*, vulgarly called *Stibes*, the chief City of *Thebaïs* in *Egypt*, built by King *Bufris*, and called also *Hecatompylos*, from its Hundred Gates; also a City of *Boetia*, built by *Cadmus*.

Theft, an unlawful taking away another Man's moveable and personal Goods against the Owners Will, with an intent to steal them.

Theft-bote, (*Sax.*) a maintaining a Thief; by receiving stolen Goods from him.

Theme, (*Greek*) Any Subject to write upon. Frequently used by Astrologers for the position of the Superior Bodies at any moment; when they require the success of any thing begun or posed; calling their Figure *Thema Cæli*.

Themis, the supposed Goddess, that first taught Men Right and Justice, and therefore Poetically taken for Justice it self.

Themiscyra, a Region bordering upon *Cappadocia*, and watered by the River *Thermodon*, having also its chief City of the same Name.

Theobald, the proper name of a Man, signifying in the *Saxon*, bold over the People.

Theodolite, a certain Mathematical Instrument, chiefly used in Surveying, consisting of the Planisphere, Geometrical Square, Quadrant, and Scale.

Theodom, (*Sax.*) servitude.

Theodorus, the proper Name of several Men.

Theodosia, a Christian Name of a Woman, answering to *Theodorus* or *Theodosius*, in Men.

Theogony, (*Greek*) the Generation of the Gods.

Theologie, a Science that teaches the knowledge of God, and Divine things.

Theomachy, (*Greek*) a warring, or fighting against God.

Theomagical, (*Greek*) belonging to Divine Magick, or the Wisdom of God.

Theomancy, (*Greek*) a Divination, by calling upon the Name of God.

Theorville, a noted Town of the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, a Province of the *Spanish Netherlands*.

Theophilus, a proper Name of a Man, signifying a Friend, or lover of God.

Theorb, (*Ital. Tiorba*) a Musical Instrument, being a large Lute, used for the most part in playing of Grounds, and Thorough Bases.

Theoreme, A Proposition which requires the searching out, and demonstration of some Property or Passion of some Figure, wherein only Speculation is concern'd, whereby it differs from a Problem, in which something is always to be done.

Theorematick, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Theoreme*, i. e. An axiom, an undoubted truth of any Art.

Theory, (*Greek*) the contemplation or study of any Art or Science, without practice.

Therapeutick, (*Greek*) healing, or curing; the *Therapeutick* part of Medicine, is that which treats of the healing or curing of Diseases.

Theraphim, or *Teraphim*, (*Hebr.*) Images made in the form of Men.

Theriacal, (*Greek*) belonging to Treacle, i. e. A Medicine consisting of a great number of hot Medicaments, for the cure of cold Diseases, of which, one of the chief Ingredients is Vipers Flesh.

Thermometre, (*Greek*) a certain Instrument, whereby one may guess at the change of Weather; a Weather Glas.

Thermopylae, a long ridge of Mountains in *Greece*, at whose Streights *Leonidas* the *Spartan* King, with Three Hundred *Lacedemonians*, stoutly Fighting, were all cut off by *Mardonius* the *Persian*.

Theseus, the Son of *Aegeus*, King of *Athens*, he overcame the *Amazonians*, and brought away their Queen *Hippolite*, on whom he begat *Hippolytus*. He slew the *Minotaur* at *Crete*, and brought away *Ariadne* and *Phædra*, the Daughters of *Minos*, the last of whom he took to Wife. He overthrew Three famous Thieves, *Sciron*, *Procrustes*, and *Schimis*: Lastly, he went down with *Pirithous* into Hell to fetch away *Proserpina*. See *Pirithous*.

Thesis, (*Greek*) a General Proposition advanced, and at the same time offer'd to be made good.

Thessalia, a Region of *Greece*, lying between *Boetia* and *Macedon*, it was anciently called *Pelasgia*, from *Pelasgus*; *Amonia*, from King *Amon*; *Pyrrhaea*, from *Pyrrha*, the Wife of *Deucalion*.

Thessalonica, the now chief City of *Macedon*, in *Greece*; vulgarly called *Salonichi*.

Thetford. See *Sitomagus*.

Them, an Old Word for a Cucking Stool.

Thigh that Woodcock, Pigeon, &c. that is, cut 'em up.

Tight, (old word) well compacted, or knit together.

Thiller, a Horse which is put under the Thills, i. e. The Beam of a Cart or Wain, called in *Latin* *Temo*.

Thirdendal, a Liquid Measure used in *Salisbury*, containing Three Pints.

Thisma, in the Chymical Phrase, Mineral Veins.

Thistles,

Thistles, (Lat. *Carduus*) a sort of Herb of which there are several kinds, as our *Ladies Thistle*, *Carduus Mariae*; *Blessed Thistle*, *Carduus Benedictus*; *Carline Thistle*, *Carolina*; *Cotton Thistle*, *Acanthium*.

Thokes, Fish with broken Bellies, (old Word)

Thole, (Lat.) a Term in Building, the scutchin or knot in the midst of a Timber-vault; also a Place in the Temples where Donaries are hung up.

Tholosa, (Tholuse) the chief City of *Langue-doc*, a Province of *Gallia Narbonensis*. It is situate upon *Garonne*, and is both a University and Parliament Town.

Thomas, the proper Name of a Man, signifying in *Hebrew* Deep, or, as some say, Twin.

Thong-caster, a Castle in *Lincolnshire*, commonly called *Castor*, in *British Gaeregary*; it took the Name from the same occasion, as *Byrsa*, a Castle of the *Carthaginians*. For *Hengist* obtaining so much Ground in this Tract of *Vortigern*, as he could measure out with an Ox-hide, cut the Hide out into very small Laners, which we commonly call *Thongs*; and therewith measuring out the Ground, built upon it this Castle.

Thor, a certain Idol worshipped by the ancient *Saxons*, thought to be the same with *Jupiter*, or the God of Thunder; whence *Thursday* took its denomination.

Thorai Line, otherwise call'd in Palmistry the *Monfal Line*, or the Line of *Venus*.

Thorax, the Chest, all the Cavity which is circumscrib'd above by the Neck Bones, below by the Diaphragma, before by the Breast bone, behind by the Back-bone, on the sides by the Ribs. It is of an Oval Figure, contains the Heart and Lungs, and is cover'd on the inside with a Membrane call'd *Pleura*.

Thorough max, (*Perfoliata*) a Martial Herb, somewhat bitter and astringent and good against Ruptures.

Thorp, an ancient *Saxon* name, for a Village or Countrey Town.

Thoughts, the Seats whereon the Rowers sit in the Ships Long-boat.

Thowles, the small Pins which they bear against with their Oars, when they row.

Thracia, a Countrey of *Europe*, lying on the East of *Macedon*, now called *Romania*.

Thracksat, a Chymical term for a Metal, which is yet in the Mine.

Thraconical, (*Greek*) insolently boasting.

Thrawe, a certain quantity of Corn, containing Four Shocks, each Shock consisting of Six Sheaves.

Threnody, (*Greek*) A Mourning, or Funeral Song.

To *Threps*, (*Sax.*) to affirm, to persist in a thing after Conviction.

Thresher, a Fish with a broad and thick Tail, with which he thresheth the Head of a Whale, to whom he is a Mortal Enemy.

Thrift, a sort of Plant called by Herbalists *Cariophyllus Marinus*.

Thrilled or *Thirled*, (*Sax.*) killed.

Thridborough, or *Thirdborough*, a Word used in some old Acts, for a Headborough or Constable.

Throat-wort, (*Trachelium*, *Nummularia*, *Cervicaria*, *Campanula*) a sort of Herb so called, as being good against Ulcers in the Mouth and Throat.

Throb, (*Sax.*) the vehement beating or panting of the Heart.

Throne, a Chair of State placed in a part of the Room, raised Two or Three Steps from the Ground, richly adorn'd, and cover'd with a Canopy, for Kings and Princes to sit on, at times of publick Ceremonies. *Throne* also Synecdochically is taken for Supream Command, or Sovereign Authority of those that sit upon the Throne. The Throne is vacant. The Throne of his Fathers. He settled his Throne.

Thrones, the third Order of the Celestial Hierarchy.

Throster, one that twisteth Silk or Thread.

Thucydides, an *Athenian* Historian, the Son of *Olorus*, and descended from those renowned Captains *Miltiades* and *Cimon*. He wrote a History of the *Peloponnesian War*, in so elegant a Style, that *Demosthenes* transcribed it Eight times over, as *Dionysius Halicarnassensis* affirms.

Thule, an Island on the North of *Scotland*, now called *Izland*.

Thummim. See *Urim*.

Thyatira, a City of *Lydia*, in *Cyrus's* time, next to *Babylon* for Wealth.

Thymelea. See *Spurge-flax*.

Thymick Vein. See *Vein*.

Thymus, a Glandule or Kernel in the Throat, which separates the Lympha from the Blood, and empties it by the Lymphatick Vessels. Also a fleshy Tumour that hangs upon the Body like a Wart, of a Colour like Thyme, from whence it derives its Name.

Thyroides, the Cartilage of the Larynx, which resembles a Shield.

Thyrse, (*Greek*) the Scepter which the Poets gave to *Bacchus*, being a Tru cheon wrapped about with Ivy and Vine Leaves; used also by his Priestesses at their Festival Solemnities.

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Tiara, a high sharp pointed Cap, worn by Sovereign Princes, and those of the Blood Royal, among the *Persians*.

Tiberis. See *Tyberis*.

Tibiscus, one of the chief Rivers of *Transylvania*.

Tibur, (now *Tivoli*) a Town of *Compania di Roma*, and not far from *Rome*, where the *D'Estes* have a most pleasant Seat, and stately Palace.

Ticinum, a City of *Lombardy*, once the chief Seat of the *Lombard Kings*.

Tidegate, in Navigation, is where the Tide runs strongest.

To *Tide over*, in Navigation, is to go over to a Place with the Tide of Ebb or Flood, and stop the contrary by Anchoring till the next Tide.

Tides-men, Officers that belong to the Custom-House, and are appointed to watch or attend upon Ships, till the Custom of the Freight be paid.

Tidor, one of the *Moluccaes*, which are Five little Islands lying in the Eastern Ocean.

Tiercel, (*French*) the same as *Tassel* and *Tercel*.

Tietce, (*French*) a certain Liquid Measure, containing Forty Two Gallons. In Musick, a Concord, or mixture of Two Sounds, which contain an interval of Two Tones and a half.

Tiercet, (*French*) a Stanza, or Staff of Three Verses.

Ties, in Navigation, are the Ropes by which the Yards hang, and they carry up the Yards, when the Halyards are strained.

Tigillum, (*Lat.*) a Melting-pot, or Crucible, used by Chymists.

Tigre, a Fierce and Bloody wild Beast, with a spotted Skin, shap'd and arm'd with Claws like a Cat, but much bigger. Figuratively we say, such a one is as Furious, as Cruel, as Jealous as a Tigre.

Tigris, (now *Tigel*) a famous River of *Asia*, in that part now called *Turcia Asiatica*.

Tile, a fat sort of Earth, wrought and kneaded together, then squeez'd flat in a Mould, and then bak'd in a Kill like Brick, which serves to cover the Tops of Houses.

Tiller, in Navigation, is a strong piece of Wood fastned to a Rudder.

Timariots, certain Soldiers among the *Turks*, who out of conquered Lands, have a certain Portion allowed them, during term of Life, to serve on Horse-back, as oft and as long as they should be required, and to find Arms at their own proper cost. This portion is called *Timara*, and from thence they are denominated *Timariots*, and it is judged equivalent to a Hundred Pound Yearly Revenue among us.

Timbers of Ermine, a Term in Armory, or Blazon; the rows or ranks of Ermine, in Noblemens Capes. A Timber of Skins, is Forty Skins.

Timbrel, (*Dutch Trommel*) a kind of Musical Instrument, by some called a Taber.

Timidity, (*Lat.*) timorousness, fearfulness.

Timon, a four *Athenian*, who shunned and hated the company of all Women. For which reason, all Women-Haters are called *Timons* of *Athens*.

Timotheus, or *Timothy*, the proper Name of many Men, signifying in *Greek*, An honourer of God.

Tincel, a kind of Cloth composed of Silk and counterfeit Gold or Silver, glistering like Stars, or sparks of Fire.

Tincture, (*Lat.*) a staining or dying; also a term in Heraldry, signifying a variable hew of

Arms. In Chymistry, the Extraction of the Colour, Quality and Strength of any thing.

Tinglass. See *Bismutum*.

Tinkar, a Chymical Word for *Borax*.

Tinnmouth. See *Tinnocellum*.

Tintamar, (*French*) a confused noise, a hideous clamour, the jangling of Bells.

Tippet, a certain long Scarf, which Doctors of Divinity wear, when they go abroad in their Gowns.

Tipstaff, one of the Warden of the Fleet, or Marshal of the King's Bench's Men, who attends the King's Courts with a painted Staff, for the taking into Custody such as are committed by the Court.

To *Tine an Egg*, among the Curious is to dress an Egg.

Tiring, in Faulconry, a giving the Hawk a Leg or Pinion of a Pullet or Pidgeon to pluck at.

Tissue, (*French*) Rich Stuff made of Silk and Silver, or Silk and Gold Thread woven together.

Titanick, belonging to *Titan*, i. e. The Son of *Cælus* and *Vesta*, and the Brother of *Saturn*. He is by the Poets oftentimes taken for the Sun.

Tithe, the tenth part of any thing, but most particularly taken for that Spiritual Revenue which in every Countrey Parish is allowed to the Parson, being a Tenth part out of the Fruits of the Earth, and other things.

Tithing, a Company of Ten Men, with their Families joyned together in a Society; the chief whereof is called a Tithing-man.

Tithonus, the Son of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*, with whom *Aurora* falling in love, snatched him up into her Chariot, and carried him into *Aethiopia*, where she had *Memnon* by him; being at length grown very old, he was changed into a Grasshopper.

Titillation, (*Lat.*) a tickling, or pleasant itching.

Title, in Law is a lawful cause to claim a thing which another Man hath, he having no Action for the same. Also an Addition of Dignity given to Persons according to their Rank and Quality. Also a fair Inscription upon the First Page of a Book, containing the Subject treated on, the Name of the Author, and by whom and when printed.

Titubation, (*Lat.*) a stumbling.

Titular, (*Lat.*) that bears a Title only.

Tytius, the Son of *Jupiter*, and *Elara* the Daughter of *Orchomenus*. He for endeavouring to force *Latona*, was slain by *Apollo*, and cast down into Hell, where a Vulture is said continually to gnaw upon his Liver, which grows again as fast as it is devoured.

T L

Tlascala, a very flourishing City of the Kingdom of *Mexico*, in *America*, by some called *Angelorum Civitas*.

T M.

Tmesis, (Greek, a cutting) a Figure of Pro-
fody, wherein a compounded word is, as it
were, cut asunder, and divided into two parts,
by some other word which is interposed, as
Septem Subjecta Trioni, for *Subjecta Septemtrio-
ni*.

Tmolus, a Mountain near *Sardes* in *Lydia*, out
of which riseth the River *Pactolus*, famous for its
Golden Sands.

T O.

Tobacco, a certain Plant, whose Smoak taken in
Pipes, is generally in much request; it was first
brought into these parts out of the *Indies*, by Sir
Francis Drake, and is so called as some say, from
an Island of that Name. See *Tabacco*.

Tobiah, or *Tobias*, (Heb. The goodness of the
Lord,) the Name of several Persons mentioned
in the old Testament, particularly in *Ezra*, and
Nehemiah, and that Apocryphal Book called
the Book of *Macchabees*, which last was the
Son of *Hircanus*. It is also still made use of,
though not very frequently, as a *pranomen* among
us.

Tobit, (of the same signification in Hebrew)
the Name of a Person, whose History at large, see
in that Apocryphal Book, commonly called the
Book of *Tobit*.

Tod, of Wool. See *Sarffar*.

Toft, a term in Law, for the place where a House
once stood that is fallen, or pulled down.

Toil, wearisome Labour, excessive pains.

Toiles, snares set by Huntsmen for the catching
of wild Beasts.

Toilet, a kind of a Table cloth, or Carpet of
Silk, Satins, Velvet or Tissue, spread upon a Table
in a Bed-chamber, when Persons of Quality go
to dress themselves.

Tolerable, that may be supported, that may be
endur'd, that may be born with.

Toleration, a suffering or allowing of. Such a
one is for a Toleration of all Religions.

To Tolerate, to suffer, to bear with, to go un-
punished.

Toletum, (vulg. *Toledo*) a very ancient and
stately City, and the Metropolis of *Castilia No-
va*, in *Spain*: It is situate upon the River *Ta-
gus*, and Fortified with a strong Wall, and
an Hundred and Fifty Turrets. It is an ancient
University, and an Archiepiscopal See, (whose
Archbishop is the Metropolitan of all *Spain*)
and one of the Tribunals of the Inquisition.
Lastly, it hath Three Structures of great re-
mark; its Cathedral Church, its rare Aqua-
duct, and the Royal Palace begun by *Charles* the
Fifth.

Toll, a liberty to buy and sell within the Pre-
cincts of a Mannor; also Tribute, or Cu-
stom.

Tolsey, a kind of Exchange, or place where
Merchants meet.

Toman, a kind of *Persian* Coyn.

Tomb, a Place enrich'd and beautified with cu-
rious, and sometimes costly Workmanship, to
shew that some great Person is buried there.

Tomb-stone, a Stone that is laid over a Grave,
with an Inscription upon it, of the Name of the
Person, and the time of his Death. *Tomb* is some-
times taken Poetically for Death it self.

Tome, (Greek) a Part, or Volume of a large
Book.

Tomin, a certain weight among Jewellers,
weighing about three Carra's.

Tomkin, is a term in Gunnery, is a round
piece of Wood put into a Guns Mouth, and co-
vered with Tallow.

Tone, (Lat.) belonging to a Tone, or the ele-
vation of the Voice, by certain equal or measured
Degrees or Intervals that serve to form Concords,
and are regulated by the Gammut. Tone is also
the sound of the Voice, high or low, or mean,
deep or shrill.

Tonnage, a Custom due for Merchandize brought
or carried in Tuns.

Tonsils, (Lat.) certain kernels at the Root of
the Tongue.

Tontoteack, a Province of that part of Nor-
thern *America*, which lies upon *Mar del Zur*, or
the South Sea.

Toothwort, a sort of Herb, called in Latin *Den-
taria*.

Toparch, (Greek) a Governor, or Ruler of any
Place.

Topaze, a kind of precious Stone, of a Golden
or Saffron Colour, the Third in value next the
Diamond. In Heraldry, it answers to *Or*, and
Sol.

Topics, (Greek) that is, a probable Argument
drawn from several places and circumstances of
matter of Fact. A Topic part of Logick, which
treats of places of invention.

Topography, (Greek) a particular Description of
any place.

Top-rope, in Navigation, is the Rope where-
with the Sea-men strike the Main, or Fore-
top-mast.

Torce, a term in Heraldry. See *Wreath*.

Torch, a Truncheon of Deal or other Rosiny
Wood, environ'd with Wax, to light Persons of
Quality in the Dark Nights.

Torch-Royal, a term in Hunting; the next
start in a Stags Head, growing above the Royal;
and is otherwise called the *Surroyal*.

Torcular-wein. See *Vein*.

Torment, violent pain which the Body suffers,
whether outward or inward.

To Torment, to cause another to suffer grievous
Pains. Spoken also of the Afflictions of the
Mind; such a one is tormented with Remorse
of Conscience; such a one torments and vexes
himself for the loss of his Money.

Tormentil, a kind of Plant called *English* Set-
toil, good against griping of the Guts.

Tornacum, (*Tournay*) one of the principal Cities of the Earldom of *Flanders*, the chief Province of the *Spanish Neatherlands*.

Tornado, (*Span.*) a sudden or violent Storm of ill Weather at Sea.

Torpedo, (*Lat.*) a kind of Fish of that stupifying quality, that if any one touch it with a long Pole, it benums his hand.

Torpid, (*Lat.*) numb; also slow, or dull.

Torrefaction, (*Lat.*) a parching, scorching, or roasting.

Torrent, (*Lat.*) a strong stream, or violent Flood running down a Hill.

Torrid, (*Lat.*) burning, or parching.

Torrid-Zone, that space of the Earth which is under the Line, and reaches on both sides the Line as far as the Two Tropicks.

Torteauxes, (*French*) a sort of round Figures in Heraldry, by some called *Westels*, always Gules.

Tortuosity, (*Lat.*) a winding, or crooking in and out.

Torvous, (*Lat.*) sour, crabbed, or grim of Aspect.

Torus, a Member in the Base of a Pillar, in the form of a great Ring.

Total, that comprehends several parts in it self.

Totality, (*Lat.*) the whole Sum of any Number: Also the whole, or intire part of any thing.

Totted, a Term used in the Statute of *Edward* the Third, signifying a Note made in the *Estreat* Rolls that go out of the *Exchequer* to the *Sheriff*, of all such Debts as are paid to the *Sheriff*, upon the *King's Account*.

To *Touch*, to exercise the sense of Feeling upon a Body that may be felt. The Word *Touch*, is used figuratively several ways. To be touch'd with compassion, *i.e.* to be mov'd to pity. This Affront has touch'd him to the Quick, *i.e.* it has nett'd him. In Musick we say an Organ or Harpsichord has a good Touch, when the Keys lye down, and are neither too loose nor too stiff.

Touch-stone, a black shining Stone, which serves to try Gold and Silver.

Touch the Wind, and War no more, (a Term in Navigation) to bid him at the Helm keep the Ship as near the Wind as may be.

Tournament, (*French*) a Jousting, or Tilting.

To *Tow*, a term in Navigation, to drag any thing after a Ship in the Water.

Towton, a Town in *Yorkshire*, where, in the Year 1461, a mighty pitch'd Battel was fought between the Two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, where 30000 Men were left Dead upon the Place; but the Victory fell to *York*.

Tomrus, when a Roe desires Copulation, he is said to go to his *Tomrus*, (a Term in Hunting.)

T R

Traces, among Hunters, signifieth the Foot-steps of Wild Beasts.

To *Trace*, to draw upon Paper the plane of a Building or Fortification. Also to imitate, to follow step by step, to pursue closely.

Trachea, the Rough Artery, the chiefest part of the Neck, the Pipe that conveys Air to the Lungs, and is the cause of Respiration, and of the Voice.

Tract, (*Lat.*) a continued Line, a long Road: also, a Discourse drawn in length. Tract is also the footing of a Boar, (a term in Hunting.)

Tractable, (*Lat.*) gentle, or easie to be managed, or ordered.

Tractate, (*Lat.*) a handling, or treating of any thing, a Treatise.

Tradition, (*Lat.*) a delivering; also, a bequeathing any Doctrine to Posterity, from Age to Age.

To *Traduce*, to slander, to speak ill undeservedly of any Person.

Traducing, the Act of Slandering and Defaming.

Traduction, (*Lat.*) the translating of a Book or Writing out one Language into another.

Trafic, sale or exchange of Goods or Merchandise, Notes, or Money by way of Trade and Commerce.

To *Trafic*, to buy and sell; to deal as a Merchant or Tradesman in any sort of Merchandize. It is us'd figuratively in an ill Sense, for trading in *Simoniackal Contracts*, and making an unlawful Gain of Spiritual things. Such a one has long Traffick'd in buying and selling his Country.

Trafine, an Instrument invented by Mr. *Woodall* the Chyrurgion, which being for the same use as the *Trapan*, is much more compendious, and performs the work more advantageously.

Tragacanth, (*Greek*) a certain Gum of great use, and medicine, and proceeding from a Shrub of the same name, and which answers to the *English Name Goats-thorn*.

Trage comedy, (*Greek*) a Play that is half Tragedy, and half Comedy.

Tragedian, (*Greek*) a writer of Tragedies.

Tragedy, a sort of Dramatick Poem, differing from Comedy in this, that whereas Comedy represents the ordinary actions of Humane Life, by introducing the common or middle sorts of Persons. Tragedy, which brings in the greatest, and most illustrious of Men, sets forth extraordinary actions and events, and so for the most part ends in some mournful and bloody *Catastrophe*.

Tragical, (*Greek*) belonging to Tragedies; sad, bloody, disastrous.

Train, in Faulconry, the Tail of a Hawk.

To *Train*, to bring up, to instruct in Military Discipline. Whence the Militia of the Kingdom is call'd the Train'd Bands.

Train, the Attendance of a Great Person.

Train of Artillery, the whole Number of great Guns, that belong to an Army that has taken the Field.

Train of Powder, a Line of Powder so laid, as to convey the fire to a greater quantity, without prejudice to him that sets it on fire.

Traitor,

Traitor, one that betrays his Country, his Prince or his Friend.

Tramontane, (*Ital.*) Northward, or beyond the Mountains from *Italy*.

Trance, an Extasy, a Ravishment or Transportation of the Mind, which puts a Man beside himself, and suspends the Functions of the Senses.

Tranquillity, (*Lat.*) calmness, quietness, stillness.

Transaction, (*Lat.*) Negotiation, dispatching of business.

Transactions, the most remarkable Passages of State.

Transalpine, (*Lat.*) being beyond the Alps.

Transcendent, (*Lat.*) surpassing, exceeding, or excelling.

Transcending, the same.

Transcript, (*Lat.*) that which is written out from an Original.

Transcription, a Writing copied, or transcribed.

To **Transfer**, to carry from one part of a Book or Writing to another.

Transfiguration, (*Lat.*) a transforming, or changing out of one shape into another.

Transform, to change from one Form to another.

Transformation, a changing the Form of Corporal Substances.

Transfretation, (*Lat.*) a passing over a River, or cross the Sea.

Transfusion, (*Lat.*) a pouring out of one thing into another: *Transfusion* of the Blood, is a late Anatomical invention experimented by the Royal Society, for the conveyance of the Blood of one Animal into the Body of another.

Transgression, (*Lat.*) a going beyond ones bounds, a committing a Trespas or Crime. A sinning against the Commands of God and the Church.

Transsylvania, one of those Eight of the 17 *Neatherland* Provinces which are under the Dominion of the States General; it is vulgarly called *Overyssel*, and is one of the Five Lordships.

Transition, (*Lat.*) a passing from one thing to another; In Rhetorick it is a part of an Oration, wherein they pass from one subject to another.

Transitory, (*Lat.*) soon passing away, fading, or perishing. The Pleasures of this World are *Transitory Pleasures*, i. e. Pleasures that soon vanish.

Transits, a sort of Familiarities of the Stars, acquired by their motion through remarkable Places of a Persons radical Figure.

To **Translate**, to remove from a lower dignity to another; to turn out of one Language into another.

Translation, (*Lat.*) a changing from one thing, or place to another; a turning out of one Language into another. Also, when a light Planet separateth from a more weighty one, and presently appeareth to one more heavy, It is called by Astronomers *Translation*.

Translucid, (*Lat.*) the same as Transparent, shining through.

Transmarine, (*Lat.*) being beyond the Seas.

Transmeation, (*Lat.*) a passing through or beyond.

To **Transmem**, (*old word*) to change.

Transmigration, (*Lat.*) a removing ones Habitation from one place to another; in Philosophy it signifies the passing of departed Souls out of one body into another, whether of the same, or different Species; which Opinion *Pythagoras* and his Followers are said to have held.

Transmission, (*Lat.*) a delivering over.

To **Transmit**, to convey, to deliver over to another.

Transmotion, (*Lat.*) a Rhetorical Figure of Sentence, being the transferring, or removing the cause of any thing from ones self: it is otherwise called *Variatio* and *Transitus*, and in Greek *Metastasis*, according to *Aquila Romanus*, with this *Metastasis Rufinianus* makes *Metabasis* to be the same, but *Rutilius Lupus* makes it a different Figure.

Transmutation, (*Lat.*) a changing from one thing to another. But most particularly in Chymistry, it is defined to be a changing of any thing, (especially Metals) in substance, colour and quality; and of this Transmutation, there are reckoned seven several kinds or degrees, viz. *Calcination*, *Sublimation*, *Solution*, *Putrefaction*, *Distillation*, *Coagulation*, and lastly *Tincture*, which is the highest purity and perfection.

Transome, in Architecture, is an overhwart Beam, or brow-post; in Navigation it is a piece of Timber that lies athwart the Stern, between the Two fashion-pieces, and lays out the breadth of the Ship at the buttocks. The Vane of a Cross Staff, or Wooden Member, to be set a-cross the cross Staff, having a Socket in it, upon which it slides stiff upon the Square of the Cross Staff, and may be set to any of the Graduations of it.

Transparent, (*Lat.*) to be seen through.

Transparency, (*Lat.*) a term in Heraldry, vide *Adumbration*.

Transpiration, (*Lat.*) an evaporating, exhaling, or breathing forth. The act of Nature thrusting forth ill Humours, through the Pores of the Body.

Transplantation, (*Lat.*) the removal of any set or planted Trees, or other Vegetables from one place to another; also in natural Magick, it is the removing of a Disease from one Creature to another, or from a living Creature to a Plant.

A **Transport**, or *Transportation*, a carrying over the Seas, or any River; also a sudden trance, or rapture of Mind.

Transposition, (*Lat.*) an inverting, or changing the order of things; it is especially taken for a Figure of *Prosodia*, which is called in Greek *Metathesis*.

Transylvania, a Countrey lying beyond the *Carpathian* Mountains, now called *Sibenburghen*, which together with *Servia* and *Wallachia*, were heretofore called *Dacia*.

Transubstantiation, (Lat.) a converting, or changing, of one substance into another; more especially, among the Papists, it is taken for the Bread in the Sacrament, being changed into the Body of Christ.

Transverse, (Lat.) across, or overthwart.

Transverse Muscles, the first pair shew themselves with a Membranous beginning, at the Transverse Processes of the Vertebra of the Loyns, and at the Cartilaginous Bone of the Ilium. Another pair is appointed to extend the Neck, and bend it backward.

Trapan, a Chyrurgions Instrument, principally and upon occasion of any fracture in the Cranium or Skull.

Trapezium, (Greek) a Figure consisting of Four sides all unequal to one another, and as many Oblique angles; a Term in Geometry.

Traitvaillours-joy, a sort of Herb called in Latin *Clematis*.

Trave, (French) a term in Architecture, a trevite, or little room.

Traverse, (French) to cross, or thwart a Man in his proceeding. In Common Law, it signifieth to deny any point of the matter wherewith one is charged: Also in Navigation, it is taken for the way of a Ship, in respect of the points whereon she sails. In Gunnery it is to turn a piece upon her platform which way you please.

A *Traversed Horse*, (a term in Horsemanship) is a Horse that hath two white Feet on either side.

Traverses, (French) turnings and windings; it is also taken figuratively for troubles, and vexations.

Travestied, (French) shifted in Apparel, Disguised. Said of an Author, when his Sense and Style is so altered and disguis'd, as hardly to be known.

Traulismus, (Greek) a stammering Repetition of the first Syllable, or Letter of a Word, as *Tu Tu Tutullius*.

Traumatick, (Greek) belonging to Wounds: it is Decoctions and Potions that tetch the serous and sharp Humours out of the Body, and so attenuates the Blood, that it may be conveniently driven to the wounded, broken or bruised parts: Herbs which are effectual in the curing of Wounds, the same as *Vulnerary* in Latin.

Treason, defect of Fidelity to a Man's Prince, to his Friend, and him that puts a Confidence in him.

High Treason, is an Offence against the security of the King and Commonwealth.

Petty Treason, when a Wife kills her Husband, a Servant his Master, &c.

Treasure, Riches heap'd and accumulated together.

Treasure Trove, Money which being found in any place, and not owned, belongeth to the King.

Treasury, a place where the publick wealth and Treasure lies under safe Custody.

Treasurer, an Officer to whom the Treasure of another is committed. The Lord Treasurer of

England is a High Officer, that has the Government of all the Princes Wealth in the Exchequer, and a Check upon all the Officers employ'd in collecting the King's Mony.

Treated, (French) handled, also entertained.

Trebia, a River of that part of Italy, called *Longobardia Cisalpina*, but more anciently *Æmilia*, and running hard by the City of *Piacenza*; it is famous for the great overthrow given near it, in a second Battel to the Roman Consul *Sempronius*.

Treble, the highest part in Musick, called in Latin *Altus*.

Tree-nels, in Navigation, are certain Pins made of the Heart of Oak, wherewith they fasten all the planks unto the Timber.

Trefoil, (Lat. *Trifolium*) an Herb commonly called *Three Leav'd Grass*. There are of this Herb, several sorts, as *Meadow-trefoil*, *Heart-trefoil*, *Pearl-trefoil*, *White* and *Red Honey-suckles*.

Trellis, (French) a Lattice, Grate, or Cross-bar.

To *Tremble*, to shake, to stand tottering and ill assur'd; being a Violent Agitation of the Members of the Body, through Fear, through Cold, through Sickness; and many times through pain and weakness.

Tren, (French) a certain Instrument, wherewith Mariners kill Fish.

Trenchant, (French) sharp, that has a keen Edge.

To *Trench the Ballast*, (in Navigation) is to divide it.

Trencher, a square, thin Plate of Wood, for People to cut their Meat upon.

Trentalls, (French) Obsequies, Dirges, or Funeral Songs; perhaps from the number of Masses, viz. *Trent*, i.e. Thirty, which used to be sung upon that occasion.

Trepan, a kind of Chyrurgions Instrument. See *Trapan*.

To *Trepan* or *Trapan*, (Ital.) to intrap, or in-snare; but more especially in that manner which is used by Whores and Ruffians.

Trepidation, (Lat.) a trembling, more particularly of the Members and Nerves.

Trespas, any Transgression of the Law under Treason, Felony, or misprision of either.

Tressel-tree, in Navigation, are Pieces of Timber that bolt the Cross-trees at the Cross-trees, at the Head of the Masts.

Tresses, said of the Hair, when it hangs down in dishevell'd Locks.

Trestle, (French *Trestean*) a three footed support of a Table.

Tret, a certain Allowance that is made by Merchants, before a Commodity is garbled from its refuse.

Trettles, the Dung of a Rabbet or Coney.

Trevet, (Greek) a three-footed Stool.

Treviri, a famous City of that part of Germany, called the Circle of the Four Electors upon the

the *Rhine*, among which are the Three Spiritual Electors, of one of which, this is the Archiepiscopal See.

Triacle, a kind of Antidote against Poison, called in *Latin Theriaca*.

Trial, the Examination of all Causes, Civil and Criminal, before a Judge, according to the Laws of the Realm.

Triangular, (*Lat.*) made in the fashion of a Triangle, *i. e.* a Figure having Three Angles or Corners.

Triangular Muscles, rise from the top of the Elbow, and end fleshy and narrow, about the middle of the same.

Triarchy, (*Greek*) a Government by Three.

Triarians, one of the Orders of the *Roman* Soldiers, who were divided into *Principes*, *Hastati*, *Triarii*, and *Velites*. These *Triarii* made up the Reserve of the *Romans* Army.

Tribe, (*Lat.*) a Kindred, Family, or Company, dwelling in the same Ward.

Tribulation, Affliction, Misery; generally spoken of that which a Christian takes in good part, as being inflicted by the hand of God.

Tribunal, (*Lat.*) a Judgment Seat.

Tribune, (*Lat.*) an Officer of great Authority among the *Romans*; of which there were Two sorts, *Tribunus Plebis*, *i. e.* a *Tribune* of the People, and *Tribunus Militum*, *i. e.* a *Tribune* of the Soldiers.

Tributary, (*Lat.*) paying Tribute, *i. e.* Imposition laid upon a Subjugated Kingdom, by the Victor. Also a Personal Contribution which Princes raise upon their Subjects, to defray the publick Expences.

Trica, the Hair of *Berenice*.

Tricennial, (*Lat.*) of Thirty Years.

Trichotomy, (*Greek*) a dividing into Three Parts.

Tricongius, a Measure, containing Eighteen Sextaries, a Sextary being about a Pint and a half.

Trident, (*Lat.*) a Three forked Instrument; but more particularly it is taken for that Mace which the Poets feign to have been born by *Nep-tune*, as an Ensign of his Command.

Tridentine, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Tridentum*, or *Trent*; a City in the Countrey of *Tyrol*. Famous for the General Council held there, in the Year of our Lord, 1545.

To *Trie*, to examine whether a thing be so or no.

To *Trie a Cause*, to examine the justice or injustice of a Complaint.

Triennial, (*Lat.*) continuing Three Year, or that happens every Three Years.

Triental, (*Lat.*) a Vessel containing half a Pint, or the Third part of a Sextary.

Trieterick, (*Greek*) done every Three Year.

Trifarious, (*Lat.*) divided into Three, or done Three manner of ways.

Trifole, (*Lat.*) a kind of Plant, called Three leaved Grass; also a resemblance of that Plant in Heraldry.

Triform, (*Lat.*) having Three Forms.

Trigamist, (*Greek*) having Three Wives, or contrarily.

Trigen, a kind of Pole, whereby a Coach or Waggon is stopped from going too fast down a Hill.

Triglophs, (*Greek*) a Term in Architecture, of Masonry; being certain Compartments of Borders, graven like Three Furrows.

Trigonal, (*Greek*) belonging to, or representing a *Trigon*, *i. e.* a Triangle, or Figure, consisting of Three Angles. *Trigon*, also in Natural Magick, is taken for a four-fold Transmutation of the Starry Spirits, according to the number of the Four Elements; each reigning and lasting Two Hundred Years. Also the Aggregate of Three Signs of the same nature and quality, beholding each other with a Trine Aspect, and are accounted according to the Four Elements. *Aries*, *Leo*, *Sagitary*, are the Fiery Trigon. *Taurus*, *Virgo* and *Capricorn*, the Earthy. *Gemini*, *Libra*, and *Aquarius*, the Airy. *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*, the Watry Trigon. That is, during the above-named space, the Superior Planets have their Conjunctions in a Fiery Sign, and so of the rest.

Trigonometry, (*Greek*) a Mathematical Science, teaching how to resolve Triangles, as well plain as Spherical; whereby Three Sides or Angles being given out of Six contained in a Triangle, the other Three unknown are found out. That part of Geometry which treats of the measuring of Triangles, whether Spherical or others.

Trillo, (*Ital.*) a graceful shake, or trembling of the Voice in Singing.

Trimensivious, (*Lat.*) of Three Months.

Trimotion, the aggregate of Three Signs contiguous, by which there is constituted a square Aspect to the Aphaera or giver of Life; who coming to that Direction, commonly cuts off the Thread of Life.

Trine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Number Three, an Aspect of One Hundred and Twenty Degrees, thus marked Δ .

Trine, an Aspect of Friendship and Amity between Two Planets distant from each other, a third part of the Circle.

Tringle, a little square Member, which is directly upon every Triglyph, under the Platband of the Architrave; from whence hang down the Pendant Drops of the Dorick Order.

Trinitarians, (*Lat.*) a sort of Hereticks that deny the Mystery of the Trinity.

Trinity, (*Lat.*) the number Three; also the distinction of Three Persons in the Unity of the Godhead.

Trinity Colledge in Oxford, formerly called *Durham Colledge*, Founded An. 1556, by Sir Thomas Pope. *Trinity Colledge in Cambridge*, Founded An. 1546, by King Henry the Eighth. *Trinity House*, a Society of Seamen at *Deptford*, who take care of the Landmarks belonging to all the Seacoasts of the Kingdom, and examine Young Officers, whether fit for Employment, &c.

Trinobantes, a certain People anciently inhabiting the East part of the *British* Island.

Trinquet, (*French*) the highest Sail, or Top-gallant of any Ship; it is also taken Metaphorically for any gay trifling thing.

Tripartient, any Number in Arithmetick, that divides a Number into Three equal Parts, without any Remainder; as Four divides Twelve, Five Fifteen, &c.

Tripartite, divided into Three Parts.

Tripartition, the dividing any Number or Solid Body into Three Parts.

Tripontium, the ancient Name of a Town in *Northamptonshire*, implying as much as a Town that hath Three Bridges; and therefore it seemeth to be the same with that Town which is commonly called *Torchester*, which is cut through by Three special Channels, which have Three several Bridges over them.

Tripe, a part of the Entrails of a Cow, or Ox.

Triobolar, (*Lat.*) as it were worth but Three Halfpence, vile, little set by, or esteemed.

Triors, in Common Law, are such as are chosen by the Court, to examine whether a Challenge made to any of the Pannel, be just or no.

Tripedal, (*Lat.*) containing Three Foot in measure.

Triplication, (*Lat.*) a being trebble or three-fold.

Triplicity (*Lat.*) a being trebble or Threefold; it is a Word particularly used in Astrology, for the Four-fold Division of the Signs, according to the number of the Elements, each Division consisting of Three Signs, that is to say, the first called the *Fiery Triplicity*, into the Three Fiery Signs *Aries*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*; the second called the *Aery Triplicity*, into the Three Aery Signs *Gemini*, *Libra*, and *Aquarius*; the Third called the *Watry Triplicity*, into the Three Watry Signs, *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*; the Fourth called the *Earthly Triplicity*, into the Three Earthly Signs *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricornus*. Also among the *Essential Dignities* of the Planets, are reckoned their *Triplicities*, which are their denominations in the *Triplicities* of the Signs, as in the *Fiery Triplicity*, *Sol* rules by day, *Jupiter* by Night, *Saturn* indifferently: In the *Aery*, *Saturn* by Day, *Mercury* by Night; *Jupiter* in common: In the *Watry*, *Venus* is Diurnal, *Mars* Nocturnal, and the *Moon* common. In the *Earthly*; *Venus* hath the Day, the *Moon* Night, *Mars* both.

Tripolis, a City on the Main Land of *Syria*, near unto the Mountain *Libanus*.

Tripoly, a kind of Plant by some called *Turbit*, by others *Blew Cammomile*; also a Stone which being reduced to powder, is made use of by Lapidaries to polish their Jewels.

Tripes, the Stool on which the Priestesses of *Delphos* sat when they deliver'd the Oracles. Also the Name which is given at *Cambridge*, to him that is called the *Terræ Filius* at *Oxford*.

Triptote, (*Greek*) a term in Grammar, being a Noun declined with Three Cases.

Tripudiation, (*Lat.*) a tripping on the Toe in a Dance.

Trireme, (*Lat.*) a Gally with Three ranks of Oars on each side.

Mercurius Trismegistus, a famous *Egyptian* in ancient times, who was both a great Philosopher, Priest, and King.

Trisyllabical, (*Greek*) consisting of Three Syllables.

Trite, (*Lat.*) worn old, made common, with much use.

Tritheites, (*Greek*) a sort of Hereticks which held the Trinity to be divided into Three distinct Godheads.

Tritis, the immunity of a Man dwelling in the Forest, from his Attendance therein.

Triton, a Sea Deity, *Neptune's* Trumpeter.

Trituration, (*Lat.*) a threshing of Corn.

Trivial, (*Lat.*) scattered in the Highway, Common, little esteemed or valued.

Triumphal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Triumph, a solemn shew at the return of a General from some noted Victory. See *Ovation*.

Triumphant, Victorious, Magnificent, Pompous, Superb.

Triumvirat, (*Lat.*) an ancient Magistracy in *Rome*, wherein Three Men had an equal Authority, like that of *Augustus*, *Lepidus*, and *Mark Antony*. But the meaner *Triumvirs* were erected in the Year 463, after the Building of *Rome*, to take care of Prisoners, and see Execution done upon Criminals.

Trochilike, the Wheel Art, or the Mathematical Skill, demonstrating the Properties of all Circular Motions, Simple and Compound.

Trochee, (*Greek*) a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verse, consisting of Two Syllables, one long, and one short, as *Virgo*.

Trochings, a term in Hunting, the small little Branches on the top of the Deers-head, divided into Three or Four.

Trochisk, (*Greek*) a certain Medicinal Composition made of Powders, and Viscous Extracts, and formed round in fashion of a little Wheel.

Troculus, an *American* Bird, no bigger than a Swallow, of colour black and white, and breeding in Chimnies; into the sides whereof it sticks the sharp ends of its Feathers for rests sake. The Nest of this Bird hangs down by a string about a Yard long, and having brought forth Young, it throws down one at departure, in token of gratitude to the Master of the House, for its lodging.

Trode, (*old word*) signifying a Path.

Troglodytes, a People anciently inhabiting the farthest part of *Aethiopia*, of a fierce savage Nature, dwelling in Caves, and feeding upon raw Flesh.

Troia, (Troy from *Tros*) an ancient King thereof. That famous City of *Phrygia Minor*, whose Nine Years Siege by the *Greeks*, hath been a grand Subject of the Pens of Poets and Historians. It was also called *Ilium*, from *Ilus*, another King of that place; and also *Dardania*, from *Dardanus*.

Troilus, the Son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, who venturing to fight with *Hercules*, was slain by him.

Trompery, (*French*) deceit, couzenage.

Troop, a collective Term, said of several Persons gathered together, or that go in Company. The News-mongers Troop, *i. e.* flock together to hear News.

A Troop of Horse, a certain number of Horsemen, under the command of one Captain, and several Troops, make a Regiment. Troops is also spoken plurally of a considerable number of Military Forces embodied together.

Trophy, (*Greek*) any thing set up in token of Victory. The Spoil of the Enemy brought from the Field of Battel, and hung up in publick, in sign of Victory. In Painting, Graving, &c. the Representation of Pikes, Drums, Corslets, and other Instruments of War, are called Trophies.

Tropical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Trope, *i. e.* a Rhetorical exhortation, which turns a Word from its proper, to another signification.

Tropicks, (from the *Greek* word *Trepein*, *i. e.* to turn) two imaginary Circles of the Sphear, be- being the utmost bound of the Suns course; the one is called the Tropick of *Cancer*, the other the Tropick of *Capricorn*.

To *Trouble*, to interrupt, to hinder a Man from doing a thing, to dispute the possession of a thing, to disturb by Arrests or Accusations.

Trouble, confusion, disorder, interruption of Business, vexation by Suits and Accusations. Disorder of Mind. And in the plural number, Troubles signify Disorder and Confusion in the State.

Trover, in Common Law, is an Action against him, who having found another Man's Goods, refuseth to deliver them upon Demand.

Trough, a Hollow Vessel of Wood, larger than it is broad, to knead Bread in. Also a piece of a Trunk of a Tree, made hollow, to feed Swine in. A hollow thing made of Boards, and lying open for the Conveyance of Water.

Trough, in Navigation, is the space between Two Waves or Billows.

Trout, (*French*) a Fresh River Fish, spotted with several red and yellow Spots.

Trowels, (*French*) an Instrument used by Masons to dawb Mortar withal.

Truand, (*French*) a Vagabond, or lazy loitering Fellow, a common Beggar. Children are said to play the Truands, when they absent themselves from School.

Trushman. See *Drogoman*.

To *Truck*, to exchange one Commodity for another.

Trucks, or round Balls. See *Parrels*. Trucks are also round entire pieces of Wood, like Wheels for great Guns at Sea to be carried on.

Truculent, (*Lat.*) of a cruel, rough, or fierce aspect or disposition.

True, that which is certain, not to be contradicted; always the same, and never changes.

Truelove. See *Herb Paris*.

Trumpet, a Warlike Musical Instrument, in use among the Cavalry, and serving for the same Purposes, as the Drum among the Infantry.

Trumpet Marine, an Instrument with a Belly resembling a Lute, and a very long Neck, with one String, which being struck with a Hair Bow, makes a noise like a Trumpet.

A Speaking Trumpet, a Trumpet about Eight Foot, and sometimes Six Foot long, streight and very wide at the end. The Mouth Piece is large enough to receive both Lips; so that speaking within, it carries the Voice so as to be distinctly heard above a Mile.

Truncation, (*Lat.*) a lopping, maiming, or cutting short.

Trunk, (*Lat.*) a stock, stem, or body of a Tree; also a Mans body, having the Head, Arms and Legs cut away.

Trundle shot, a term in Gunnery, is a Bolt of Iron, Sixteen or Eighteen Inches in length, sharp pointed at both ends, and a round bowl of Lead, a Handful from each end cast upon it.

Trunked, in Heraldry, Trees cut off at each end, are said to be Trunked.

Trunnions, are Two Knobs, cast with a piece of Ordnance, on each of her sides, which lie in Two half-holes, upon the Two Cheeks of the Carriages, to raise the piece up or down.

To *Truss*, to truss or bind together, to pack or bundle up. A Truss of Hay, as much as a Man can carry, of which such a Number make a Load.

To *Untruss a Point*, to go to the House of Convenience.

Trussing, in Falconry, is a Hawks raising any Fowl aloft, and first soaring with it; then descending with it to the Ground.

Truth, that which is past contradiction, stable, firm, always the same, and unchangeable.

Trutination, (*Lat.*) a weighing, or ballancing, a strict examining or considering of any thing.

Trutine of Hermes, an artificial method of rectifying a Nativity, by finding out the Day of Conception, and the Place of the Moon at that time.

T U.

Tubal, (*Heb.* Born, or Worldly) one of the Sons of *Japheth*, by whose Posterity *Spain* is said to have been first peopled.

Tubal,

Tubal Cain, (*Heb.* Worldly Possession, or a Birds Nest of the World,) the Son of *Lamech*, and the first Inventor of all Curious Smith's Work, in Brass and Iron.

Tube, (*Lat.*) the Pipe through which the Marrow of the Back-bone runneth; also any long Pipe through which Water, or other Liquid substance is conveyed. The Pipe, or Hollow Trunk of a Prospective Glass.

Fallopian Tubes, two slender Passages proceeding from the Womb, which when they are a little removed from it, grow gradually wider. Their use is to receive the Eggs from the Testicles, and carry them into the Womb.

Tubercula, in Chiromancy, are those more eminent Muscles, or protuberant Parts under the Fingers; they are otherwise called *Montes*; that under the Thumb, *Tuberculum*, or *Mons Veneris*; that in the Root of the Fore-finger, is called *Mons Jovis*, of the Middle-finger, *Mons Saturni*, of the Ring-finger, *Mons Solis*, of the Little-finger, *Mons Mercurii*.

Tuberositie, the natural bunching out of some parts of the Body.

Tuck, in Navigation, is the gathering of the Works upon the Ships Quarter, under Water.

Tudiculation, (*Lat.*) a bruising, or pounding with Smiths Hammers.

Tuel, among Hunters, the Fundament of any Beast.

Tuilleries, (*French*) so called, because that Tiles were made there. It is a stately Work, all of Free-Stone, and the Portal is of Marble Pillars, and Jasper; it sometimes belonged to the Suburbs of St. *Honore*, in *Paris*, by the side of the *Louvre*; the Queen Mother drawing the Plot her self, and beginning first to build there.

Tuition; (*Lat.*) a protecting, guarding, or safe keeping. Care of Education.

Tulip, (*Tulipa*) a beautiful Flower, now frequent in *England*, but first brought out of *Turkey*. It is by some called the *Dalmatian Cap*.

Tulipant, a Shash or Wreath, worn by the *Indians*, instead of a Hat.

Tullia, the Daughter of *Servius Tullius*, who being married to *Tarquinius Superbus*, incited her Husband to kill her Father, that he might enjoy the Kingdom himself.

M. Tullius Cicero, the most Eminent and Eloquent of *Roman* Orators, being Consul of *Rome*, he suppressed the Conspiracy of *Catiline*, and was a great Assertor of the Commonwealth, which drew an untimely Death upon him, from the Faction of *M. Antony*.

Tullus Hostilius, a Warlike King of the *Romans*, who was the first that ordained Tribute and Custom, and most of the Ensigns of authority used among the *Romans*, as the *Sella curulis*, *Toga picta*, and *Pretexta*.

Tumbrel, a certain Engine for the punishing of Scolds, called also a Cucking-stool; also an old Word, signifying a Dung-cart.

Tumefaction, (*Lat.*) a causing to swell.

Tumid, (*Lat.*) puffed up or swollen.

Tumour, (*Lat.*) a swelling or preternatural rising of the Flesh, when the Parts of Human Bodies are extended beyond their due Proportion.

Tumult, confusion, caused by a Multitude of People, without Order or Discipline.

Tumultuary, (*Lat.*) done in haste, suddenly, or without advice.

Tumultuous, full of Tumult or disorder.

Tumultuary, (*Lat.*) done in haste, suddenly, or without advice.

Tun, a certain liquid Measure, containing Two Pipes, or Two Hundred Fifty and Two Gallons.

Tunic, an upper Garment worn by the Ancients, as well in *Rome*, as in the East. Also a Church Ornament among the Romanists, worn by the Deacons that serve the Priest or Bishop at the Altar.

Tunicle, (*Lat.*) a little Coat; also a Membrane of thin Skin, covering any part of the Body: There are Four especially which cover the Eye, the Corneal or Horny, the Uveal, the Vitreal or Glassie, and the Crystalline; and to each of these, there are Four Humours answerable; and Four that cover the Cods, the *Scrotum*, the *Erythroides*, the *Epidymis*, and one other which is called *Dartos*.

Tunis, a City of *Africa*, raised out of the Ruins of *Carthage*; the Commodious Situation of it, between *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*, gives a great advantage to the *Turks* that inhabit it, to annoy the Traffick of the Christians.

Tunnocellum, the ancient Name of a Town in *Northumberland*, by *Cambden*, thought to be the same with that which we now call *Tinmouth*, i. e. The Mouth of the River *Tine*, where the first Cohort *Elia Classica*, was in pay for Sea-Service. This Town hath a very strong Castle, which *Robert Mombray*, Earl of *Northumberland*, held out against King *William Rufus*.

Turbant, a certain Wreath or Ornament for the Head, used among *Turks*, and other Oriental Nations, instead of Hats; it is made of a Shash, or whole piece of Linnen called *Telbent*, and *Turbant* it self is called by the *Turks*, *Sarruck*.

Turbary, an interest to dig Turfs upon a Common.

Turbith, Minerale. See *Turpith*. There is also a Plant which growing in *Cambaya*, *Surrate*, and other parts of *Asia*, is called by the *Arabians* *Turbith*. A dangerous Drugg, by reason of its violent purging Faculty.

Turbot, a broad flat Fish, called in *Greek* *Rhombus*, of great esteem as well among the ancient *Romans*, as now adays.

Turbulent, (*Lat.*) busie, troublesome, seditious.

Turcois, a precious Stone of a blewish colour, refreshing the sight and heart.

Turgescence, (Lat.) a swelling up, or growing big.

Turgid, or *Turgent*, (Lat.) swelling, rising, puffed up. Given to create Disorder and Confusion.

Turingia, a Country of Saxony, once a Kingdom, now a Landgraviat; it lieth upon the Rivers *Sala* and *Werra*, and hath the *Hercynian* Wood on the North. The chief City of this Country is called *Erfordia*.

Turmeric, a Root of Saffron colour within and without, being a proper cure for the Yellow Jaundice.

Turk, a Subject of the Grand Signiors, who is also call'd the Great Turk.

Turnement. See *Tournement*.

Turnsole, a kind of Colour used in Painting; also an Herb called in Greek, *Heliotropium*, because its Flowers follow the course of the Sun.

Turpentine, (Greek *Terebinthina*) a kind of Gum, or Resin, distilling from the Turpentine Tree, the Larch, and some other sorts of Trees.

Turpith, a Chymical preparation of *Mercury*, and the Oyl of *Vitriol*, whereby the *Mercury* is precipitated into a sweetness, without any thing of corrosive.

Turpitude, (Lat.) filthiness, baseness, sordidness.

Tuscia, a Countrey of Italy, lying between the Rivers *Tiber* and *Macra*; it was anciently called *Tyrrhenia*, from *Tyrrhenus*, the Son of *Atys*; also *Hetruria* and *Tuscany*, from *Tusculus*, (as some say) the Son of *Hercules*.

Tutelage, Guardianship, Custody, Protection, properly of an Infant.

Tutelary, (Lat.) having the Guard, Custody or Protection of any thing.

Tutelar Angels, Angels that are said to have the Guard of Kingdoms, Cities, and particular Persons.

Tutour, one that is made choice of, to take care of instructing a young Lad.

A *Tutour in the University*, is one that takes care to teach and instruct the Youth that are sent thither from inferior Schools; and the Scholar so taught, is call'd the Tutour's Pupil.

Tuty, (Pomphalix Nil.) the Dust, or Soil of Brass, growing together into a kind of Stone, which being prepared according to Art, is very helpful for running Eyes, and for Cancers, and malignant Ulcers.

Tuisco, a certain Idol adored by the ancient Germans, thought by some, to be the same with *Mercury*. From this Idol, *Tuesday* took its denomination, and the People were called *Dnytsb* People.

Tusk that Barbel, cut up that Barbel.

Tutjan, (*Androsenum*, *Dyonysia*, *Sticiliana*,) a very good traumatick or wound Herb: It is otherwise called in English *Park leaves*.

T W.

Tweed, a River which divides *England* from *Scotland*, on whose Northern Banks stands the strong Town of *Berwick*.

Twelve Men, otherwise called the Jury or Inquest, is a Number of Twelve Persons or upwards, to Twenty Four, by whose Oath as to matters of Fact, all Trials pass, both in Civil and Criminal Causes, through all Courts of the Common Law in this Realm.

Twissil, (Dutch) a Carpenters Instrument to make Mortise Holes withal.

Twilight, (Dutch) the time betwixt Day and Night, the Dusk of the Morning or Evening.

Twight, (Sax.) pulled.

To *Twyer*, (Sax.) to sing.

T Y.

Tyberis, or *Teberis*, (*Tiber*) a River of that part of *Italy*, called *Campania di Roma*, and chiefly Famous for bearing on its Banks that City, which was once the Mistress of the World.

Tybur, a City not far from *Rome*, built, as some say, by *Catillus* the *Arcadian*, the Admiral of *Evander*; others, by *Tiburtus* the Grandchild of *Amphiarus*. It is now called *Tivoli*. See *Tibur*.

Tygris, a River of *Armenia*, taking its Original, as some think, from that part which was the Garden of *Eden*; and passing through the Lake *Arethusa*, yet neither mingling Water nor Fish. It is called *Tigris*, as signifying a Dart, by reason of its swift course; or as others, from a swift Beast so called.

Tympany, (Greek) a kind of Disease, wherein the Body becomes swollen up with Wind; a Dropsie. A fixed, constant, and hard resisting Tumour of the Abdomen, which proceeds from a stretching inflation of the Parts, and of the Membranous Bowels, whose Fibres are too much swollen with Animal Spirits, and hindered from Receding by the Nervous Juice, which obstructs the Passages; together with abundance of Flatulent Matter in the Passages that are empty.

Tympanum, the Drum of the Ear, being a small, thin, Orbicular, transparent Membrane, stretching over the cavity of the inner part of the Ear.

Type, (Greek.) See *Typical*.

Typical, (Greek) bearing a Type, i. e. An Example, Figure, Likeness, or shadow of any thing.

Typographer, (Greek) a Printer.

Tyrannicide, (Greek) the killing of a Tyrant; or cruel Governor.

Tyranny,

Tyranny, cruel and violent Empire illegally usurp'd. Tyranny is also attributed to the Passions, when a Man is not able to govern them. Thus we say, Love and Ambition are cruel Tyrants.

Tyrant, A Usurper of a Kingdom; an Oppressor of the Publick Liberty; who has made himself Master of the Sovereignty.

Tyrconel, a County of Ireland, in the Province of Ulster.

Tyre, a famous City of Phœnicia, anciently called *Sarra*, which in the Phœnician Language, signified a Fish; that Place abounding with a kind of Shellfish, the Liquor whereof coloureth of a Purple Dye.

Tyrocinium, (Lat.) an Apprentiship, or new beginning in any Art or Faculty, but more peculiarly Military Discipline: From *Tyro*, a young raw Soldier, one newly entered into the Art of War.

Tyrrheni, a People inhabiting *Tuscia*, or *Tyrrhenia*, being that part of Italy, which lyeth upon the Sea; called from thence the *Tyrrhene Sea*.

V A.

Vacation, or *Vacancy*, (Lat.) a being at leisure, or ceasing from business. It is also commonly taken for that time which is between one Term and another.

Vaccary, in divers Statutes is taken for a Place to keep Cows in; also a certain compass of Ground within the Forest of *Asbdown*.

Vacillation, (Lat.) a wavering, tottering, or inconstancy.

Vacuity, (Lat.) emptiness, voidness.

Vade Mecum, a Title given to any little Epitome of a Treatise, which a Man may carry about him in his Pocket, wherever he Travels.

Vasfrons, (Lat.) crafty or subtle.

Vagabond, (Lat.) a wandering Beggar, or idle Fellow that hath no certain Dwelling.

Vail, a Piece of Stuff that serves to hide or hinder any thing from being seen.

To *vail bonnet*, to strike Sail, in token of submission; also metaphorically to put off ones Hat, or give any sign of Respect.

Vain, that wherein there is nothing of Solidity, nothing of any certain or assured Principle; that upon which all the labour we spend is lost, foolish, frivolous.

Vain-glory, a Boasting without merit, in vain, to no benefit or purpose. Nature did nothing in vain, that is, to no purpose.

Vaire, a term in Blazon, being a Fur composed of Four distinct Colours, i. e. Argent, Gules, Or, and Sable.

Valdombreux, a certain Religious Order of Monks instituted by *Gualbert*, a Florentine, who betook himself to a private studious Life, in a Place called *Valdombre*, or the Shady Vale.

Valdo, a certain pious Man, who was the first institutor of the *Waldenses* in *Piedmont*.

Valentia, (*Valence*) an Academy Town of the Upper *Delphinate*, in *Gallia Narbonensis*; also a large Province, with its *Academick Metropolis* of the same Name, in that part of *Spain*, which was once the Kingdom of *Arragon*; also a Town of the Dutchy of *Montferrat*, in Italy.

Valentine, a certain Roman Bishop, in remembrance of whom, every Fourteenth Day of February is solemnized; about which time Birds chuse their Mates: Whence ariseth the custom of chusing *Valentines* upon that day.

Valentinians, a Sect of Hereticks, instituted by one *Valentinianus*.

Valerian, (*Phu majus*, *Valeriana major Hortensis*, *Herba benedicta*, *Theriacaria*,) a Mercurial Plant used in Antidotes against the Plague, and venomous bitings, and of great efficacy against the Strangury, and difficulty of Urine; it is also called *Setmal* or *Caponstail*.

Valerius Maximus, a Roman Historian, of whom we have extant his Examples of the memorable Deeds and Sayings of Famous Men.

Valet, (*French*) the Groom of a Chamber; an inferior Domestic Servant.

Valetudinary, (Lat.) sickly, infirm, subject to many Distempers.

Valiant, bold and daring in Fight, full of true Mettle and Courage.

Valid, authentic, conclusive, binding.

Validity, (Lat.) strength, power, force. The authentickness, or binding force of a Deed or Instrument.

Valour, the first quality requir'd in a Soldier, which is briskness of Courage. Military Ardour.

Valladolid, the second City of *Castilia Vetus*, and oftentimes the Residence of the Court of *Spain*, by reason of its pleasant situation upon the River *Pisurga*, its delightful Gardens and Fountains, Princely Palaces, and fair Market Places, seven Hundred Paces in Circuit.

Vally, or *Vale*, a hollow Place, or space of Ground enclos'd between Two Hills. Figuratively we call the World a Vale of Misery.

Value, the estimation of a thing according to its just Price.

Values, little thin Membranes and Fibres, like folding Doors, to hinder the Blood and other Liquors, from returning the same way they came.

Vambrace, or *Vanbrace*, (*French*) a Gauntlet.

Van, a Military word, signifying the Front, or Fore-part of an Army.

Vancorriers, or *Vauncourries*, (*French*) forerunners. Those that are sent before to beat the Road upon the March of an Army.

Vandel-

Vandelbiria, the ancient Name of a Place in *Cambridgeshire*, so called, for that in times past, the *Vandals* or *Danes* there incamped themselves with a Trench and Rampire: It is thought to have been the same with that which is now called *Wandlesbury*.

Vanguard, (*French*) the foremost part of an Army in Battle; otherwise called the *Vanward*.

Vane, or *Fane*, a Weather-cock.

Vannes, the chief City of *Lower Britany*, in *Celtick France*.

Vantrarius, a corrupt *Latin* word, used as a Law Term only, upon this occasion. Sir *Richard Rockly*, held Lands at *Seaton*, by Serjeantry, to be *Vantrarius Regis*, *donec perusus fuerit*, *Pari Solutarium pretii quatuor denariorum*; i. e. to be Fore-Footman to the King at some certain time, e. g. When he goeth into *Gascoign*, until he had worn out a pair of Shooes, prized Four Pence.

Vaporary, a Decoction of Herbs, and other Ingredients, the fume whereof ascends through the Hole of a Chair where the Patient sits, into the Fundament, or if it be in Womens Distempers, the Uterus.

Vaporation, (*Lat*) an exhaling, or sending forth of Vapours, i. e. certain Fumes or Smoak, drawn out of the Earth, and Water into the Air, by the heat of the Sun, and easily resolvable into Water.

Vapour, water reduc'd by Attenuation into its Particles, and sent upwards immediately to receive various Forme.

To *Vapour*, to brag, boast, to speak great and tall.

Variable, inconstant, subject to change, unstable.

Vapulation, (*Lat.*) a being scourged or beaten.

Varadinum, *Waradin*, one of the principal Cities of *Upper Hungary*, it lies upon the River *Keeres*.

Variation of the Needle, the turning, or deviation of the Needle in the Mariners Compass, some small matter from the true North Point, which happens more or less in all parts.

Variegation, (*Lat.*) a beautifying with various Colours.

Variety, Diversity; as of Plants, Flowers, Animals, &c.

Various, uncertain; also different in Quality, in humour, of sundry sorts.

Varna, a Town of *Mysia inferior*, or *Bulgaria*, memorable for the great defeat given there by the *Turks* to the Christians.

Varnish, a thick and shining Liquor made of Juniper Gum, which the *Moors* and *Arabians* call *Sanda* each, wherewith Pictures and Mapps are rubbed over to make 'em shine, and have a Gloss; there is also a Ground, or Varnish, which is laid upon a Plate that is to be etched.

Varry, (*French*) in Heraldry, is a mixture of Argent and Azure together.

Varry cuppy, a term also of Heraldry, signifying a Fur of Cups; it is also called *Varry tassa*, or *Meire*.

Varvets, (*French*) little Rings of Silver about Hawks Legs, having the Owners Name engraven on them.

Vasconia, (*Gascoign*) a Province of *Aquitannick France*.

Vassal, in Common Law, is he that holdeth Land in Fee of his Lord; it is also taken for a Slave or inferior Servant.

Vast, of a large extent, possessing a great deal of Ground; figuratively we say, such a one has a vast Fancy, a vast Wit, vast Parts, &c.

Vastation, (*Lat.*) a wasting or destroying.

Vastness, (*Lat.*) excessive bigness, hugeness, or vastness of stature.

Vatican Hill, one of the Seven Hills of *Rome*, whereon there standeth a famous Palace and Library, built by Pope *Sixtus* the Fourth.

Vaticination, (*Lat.*) a prophesying, or telling of things to come.

Valvasours, or *Valvasours*, those that in degree are next unto Barons.

Vauderil, (*French*) a Countrey Ballad, Roundelay or Song: It is also called a *Virelay*.

Vandois, a Name given to certain People, who shake off the Superstitions of *Rome*, under *Peter Valdo*, a City of *Lions*, about the Year 1060.

To *Vault*, to carry a Man's whole Body cleverly over a Wooden Horse, made on purpose, or over any high thing, resting one Hand upon the thing it self.

Vault, a round Roof built like an Arch; also a Place to lay Dead Bodies in; also a necessary House.

To *Vaunt*, to boast of a Man's self, to bragg above what a Man is able to do, or ever did.

Vauntlay, in Hunting, is the setting of Hounds in a readiness, where the Chace is to pass.

Vammure, an ancient word, signifying a Bulwark, or Outwork for defence.

Vamarn. See *Vauntgard*.

Vayvode, a Prince or chief Ruler, in *Transylvania*, and some of those Northern parts.

U B.

Ubiquatarians, a Sect of Hereticks holding Christ's Body, as well as his Godhead, to be every where.

Ubiquity, (*Lat.*) a being in all Places at one time.

V E.

Vecordy, (*Lat.*) unsoundness of Mind, dotage, stupidity.

Vetorious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Waggon or Carriage.

Vetion, (*Lat.*) a carrying.

To *Veer*, in Navigation, to put out more Rope, or more Sheer.

Vegetable, Vegetal, or Vegetive, (Lat.) living after the manner of Plants and Minerals, indued with vigor, moisture and growth.

Vehement, violent, impetuous, eager; said of our Desires and Passions. The vehemence of our Passions and Desires, submits us to frequent temptations. Such a one preaches with great vehemence, that is, with great eagerness.

Vehicular, (Lat.) belonging to a Vehicle, i. e. a Cart, Waggon or Coach, or any thing whereby another is carried or conveyed. In Physick, any Liquor wherewith Medicines are mix'd, to render 'em fit to be swallow'd.

A *Vein*, is defined by *Anatomists*, to be a common Organ of the Body, round, and oblong, apted for the conveyance of Blood and Natural Spirits through all the Parts; and according to the several parts it passeth through, it taketh several Denominations; as the *Axillary Vein*, which passeth along by the Armpits; the *Basilick Vein*, that which passeth from the Liver, through the inward process of the Arm; the *Cephalick*, the Head-Vein; the *Celiacal*, that which runs into the Blind-gut; the *Cystick*, that which runs up toward the Neck of the Gall; the *Epigastrick*, the Flank-veins; *Gastroepiploick*, that which spreads it self through the bottom of the Ventricle; *Intercostal*, those which run through the upper Ribs, Port-vein, that which is rooted into the Liver, and from thence passeth into the Ventricle, Mesentery, and other parts: *Ranular*, that which ascends from the Throat to the Tongue; *Salvazetel*, that which from the Liver runs through the Wrist into the Hand; *Sephena*, that which runs through the inward part of the Leg to the Ankle; *Subclavicular*, a branch of a Hollow Vein, which runs under the Neck-bone; *Thymick*, a Branch of the *Subclavicular*; *Torcular*, that which ascends by the inside of the Scull to the Brain. *Vein*, is also taken for the nature of the Earth, when it is search'd and digg'd. And in this Sense we say, a Vein of Gold, of Silver, of Lead, of Coals, &c.

Velites, (Lat.) the Light-armed Soldiers among the Romans, (see *Triarii*;) whence *Velitation*, a light skirmishing.

Vellication, (Lat.) a plucking, twitching, or giving a sudden pull. Vellications in Physick, are said to be certain Convulsions that happen in the Fibres of the Muscles.

Vellum, Calves Skin dress'd, and made more smooth and fine than Ordinary Parchmin.

Velocity, (Lat.) swiftness.

Velvet. See *Florimor*.

Venality, (Lat.) a setting to sale, or a being saleable.

Venatick, (Lat.) belonging to hunting or chasing.

To *Vend*, to utter a Commodity, to put off Goods by way of Sale.

Vedible, (Lat.) saleable, fit for sale.

Vendication, (Lat.) a challenging to ones self, a claiming.

Vendition, (*Exponas*) A Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the selling of Goods seiz'd by a *Fieri Facias*.

Venedocia, the ancient name of all that part of Wales, which is otherwise called *Guinethia*, or *North Wales*.

Venefick, (Lat.) belonging to the art of making Poysons, Witchcraft, or Sorcery.

Venerable, Grave, Majestick, procuring Respect.

Veneration, (Lat.) a reverencing or worshipping.

Venereal, (Lat.) given to *Venery*, i. e. Lust or Carnal Desires.

Venereal Disease, (Lat.) *Morbus Gallicus*, or *Lues Venerea*, a certain virulent, and contagious Disposition of the Body, contracted by immoderate *Venery*, or coupling with unsound Persons: It is vulgarly called the *French Pox*.

Venetia, a famous City of Italy, built in the Year 421. upon certain Islands of the *Adriatick* Sea, Sixty in number, by the Inhabitants of *Aquilea* and *Parvia*, who fled thither for fear of the Huns; it is now become a great Common-wealth, and hath large Territories, both in Italy and other Places.

Venezuela, a part of *Nova Andalusia*, a large Province of *Southern America*.

Venew, in Common Law, is taken for a Neighbouring, or near place.

Vengeance, an Injustice done to an Enemy, in return of what another has receiv'd.

Venial, (Lat.) worthy of Pardon, or Forgiveness; whence in Theology, they make a Distinction between Moral Sins, and Venial Sins.

Venisons, the Flesh of a Hart or Buck, Hind or Doe.

Venome, a certain malignant Quality in some Creatures and Plants, which is dangerous and pernicious to others, Poyson.

Venomous, full of Poyson, destructive.

Vent, (Lat.) a place for Air to come in, and out at.

Venta Belgarum, the ancient Name of *Winchester*, a pleasant City in *Hantsire*, called by the Britains, *Caer Gaunte*, by the Saxons, *Widanchester*; and by the vulgar Latins, *Wintonia*, *Venta*, giveth name also unto Two other Towns; *Caster* in *Norfolk*, called *Venta Icenorum*; *Caerwent*, in *Monmouthshire*, called *Venta Silurum*.

Ventiduct, (Lat.) a conveyance of Wind by Pipes, or otherways.

Ventilation, (Lat.) a fanning, or gathering of Wind; also a winnowing of Corn.

Ventosity, (Lat.) windiness, or wind enclos'd in the Body, that breeds Colicks, Gripes and other Diseases.

Ventricles of the Heart, two large Holes, one on the Right, the other on the Left side of it; the one greater, and enclos'd within a slender Flesh, contains the Natural Blood; the other of a harder Substance, contains the Blood wherewith the Arteries are nourished.

Ventricles of the Brain, Four, to receive the Serous Humour, and convey it to the Nostrils.

Ventricle, (Lat.) the stomach; it is also taken for any round cavity of the Body.

Ventriloquy, (Lat.) a speaking inwardly, or as it were from the Belly.

Venundation, (Lat.) a buying or selling.

Venus, (Lat.) the Goddess of Love, Pleasures, and Delight, whom the Poets feign to have sprung out of the Foam of the Sea, after that the Testicles of *Cælus* had been cut off, and thrown into it by *Saturn*, whence she was called *Aphrodite*; also the Name of one of the Seven Planets. The brightest and most resplendent of all the Stars, wandering or fix'd, the Sun and Moon Excepted; not because she is bigger than the Earth, but nearer than any of 'em, except *Mercury*. A Feminine Planet, and accounted the lesser Fortune. Among the Chymists, *Venus* is taken for Copper. In Heraldry, *Venus* Answers to *Vert* and *Emraula*.

Venus Navelwort, (*Cotyledon*, *Acetabulum*, *Umbilicus Veneris*; *Scutellum*, *Umbilicus Terræ*) a Plant of *Venus*, esteemed of great use; to heal sore and exulcerated Kidneys; it is otherwise called *Wall Pennywort*, and *Kidneywort*.

Venusium, (*Venosa*) a City of *Apulia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, remarkable for giving Title to a Prince.

Venust, (Lat.) handsome, or beautiful.

Veracity, (Lat.) a saying truth, or the quality or virtue of speaking truth.

Veragna, a large Province of that part of *Northern America*, which lies upon *Mar del Nort*, or the North Sea. Its chief Cities are *La Conception* and *La Trinita*.

Verb; (Lat. a word) one of the chiefest of the Four declinable Parts of Speech, which being declined with Person, Mood and Tense, express doing, or suffering, or being, in that thing or Person to which it is joyned; the Principal division of a Verb is into Personal (which hath all the Three Persons in both, throughout all Moods and Tenses) and Impersonal, which is only used in the Third Person singular, without all Moods and Tenses: The Verb Personal is principally distinguished into Two Voices, *Active* and *Passive*, which see in their proper Places; but there are several *Latin Verbs*, which are capable but of one Voice, as the Verb *Neuter*, which under an Active Termination, hath such a kind of Active Signification, as is not capable of a Passive, as *Curro*, *I run*; a Verb *Deponent*, which under the Passive Termination, hath an Active Signification, as *Glorior*, *I boast*; and a Verb *Commune*, which under a Passive Termination, hath a Signification either Active or Passive, as *Osculor*, *I kiss*, or *am kissed*.

Verbal, (Lat) consisting of words, or delivered only in words. As a Verbal Promise, a Promise made by word of Mouth.

Verbatim, (Lat) word for word.

Verbia, a certain goddess, among the ancient Britains, to whom the Captain of the second Cohort of the *Lingones*, erected an Altar near *Ileckly* in *Yorkshire*. She is thought by *Cambden*, to have been the Nymph, or Goddess of the River *Wherf*, which was also anciently called *Verbeia*.

Verberation, (Lat.) a beating or striking. A term used in Philosophy, to explain the cause of sounds that proceed from the verberation of the Air, smitten after several manners, which causes the variety of sounds.

Verbosity, (Lat.) a being full of Words.

Verecund, (Lat.) shame-fac'd, modest, bashful.

Verdant, (Lat.) green, fresh, flourishing.

Verderer, (Lat. *Viridarius*) a Judicial Officer of the King's Forest, who receives and inrols the Attachments of all manner of Trespasses in the Forest of Vert and Venison.

Verdie, or *Verdea*, a kind of rich Italian Wine.

Verdict, the Answer of a Jury or Inquest, made upon any Cause, Civil or Criminal, committed by the Court to their consideration or tryal.

Verdigrise, (Lat. *Ærugo*) a green substance taken from the Rust of Brass or Copper.

Verditure, a green Colour among Painters.

Verdoy, a term in Heraldry, when a Bordure is charged with Leaves, Fruits and Flowers, and other like Vegetables.

Verdure, (French) greenness.

Verge, (French) a rod or wand, or Sergeant's Mace. Also the Compass about the King's Court, that bounds the Jurisdiction of the Lord Steward of the King's Household, and is accounted Twelve Miles Compass. Also a Rod whereby one is admitted Tenant, holding it in his Hand, and swearing Fealty to the Lord of the Manor, and for that cause is called Tenant by the *Verge*.

Vergobert, (French) a chief Officer or Magistrate among the ancient *Hedui*.

Veridical, (Lat.) telling or speaking of truth.

Veriloquent, (Lat.) the same.

Verisimilitude, (Lat.) the probability, or likelihood of a thing.

Vermiculated, (Lat.) imbroidered with several Colours.

Vermilion, (French) a ruddy or deep red Colour, of which the natural is found under certain almost inaccessible Rocks in *Spain*; the Artificial is made of a certain red Sand, near *Ephesus*, several times wash'd. 'Tis also an Epithite given to blushing Cheeks, especially when dy'd with Maiden Blushes.

Vermination, (Lat.) a certain Disease wherein Worms are bred, and cause a Gripping of the Guts.

Vernaccia, a kind of Italian Wine; from a Town so called in *Umbria*, or the Duchy of *Spoletto*, a Province of *Italy*.

Vernacular, (Lat.) proper and peculiar to a Country.

Vernal, (Lat.) flourishing, or belonging to the Spring.

Verona, a famous City of *Italy*, built, as some say, by *Brennus* the *Gaul*; heretofore governed by the Family of the *Scaligeri*, and now under the Jurisdiction of the *Venetians*.

Verrey, a term in Heraldry, the same as *Varry*, i. e. Fur; consisting of Or and Azure, or Or and Vert.

Versatile, (Lat.) apt to be wound or turned any way.

Versation, (Lat.) a turning or winding too and again.

Verses, a setting together of Words and Syllables, measured by a certain number of Feet, and ending in Rhime. Though the *Greeks* and *Latins* never rhim'd.

Versicle, (Lat.) a little Verse or Sentence.

Versifier, (Lat.) a maker of Verses, generally taken in an ill sense.

Version, (Lat.) a Translation, or turning out of one Language to another.

Vert, in Heraldry, a green colour; but in the Forest Laws, it is every thing that grows, and bears a green Leaf within the Forest, that may cover and hide a Deer.

Vertebers, (Lat.) the whole Ridge of the Back-Bone.

Vertera, a Town of ancient memory in *Westmoreland*; where in the *Romans* time, a Captain kept his Residence, with a Band of the *Directories*. This Place remaineth yet a poor Village, called *Burgus sub Saxeto*, or *Burgh* under *Stanmore*.

Vertical, (Lat.) belonging to the *Vertex*, or top of the Head; whence *Vertical-point*, in Astronomy, is that point of the Heavens which is directly over ones Head.

Vertue, a faculty of acting, which is in all natural Bodies, according to their Qualities and Properties. Morally taken, it is a Disposition and Aptness of the Soul to do good, and follow that which the Law and Reason teaches him.

Vertigo, a swimming, or giddiness in the Head.

Vervain, a kind of Herb called in *Latin* *Verbena*, anciently used about Sacred Rites and Ceremonies: It is likewise otherwise called Holy Herb, Pigeons Grass, and *Juno's* Tears, being very effectual against the Yellow Jaundice, Dropsie, Gout, and other Diseases.

Vervise, a kind of Cloth, otherwise called Plonkets.

Verulamium, by *Ptolomy* called *Verolanium*; the Name of a City heretofore of very great Repute in *Hertsfordshire*, the Ruins whereof appear at this day, near unto *St. Albans*. The *Saxons* termed it *Watlingcæster*, from the famous Highway commonly called *Watlingstreet*, and also *Warlamceaster*.

Very Lord, and *very Tenant*, in Common Law, are those that are immediate Lord and Tenant to one another.

Vesicatory, (Lat.) a Cupping-glass; also a sharp Plaster or Ointment, applied to raise Blisters in the Skin.

Vesicle, (Lat.) a little Bladder.

Vespers, Evening Song, Prayers said about Evening time.

Vespertine, (Lat.) belonging to the Evening time.

Vesta, the Daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, taken oftentimes by the *Poets* for the Earth, and sometimes for the Fire. In honour of whom, *Numa Pompilius* instituted many Rites and Ceremonies, and consecrated to her Service certain Virgins, called *Vestals*, who were to take care of the Vestal Fire, which when it went out, was not to be kindled by any Earthly Fire, but to be renewed by the Beams of the Sun. They were enjoined to preserve their Virginitie inviolable, so long as they remained in the Service of the Goddess; and whoever was found faulty among them, was buried alive.

Vestigation, (Lat.) a seeking any one by the print of their Foot, a searching diligently.

Vestment, (Lat.) a Garment, Cloathing, or Attire.

Vetch, (Lat. *Vicia*) that sort of Pulse, otherwise called Fetch or Tare, which is a sort of flat Grain. Besides the common Vetch, there are several other sorts, of which the Kidney Vetch is called *Anthilis*, the Crimson Grass Vetch, *Cantananea*, the Horse-shoe Vetch, *Verrum Equinum*, the Yellow Wild Vetch, *Ephaca*.

Veteran, (Lat.) serving long in any Place, or Office, especially applied to an old Soldier, who hath served long in the Wars.

Veterinarian, belonging to the ordering or cure of Horses, or any other Cattle, having the art or skill of a Horse-leech.

Vetturino, a Hirer of Horses in *Italy*, who is a Guide to Travellers, and brings back the Horses.

To *Vex*, to disturb and torment, by means of unjust Demands or Exactions.

Vexation, inward Disturbance that litigious People create by unjust Suits and Demands. Also unjust exacting.

Vexillary, (Lat.) belonging to an Ensign or Standard; also substantively, a Standard-bearer.

U F

Uffkines, a Name anciently given to the Successors of *Uffa*, the first King of the *East-English*; they were Vassels sometimes to the King of *Mercia*, sometimes to the Kings of *Kent*.

U. G. a usual Character or Abbreviation of the words *verbi gratia*, i. e. namely, or to instance in a word, as *E. G.* is for *exempli gratia*, i. e. for Example.

V I.

Via Combusta, the last Fifteen degrees of *Libra*, and the first Fifteen degrees of *Scorpio*. Also in Palmistry the Line of *Saturn*, which ascends through the middle of the *Vola*, to the *Tuberculum* of the Middle-finger, if it be parted, called the *Via combusta*, or Burnt-way.

Via Lactea, (Lat.) is a white Circle visible in a clear Night, as it were in the Firmament, passing the Signs of *Sagittarius* and *Gemini*. It is commonly called the *Milky way*; and by some the way to *St. James*, and *Watlingstreet*; also in Palmistry or Chiromancy, it is a Line running from the *Restrieta* to the *Ferrens*.

Via Solis, or the *Sun-way*, a Right Line running downward to the *Tuberculum*, or rising part of the Ring-finger, into the Cavity of the Hand.

Vial, (Lat. *Phiala*) a Pot or Glass with a narrow Neck.

Viands, (French) Meat, Food, Victuals.

Viaticum, Provision for a Journey. Among the Romanists, that which is given to Monks, to defray the Expences of a Journey, upon a Mission. Also the Communion given by the Popish Priests to Dying Persons.

Vibration, (Lat.) the regular Motion of a Pendulum belonging to a Clock, of which there are 3600 in an Hour. Said also of several equal Motions, from the Right to the Left.

Vicar, (in corrupt Latin *Vicarius*) he that supplies the place of another; but most particularly taken for one, who in the absence of the Parson of a Parish officiates for him. The Pope's Grand Vicar, who is a Cardinal, has a Jurisdiction, extending over all Secular and Regular Priests, over all that have committed any Crime against the Church, over the *Jews* in the City, and others of the vulgar sort.

Vice gerent, (Lat. *vicem alicujus gerens*) he that executes the Office of any Supreme Government, and governs in his stead, a Deputy-Governor.

Vice Roy, (French) a Deputy-King, one that governs in the place of a King.

Vicinity, (Lat.) neighbourhood, nearness.

Vicissitude, (Lat.) a changing, or succeeding by turns. Frequent and usual change, as the vicissitude of Times, of Fortune, &c.

Vicount, (Lat. *Vicomes*) originally the chief Governor of a Province; but now adays most particularly taken for a Noble-man, of a degree between a Baron, and a Count or Earl.

Vicountiel, an old Law-term, signifying that which appertains to the Sheriff, whence *Writs Vicountiel*, Writs triable in the Sheriff's Court; also *Vicountiels*, Farms rented of the King by the Sheriff.

Victim, (Lat.) a Sacrifice offer'd to atone the anger of some Deity. Figuratively said of those

that suffer Persecution or Death to satisfy the Revenge or Passion of great Men.

Victory, the winning of a Battel, advantage over an Enemy, whether in War or single Combat. Figuratively said of any Advantage that one Man gets over another, where there is any Strife or Contest between 'em. Poetically Victory is taken for the Goddess of Victory.

Victour, (Lat.) an overcomer, or Conqueror.

Victuals, any sort of Food.

Vidome, or rather *Vidame*, (Lat. *Vicedominus*) the Judge of a Bishop's temporal Jurisdiction; being originally the same to a Bishop, as a Viscount to an Earl.

Viduation, (Lat.) a depriving, making desolate, putting into the estate of *Viduity*, or Widowhood.

Vienna, the chief City of *Austria*, and consequently the German Empire: It was built by *Leopoldus* Duke of *Austria*.

The *Vies* or *Devises*, a Town and Castle in *Wiltshire*, once a very stately and magnificent Structure, built at the vast Expence of *Roger* Bishop of *Salisbury*, in the reign of King *Stephen*; it is called in Latin by some *Divisio*, by others *Divisa*.

View, signifyeth in Hunting, the print of a Fallow Deer's Foot upon the Ground.

View, is when an Action is brought, and the Tenant knows not what Land it is that the Demandant asks, then the Tenant shall pray the *View*, i. e. that he may see the Land which is claim'd.

View of Frank Pledge, is the power to hold a Turn or Leet, in which Courts every Freeman became bound with Sureties, at Fourteen Years of Age, for his Truth to the King and his Subjects.

Viewers, in Common-Law, those that are sent by the Court, to take view of any place in question, for the better decision of the right: Also upon other occasions, as of a Man in case of Sickness, or any Offence.

Vigil, the Eve of a great Festival.

Vigilance, Attention, exactness of care in doing of Business, Watchfulness.

Vigilant, watchful, having an Eye every where.

Vigorous, (Lat.) full of vigour, i. e. strength, courage, lustiness.

Vile, abject, base, paltry.

To *Vilifie*, (Lat.) to set light by, to dis-esteem; to make of no value.

Vility, (Lat.) cheapness, a being base, or of little worth.

Village, a Habitation of Country People, not enclosed with Walls.

Villanage, in Common Law, is a servile kind of Tenure, such as *Villeins*, i. e. Bond-men, are fittest to perform: But there are several sorts of Villanage, not every one that holdeth in Villanage, being a Servant or Bond-man.

Villanous Judgment, (in Law) the reproach of Villany cast on any one for Perjury, Conspiracy, or the like.

Vilna,

Vilna, the Metropolis (being also an University) of a Palatinate of the same denomination in *Lithuania*, a large Province belonging to the Kingdom of *Poland*.

Vinaigre, Wine made sower on purpose, putting certain Acids among it, put into several sorts of Sawces.

Vincent, (Lat. *Vincentius*) a proper Name of Men, signifying an Overcomer.

Vicible, (Lat.) to be overcome or vanquished.

Vindelicia, a Country of *Germany*, bounded on each side with *Rhæcia*, *Noricum*, *Danubius* and the *Alps*.

Vindemial, or *Vindemiatory*, (Lat.) belonging to a Vintage, i. e. a Vine-harvest, or gathering of Grapes.

Vindication, (Lat.) the clearing or asserting a Man's Innocency, a defending his Reputation.

Vindicative, inclin'd, prone to Revenge.

Vindorum, the chief City anciently of the *Seguntiaci*, a People of *Hantsire*; it was called by the old Britains, *Brittanden*, now *Silchester*.

Vinea, (Lat.) a sort of Warlike Machine, covered over with raw Hides, Hurdles, or the like.

Viol, (among Navigators) a *Hamser* at the *Feer Capstand*, fastned to a Cable at the *Main Capstand*, for the better weighing the Anchor; also (Ital. *Viola*, or *Viola di Gamba*, Lat. *Nablium*) a Musical Instrument of Six Strings, and play'd on with a Bow, and used for the most part for the playing of a Base in Consort: When it is used for the playing of Tunes singly, it is called *Leero*, or *Lyra Viol*, and is somewhat of a less size.

To *Violate*, to defile a Woman by force, to ravish. To violate a Treaty, to break it perfidiously. To violate Churches and Temples, to commit prophane and wicked Actions therein.

Violation, (Lat.) a defiling, misusing of sacred things; also a Transgressing. A forcing a Woman against her Will, is call'd a Violation of her Chastity.

Violence, force used toward any one, to make him do a wicked Act; figuratively spoken of Human Passions and Designs, when unruly, and not to be govern'd. Attributed also to natural and inanimate things; as the violence of the Wind, the violence of Pain, when so excessive, as hardly to be endur'd.

Violent, that is done with a more than ordinary force and fury.

Violent Signs, those wherein the Malefic Planets have any notable Dignities, as House, or Exaltation. Also such, wherein there are any fixed Stars of Note, and within the Zodiack, as *Caput Argol*, in *Taurus*.

Violet, (*Viola*) a Plant well known, bearing a fragrant and medicinal Flower; besides the common Violet, there are several other sorts, of which the Corn-Violet is call'd *speculum Veneris*, the Calathian-Violet, *pneumonanthe*.

Violin, (qu. a little *Viol*, Ital. *Violino*, or *Viola da Braccio*, Lat. *parvum Nablium*) a small Musical Instrument of Four Strings, and play'd on with a Bow, and for the most part used for the playing of the upper or treble part in Consort.

Viperine, (Lat.) belonging to Vipers, being a sort of Serpent in some hot Countries, the biting of which is venomous, though the Flesh be made use of in sundry Medicaments.

Vipers Buglosse, (*Echium Buglossum*, silvestre *Viperinum*) a Solar Herb, the Roots and Seeds whereof are Cordial, and Expellers of Melancholy.

Virago, (Lat.) a manly, or courageous Woman.

Virafon, a cool Gale of Wind, so call'd in *Hispaniola*.

Virelay, see *Vanderwill*.

Virga, or *Acads*, certain Rays obliquely striking through a cloud, and signifying Rain.

Publius Virgilius Maro, the Prince of Latin Poets, well known by his Eclogues, his Georgicks, and his Heroic *Aeneads*, all written in an elegant, judicious; and for the most part, stately and majestick Style: He was the Son of *Maro* and *Maia*, and born at *Andes*, a Village near *Mantua*; whence he is called the *Mantuan Swan*: He was in great esteem with *Mecenas* the Favourite of *Augustus*, and also with *Augustus* himself.

Virgin's bowr, see *Ladies bowr*.

Virginals, (Lat. *Clavicymbalum*) a common, but noble sort of Musical Instrument, touch'd in like manner as the Organ or Harpsichord, and probably so call'd, as having been thought a proper Instrument for Virgins to play on.

Virginia, a Province in Northern *America*, discovered by the direction, and at the charge of Sir *Walter Rawleigh* in the Year 1584. and in honour of our Virgin Queen *Elizabeth* so call'd: The only entrance into it by Sea, is the mouth of a goodly Bay; the Capes on both sides are *Cape Henry*, and *Cape Charles*; at the mouth of the River *Pomhatan*.

Virgo, (Lat.) one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, being phancied to bear the resemblance of a Maid, or Virgin. The House or Exaltation of *Mercury*.

Virgula divina, a Hazel Rod or Switch of the same Springs growth about a Yard long, which tied to the middle of a Staff with a strong Thread, so that it may hang even like the Beam of a Ballance, will direct one where any Mine is, turning thereto, as Iron doth to the Loadstone.

Virility, (Lat.) Man's Estate, Manliness, also ability to perform the part of a Man, in the act of Generation.

Virtuoso, (Ital.) a Man accomplish'd in vertuous Arts and Ingenuity. A Student in the secrets of Nature; one that searches after new Discoveries, for the public Benefit.

Virulent, (Lat.) contagious, corrosive, malicious to a high degree, implacable.

Visage,

Visage, that part of a Man that is uncovered from the Forehead to the Chin. The Countenance of a Man.

Viscosity, (Lat.) a clamminess, a sticking to any thing, like Glue, or Birdlime.

Viscous, clammy, glutinous, consisting of parts so equally joyn'd and fix'd one to the other, that they suffer the violence of extension every way a long time, before they will yield to Separation.

Visibility, (Lat.) an aptness to be seen or discerned.

Visible, that which is perceptible to the Eye.

Visier, a Vice-roy, or chief States-man, among the Turks.

Vision, (Lat.) a seeing or discerning. An Apparition which God sometimes sends to his Prophets and Saints, either really, or in a Dream. Also a Chimera, a vain Imagination.

Visionary, one that is subject to Dreams, Idle Imaginations, and extravagant Fancies.

Visit, an act of Civility perform'd by Friends going to each others Houses, in order to entertain a Friendly Correspondence together.

Visitation, is that Action performed by the Bishop in every Diocess, once in every Three Years, or by the Arch Deacon once a Year, by visiting the several Churches, or their Rectors.

Vital Faculty, an Action whereby a Man lives, which is performed whether we design it or no; is the Motions of the Heart, Respiration, Nutrition, &c.

Vistula, a famous River, one of the chiefest and greatest, vulgarly called the *Weyfel*, or *Wixel*, running out of the *Carpathian Hill*, and dividing *Germany* from *European Sarmatia*, or *Poland*.

Visual, (Lat.) belonging to the Sight.

Visual Point, in Perspective, a point in the Horizontal Line, wherein all the Ocular Rays meet.

Visurgis, one of the principal Rivers of *Germany*.

Vital, (Lat) belonging to, or sustaining Life. The Vital Parts, are the Heart, Brain, Lungs and Liver. The Vital Spirits, those that call the whole Body to move.

Vitelline, (Lat.) resembling the Yelk of an Egg.

Vittemberg, (*Wittemberg*) the principal City of that part of the Dutchy of *Saxony*, which is properly called *Saxony*, in the Circle of upper *Saxony*.

Vitiation, (Lat) a corrupting or defiling, also a deflowring.

Viterbum, (*Viturbu*) one of those Cities, which being in the Territory of the great Duke of *Florence*, is yet under the Jurisdiction of the Pope.

Vitrification, (Lat.) a making, or turning into Glass.

Vitriol, a kind of middle substance between Stone and Metal, found in Copper Mines : Called also *Copperas*.

Vitriol of Mars, Iron and Spirit of Vitriol mix'd and distill'd together.

M. Vitruvius Pollio, a Noble Roman Architect, besides whose extant Books of Architecture, there is said to have been found at a Monastery at *Bobium*, a Treatise of his Writing, *de Hexagonis* and *Heptagonis*.

Vituperation, (Lat.) a blaming, or reprehending, or dispraising.

Vivacity, (Lat.) liveliness, lustiness, vigour.

Vivification, (Lat.) an enlivening, reviving, quickning.

Viviparous, (Lat.) bringing their Young alive. A Viper is a Viviparous Creature, because she brings forth her Young ones alive.

U L

Uladislans, a proper Name of several Persons.

Ulceration, (Lat.) a blistering, or breaking out into an Ulcer, which is defined a *Solution* of the *Continuum*, turning into a running Sore, abounding with putrid and virulent matter.

Ulysses, the Son of *Laertes* and *Anticlea*, he married *Penelope* the Daughter of *Icarus*, by whom he had *Telemachus*. He was by *Palamedes* forced against his Will, to go to the Wars of *Troy*, where he proved very serviceable to the *Greeks*, by reason of his great subtilty; for he brought *Achilles* to them, who had hid himself among the Daughters of *Lycomid*. He stole away the ashes of *Laomedon*, which were kept in one of the Gates of the City. He took away the *Palladium*, and with the help of *Diomed*, slew King *Rhesus*, and brought away his white Horses: He by a wile caused *Palamed*, to whom he bore a Grudge, to be stoned to death; and after *Achilles* was slain, he was preferred before *Ajax* by the common sentence of the *Greeks*, to have his Arms.

Ulisippo, (*Lisbon*) a Populous and well fortified City, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Portugal*; some conjecture it to be so call'd, as having been built by *Ulysses*.

Ulophone, a kind of Plant called the black *Chamaeleon-Thistle*: It is also called *Vervilago*.

Ule-games, Christmas-Games, or Sports.

Ulster, (*Ultonia*) a Province in *Ireland*, which containeth these following Counties, *Louth*, *Cavan*, *Fermanagh*, *Monaghan*, *Armagh*, *Down*, *Antrim*, *London-derry*, *Tir Owen*, *Tirconel*.

Ultimate, (Lat.) the last, extream, or utmost.

Ultion, (Lat.) a revenging.

Ultonia. See *Ulster*.

Ultrajectum, (*Utrecht*) one of the 17 Provinces of the *Netherlands*, denominated from its chief Town; that is to say, one of the Eight united

U N

nited under the government of the States General.

Ultra-marine, (Lat.) beyond the Seas; also a kind of colour used in painting.

Ultra-montanes. The *Italians* call all on this side the *Alpes*, *Ultra-Montanes*, or People living beyond the *Alpes*.

Ulusagi, a sort of inferior Turkish Horsemen, that serve in the Court of the Grand Scignior.

Ululation, (Lat.) a howling like a Dog, or Wolf.

U M.

Umbelliferous Plants, such as proceed from small Stalks standing upon greater, as Fennel, Angelica, Parsley, Hemlock, &c.

Umber, a kind of Beast: Also a dark yellowish colour used in Painting; also a certain kind of nimble and tender-mouth'd Fish.

Umbilical, (Lat.) belonging to the Navel.

Umbilical Points, the Two Center Points in an Ellipsis.

Umbrage, (French) a shadow; also a Suspicion; also a Pretence.

Umbrello, (Ital.) a great broad Fan or Skreen, which in Hot Countries People hold over their Heads, to keep off the heat of the Sun; and therefore by the *Spaniards*, among whom it is chiefly in use, it is otherwise called a *Quitasole*.

Umbria, that part of *Italy*, which at this day is call'd the Dutchy of *Spolet*.

Umple, a word used in some ancient Statutes, for fine Lawn.

U N.

Unanimity, (Lat.) a being of one Mind or Will, a consenting, or according together.

To *Unbend* the Cable of an Anchor. See to *Bend*.

Unbrace that Mallard, cut up that Mallard.

Uncial, (Lat.) containing an Ounce, or Inch.

To *Uncloy a Piece*, is to put as much Oyl as you can about the Nail, in the Touch-hole of a Gun, to make it glib, and by a Train, to give Fire to her at her Mouth, and so blow it out.

Uncome, (old word) see *Felon*.

Uncore-prist, (French) a Plea for the Defendant in Debts upon an Obligation, who is sued because he paid not the Money at the Day appointed.

U N

Unouth, (Sax.) unknown, in Common Law, it is more peculiarly taken for one for whom his Host is not bound to answer for any Offence committed by him; he being not counted a Guest till the Third Night.

Unction, (Lat.) an anointing with Oyl, or any Oily Substance.

Undation, (Lat.) a waving, or rising of Waves.

Undee, in Heraldry, resembling the Waves.

Undermailed. See *Lowmailed*.

Under the Sun Beams, when a Planet is not fully distant Seventeen Degrees from the Body of the Sun, either before or after him.

Undertide, (Sax.) the Evening time.

Undulated, (Lat.) Chamolet wrought or painted like Waves.

Undulation of the Air, the waving of the Air to and fro.

Uneth, (old word) scarce, difficult.

Unguent, (Lat.) an Ointment, or Liquid Salve.

Unguentum Armarium, (Lat.) see *Weapon-Salve*.

Unicorn, (Lat.) a timorous Beast that lives in Woods, yet ventures out sometimes into the Plain. This Creature is as big as an ordinary Horse, having one white Horn in the middle of his Forehead, about Five Handfuls long. The true Place where it is to be found, is in the Province of *Agoas*, in the Kingdom of *Damotes*, in *Ethiopia*.

Uniformity, (Lat.) a being of one and the same form, figure and fashion. One form of publick Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments.

Union, (Lat.) a joyning together, a growing into one: Also a kind of Pearl growing in couples: Also a combining of Two Churches into one, which is done by the consent of the Bishop, Patron, and Incumbent. Said also of Leagues offensive and defensive, which Princes and Republicks make together.

Unjoynt that Bitturn, cut it up.

Unison, (French) an Agreement of Two Notes in one Tone. The same with an Octave.

Unit, the beginning of Number, that receives no division in numbers, like a Point in Magnitudes.

Unity, (Lat.) a being one in substance, or in mind, union, concord.

Unity of possession, in Common Law, is a joint-possession of Two Rights by several Titles. It is called by *Civilians*, *Consolidatio usus fructus*.

Universal, (Lat.) general, extending to all.

Universals in Logic, under which are compriz'd several Species and Individuals.

University, (Lat.) in the Civil Law, is taken for a Body Politique, or Corporation: Also an Academy. A Collective Name said of several Colledges erected in one City, wherein are Professors, and Men learned in several Sciences, to teach 'em, and take Degrees.

University

University Colledge, the most ancient Colledge of Oxford, begun by King *Alfred*, who founded this Academy; and re-edified by *William*, Arch-Deacon of *Durham*.

Univocal, (*Lat.*) consisting of one Voice, Name or Sound; in Logick, it is, when under one Name, one thing is signified.

Unkennel, to *unkennel* a Fox, that is, to drive, or force him from his Hole.

Unlace that Coney,

Unlawful, against, or contrary to Law.

Unlawful Assembly, the meeting of Three or more Persons together with force, to commit some unlawful act, and abiding together, though not endeavouring the Execution of it.

To *Unleach*, a Term in Hunting, to let go the Dogs after the Game.

Unreclaimed, in Faulconry, wild, spoken of a Hawk.

Unfeeling, in Faulconry, taking away the Thread that runs through the Hawks Eye-lids, and hinders her sight.

Unseliness, (*old word*) unhappiness.

To *Unstrike* the Hood, in Faulconry, to draw the Strings, that it may be in a readiness to pull off.

Unsum'd, is when a Hawk's Feathers are not at their full length.

Untack, that Curlew.

Unweather, (*Sax.*) a Storm, or Tempest.

V O.

Vocabulary, (*Lat.*) a Dictionary, or Index of Words.

Vocal, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or consisting in the Voice.

Vocal Music, perform'd by Voices.

Vocation, (*Lat.*) a professing, calling, or course of Life.

Vocative Case, in Grammar, is the fifth Case, by which a Noun is declined, and is so called, because used in actions of calling, or speaking unto.

Vociferation, (*Lat.*) a putting forth the Voice, a crying out, or exclaiming.

Vogue, (*French*) Power, Sway, Authority.

A *Voice*, Air smitten and qualified, which forms divers sounds, whether it pass through the different Conduits of the Throats of Beasts, Fowl or Men: Appropriated to Human Speech. Also of those that sing, we say, such a one has a Charming Voice.

Void of Course, a Planet is said to be so, when he is separated from one Planet; and during his being in that Sign, does not apply to any other, either by Body or Aspect.

Voidance, a want of an Incumbent upon a Benefice.

Voider, a term in Heraldry, being an ordinary, consisting of an Arch-line, moderately bowing from the corner of the Chief, toward the Nombril of the Escutcheon.

Voiding, a term in Heraldry, being an exemption of some part of the inward substance of things voidable; by reason whereof, the Field is transparent through the Charge.

Voisinage, (*French*) neighbourhood.

Volant, (*Lat.*) flying, or passing swiftly away.

Volary, (*Lat.*) a Cage so large, that the Birds have room to fly up and down in it.

Volatil, (*Lat.*) a term in Chymistry, unfixed, apt to evaporate.

Volga, (*Rha*) a very great River, one of the greatest in Europe, which parts *Muscovia* from *Sarmatia Asiatica*, or *Tartaria*.

Volhinia, one of the Palatinates of *Russia Lithuanica*.

Volitation, (*Lat.*) a flying often.

Volta, (*Ital.*) a course, or turn in Riding, or in Dancing.

Volubility, (*Lat.*) facility, or aptness in turning about; also a quick and easy delivery in Speech or Pronunciation.

Volume, a Book of a reasonable bigness, which is bound by it self.

Voluntary, (*Lat.*) done willingly, without force or constraint.

Voluptuous, (*Lat.*) given to sensual Pleasures or Delights.

Volutation, (*Lat.*) a tumbling, rolling, or wallowing.

Volute, a part of the Capital of the *Ionick* Compound, and *Corinthian* Order, which represents the Bark of a Tree, twisted and turn'd into a Spiral Line.

Vomanus, a River of *Picenum* (now *Marca Anconitana*) in Italy.

Voracious, ravenous, devouring, feeding greedily, without swallowing; immoderately excessive in eating.

Voracity, (*Lat.*) greediness, gluttony, aptness to devour.

Vorter, a term in Astronomy, applied to the motion of some of the Planets, and signifies a motion like to that of a Whirlpool.

Votary, (*Lat.*) he that binds himself to the performance of a Vow.

Voucher, in Common-Law, is a calling of one into the Court to warrant, or make good, Lands bought with Warranty, for the secure enjoying thereof, against all Men.

To *Vow*, to make a solemn Promise to God.

Vow, a Religious Promise; a deep and devout Protestation.

Vow-breaker, one that regards neither Oaths nor Protestations.

Vowels, (*Lat. Vocales*) certain Letters of the Alphabet, so called, because they express a sound of themselves, without the help of a Consonant.

Voyage, a going from one Country to another by Sea. Sometimes taken for the Profit got by going to Sea. So we say, such a one made a good Voyage.

U R

Void, empty, not fill'd up with any Corporeal Substance, or else fill'd up with nothing but Air. Also null, of no effect: Such a Bond is void in Law, *i. e.* of no value.

U P.

Upsalia, (*Upsale*) a University Town, and the chief Archiepiscopal See of the Kingdom of *Sueden*; but most particularly celebrated by the Name of one of its Arch-bishops, a Person of great Learning, the creditable *Olaus Magnus*.

U R.

Urania, see *Muses*.

Uranoscopy, (*Greek*) a viewing, or contemplating of the Heavens.

Urbanity, (*Lat.*) the fashion of the City, civility, courtesie, gentleness in Speech, or behaviour.

Ureter, (*Greek*) the passage of the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.

Urgencie, haste of Business; pressing Importunity.

Urgent, in great haste, admitting no delay.

Uriah, (*Hebr. the Fire of the Lord*) a Chief Commander in King *David's* Army; by whose appointment he was set in the forefront of the Battle, to be slain of the Enemy; the cause of which fatal end, was his Beautiful Wife, with whom *David* fell in love.

Uriell, (*Hebr. the Fire of God*) the Name of an Angel, also of several Men mentioned in the Old Testament.

Uricornium, in old times a very famous City, and the principal in *Shropshire*, built by the *Romans*. The *Saxons* called it *Wrekenceaster*, from the Hill *Wreken*, near which it stood; it is now but a poor Village, and called *Wrecketter*, or *Wroxcester*.

Urim and *Thummim*, (*Hebrew*) Lights, and Perfections, Twelve Precious Stones in the Breastplate of the High-Priest, which shone like the Flame of Fire.

Urinal, a Glass Vessel to receive Urine, when it is to be carry'd to the Physitian to give his Judgment of it.

Urinator, (*Lat.*) a Diver, or Swimmer under Water.

Urine, a serous Excrement, convey'd from the Blood, that passes the Reins by the Ureters to the Bladder, and is thence discharged as occasion requires.

Urones, in Faulconry, Nets to catch Hawks with.

Urn, (*Lat.*) a certain Vessel among the Ancients, where the Ashes of the Dead Bodies that had been burnt, were kept; hence it is taken for

U T

any Grave, or Sepulchre: It signifieth also a certain liquid Measure, containing Two Gallons, and a Pottle.

Uroscopy, (*Greek*) an inspection of Urines, commonly called a casting of Water.

Ursa Major, the great Bear, a Constellation in the Heavens, somewhat near the North Pole, and consisting of Sixteen Conspicuous Stars.

Ursa Minor, or the lesser She Bear, that Constellation which is nearest to the North Pole, it consists of 7 conspicuous Stars, whereof the last and nearest to the Pole is called *Cynosura*, and *Stella maris*.

Ursula, the proper Name of a Woman, signifying in *Latin* a little She Bear.

Ursulines, An Order of Nuns, under the Regulations of *St. Austin*, that take upon 'em the Instruction and Education of Young Virgins.

U S.

Usage, Custom, Practice.

To *Use*, to have the Service and Benefit of a thing.

Uses, a part of the Habendum of a Deed, expressing to what Benefit the Party shall have the said Estate.

Usher of the Black-rod, see *Black-rod*.

Usquebagh, a strong Liquor used among the *Irish*, signifying in that Language, as much as *Aqua vite*.

Usufructuary, (*Lat.*) reaping the Profit of that thing, whose Propriety belongs to another.

Usury, (*Lat.*) the taking of Interest, or Use-Money, for any Sum lent.

Usurpation, (*Lat.*) an unjust enjoying or possessing against right, or equity, of another Man's Propriety, acquir'd by Violence.

Usurper, an unjust Possessor of another Man's Right illegally obtain'd.

U T.

Utaz, the Eighth Day following any Term or Feast.

Utenfil, (*Lat.*) Household stuff, that which is useful, and necessary about a House; properly that which belongs to the Kitchen, and Offices below Stairs.

Uterine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Womb.

Uterine Fury, a Disease sending forth Fumes to the Brain, that cause extraordinary Passions, and lustful Desires in Women, not to be extinguish'd or appeas'd.

Utica, (now *Biserta*) a very noted Town of the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, and anciently famous for being the Place where *Cato Junior*, grieving at the loss of *Rome's* Liberty, slew himself, and thence took the Sirname of *Uticensis*.

Utility,

Utility, Profit, Advantage.

Utlary (in *Latin Utlagatio*) a Punishment for such as being called into Law, do contemptuously refuse to appear; whereby they forfeit their Goods, or Lands to the King, or State.

Utopia, the feigned Name of a Countrey described by Sir Thomas More, as the Pattern of a well-govern'd Common-wealth: Hence it is taken by Metaphor, for an imaginary or feigned Place.

Utter Baristers, are such, who for their long Study, and great Industry bestowed upon the Common Law, are called from their Contemplation to Practice, and publickly to take upon them the defence of Clients.

U V.

Uvea Tunica, a Coat of the Eye, resembling the Skin of a Grape, whence it hath its Name.

Vulcan, the God of Fire, the Son of Jupiter and Juno: He was thrown out of Heaven for his deformity into the Isle of Lemnos, by which fall he became lame. He was the Master of the Cyclopes, and made Thunder-bolts for Jupiter, Hermione's Bracelet, Ariadne's Crown, the Chariot of the Sun, the Armour of Achilles and Aeneas, &c. He married Venus, whom he having caught in Bed with Mars, threw a Net over them, and exposed them to the view of all the Gods.

Vulgar, (*Lat.*) a being common, or publickly known. Trivial, Ordinary.

The *Vulgar*, the Rabble, the Common People, the forgotten Croud as soon as dead.

Vulnerable, that may be wounded.

Vulnerary, an Epithite given to Plants and Potions, proper for the cure of Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, &c.

Vulpine, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or like a Fox; crafty, subtle.

Vulturæ, a certain Town of Campania, with a River of the same Name: Also a strong South-East Wind, which blowing chiefly in the Plains of Æolia, was anciently so called by the Inhabitants of that Country.

Uvula, (*Lat.*) the little piece of Spongy Flesh that hangs down from the Palate of the Mouth, near the Conduits of the Nostrils, to prevent the Air from entering in too cold into the Lungs.

Uvula-Spoon, in Chyrurgery, is an Instrument to be held right under the *Uvula*, with Pepper and Salt in it, to be blown up into the concavity behind the same.

U X.

Uxellodunum, a Town of Quercy in France, vulgarly called *Cadenack*.

Uxorious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Wife; also fond, doting upon a Wife.

U Z.

Uzifur, so the Chymists call *Cinnabar*, compounded of Sulphur and Mercury.

Uzita, a City of *Africa*, called by *Strabo Uzitas*.

Uzziah, see *Azariah*.

Uzziel, (*Heb.* the buck-goat of God) the Son of *Kobath*, of him came the *Uzzielites*.

W A.

W *Addings*, (in Navigation in Gunnery) *Okum*, old Clouts, or Straw put after the Powder and Bullet.

Wadham Colledge, a Colledge in the University of Oxford, so called from the Name of him that erected it.

Wasters, (a term in Navigation) Men of War, that attend Merchants Ships to conduct them safe along.

The Ship is *waft*, that is, wants Ballast.

Wage, see *Gage*.

To *Wage Law*, to prosecute a Law-suit.

A *Wag tail*, a kind of Bird, otherwise called Water-Swallow; in *Latin Motacilla*, in *Italian*, *Bollarina*.

Waife, or *Waive*, the same which the *Civilians* call *derelictum*, any thing (whether it be Cattel strayed, or Goods stolen, and quitted upon Hue and Cry) which being found, are to be proclaimed sundry Market-Days; and if they challenge them within a Year and a Day, are to be restored; otherwise they are to belong to the Lord of the Franchise: Also as a Man forsaken of the Law to which he was sworn, is said to be Out-lawed, so a Woman not being sworn to the Law, is called *Waive*.

Waile, and *Bend*, in Navigation, the utmost Timbers, and chief strength of the Ship's sides, to which the foot-hooks, beams, and knots are bolted.

Wain, (*Dutch*) a decreasing, defect or want.

Waiste, that part of the Ship which is between the Main-Mast, and the Fore-castle.

Waive, see *Waif*.

Wake, a term in Navigation, the smooth Water, a Stern of a Ship, shewing the way she hath gone in the Sea.

Wakeman, (*Lat. Vigil*) the Title of the chief Magistrate of the Town of *Rippon*, in *Yorkshire*.

Wake-Robin, (*Lat. Arum*) a sort of Plant, otherwise called *Cuckow-yintle*, *Priests-pintle*, or *Starchwort*.

Wakes, certain Feasts, and Solemnities, which use to be kept the Week after that Saints-day, to whom the Parish Church was dedicated.

Walbury, (Sax.) Gracious, an ancient proper Name of several Women.

Waldwin, a proper Name, signifying in the German Tongue a Conqueror, answerable to the Latin Name *Victor*; for *Waldwin*, we now use *Gamen*.

Wallet, a Channel, which entring between the West Rocks, and the Buoy of the *Gunfleet*, issues out again at the *Spitts*.

Walereared, a term in Navigation, not Ship-shaken, or when a Ship is built right up.

Wall-flower, (*Leucoium*) a common Plant bearing a sweet yellowish Flower.

Wall-pepper, (*Lat. illecebra*) see *Stonecrop*.

Walt, in Navigation, is spoken of a Ship that hath not Ballast enough in her, to keep her stiff.

Walter, the proper Name of a Man, signifying in *Dutch* a Pilgrim, or, as others say, a Wood-man.

Wandsdike, (contracted from the Saxon *Wodensdike*, i. e. the Ditch of *Waden*, the Brittainish Mars) a Ditch of wonderful work in *Wiltshire*, many Miles in length, near which *Ina* King of the *West-Saxons*, and *Ceolred* King of the *Mercians* joyned Battel, and departed the Field on even Hand.

Wantage, in the Saxon Tongue *Wanading*, a place in *Barkshire*, anciently a Mannor-House of the Kings of *England*, famous for being the Birth-place of *Alfred*, that Prudent and Learned Prince.

Wapentake, a certain division of a County, called also a Hundred; it is so called, from an ancient Custom, wherein he that came to take the Government of a Hundred, was met by all the better sort, who came and touch'd his Lance, or Weapon, by which Ceremony they were sworn, and Confederate.

Warbling of the Wings, a term in Faulconry, for after a Hawk hath mantled her self, she crosses her Wings together over her back; which action is called the warbling of the Wings.

Ward, a portion of the City committed to the special charge of one of the Twenty Four Aldermen: Also, a part, or division of a Forrest; also, the Heir of the King's Tenant, holding by Knights Service, during his Nonage, is called Ward; whence Warden, a Guardian, or Overseer.

Warin, a proper Name, in Latin *Guarinus*; it comes from the German, *Gerwin*, i. e. All-victorious.

Warison, (old word) Reward.

Wardmote, a Court kept in every Ward in London.

Wardstaff, a kind of petty Serjeantry, which is a holding of Lands by this Service; namely, to carry a Load of Straw in a Cart with Six Horses, Two Ropes, Two Men in Harness, to watch the said *Wardstaff*, when it is brought to the Place appointed.

Wardmit, see *Warmit*.

Wardrobe. (*Ital. Guardaroba*) a Place where the Garments of Kings, or great Persons are kept,

and he that keeps the Inventory of all things belonging to the King's *Wardrobe*, is called Clerk of the King's great *Wardrobe*.

Wards and Liveries, a certain Court erected in the time of King *Henry* the Eighth.

Warp, a Shole, that beginning near the Buoy of *Oar-hedge*, comes out of the *Swin*, up the River.

Warrant, or *Warranty*, in Common Law, is a Covenant, whereby the *Bargainer* is bound to *warrant*, or secure the quiet possession of the thing sold to the *Bargainee*. It is called by the Civilians *Astipulatio*.

Warren, (*Lat. Vitarium*, and in corrupt Latin *Varrenna*) a place where a Man, by a Grant from the King, may within certain of his own Lands, freely keep, for his own peculiar Game, Pheasants, Partridges, Conies and Hares; and no Man else be permitted to chace them, without his Licence, excepting the Cony, which as a noxious Creature, may be hunted wherever it is met.

Warscot, a Contribution, that was wont to be made towards the Armour, in the Saxons time.

Warsovia, (*Warsaw*) the chief City of the *Civ-nensian* Palatinate in *Mosovia*, one of those Eight Provinces annex to the Kingdom of *Poland*.

Warwick, the principal Town of *Warwickshire*, which with much probability is judged to be the same with that which anciently was called *Presidium*, i. e. a Garrison; for the Saxons called it *Warringmyck*, the Britains, *Caer-Guarwick*, both which Words seem to have sprung from the Brittainish word *Guarth*, which also signifieth a Garrison; here the Captain of the *Dalmatian* Horsemen kept his Resistance, under the command of *Dux Britannia*. This Town is situate over the River *Avon*, upon a steep Rock, fortified with strong Walls, and a Castle toward the South-West.

Warmit, or *Wardmit*, a being quit of giving Money of keeping of Watches.

Wassail, (*Sax. Wæsbeal*, i. e. be in Health) an ancient ceremonious Custom, still used upon twelfth Day at Night, of going about with a great Bowl of Ale, drinking of Healths; taken from *Rowena*, the Daughter of *Hengistus*, her Ceremony to King *Vortiger*, to whom at a Banquet she delivered with her own Hands a Golden Cup full of Wine.

Wast, in Common-Law, is where a Tenant for term of Years, or otherwise, doth, to the prejudice of the Heir, or of him in the reversion, make wast, or spoil of Houses, Woods, Gardens, Orchards, by pulling down the House, cutting down Timber, &c.

Wassel-bread, (old word) fine Cinnamon.

Watch, a Sea Phrase, signifying Four Hours, measured by a Glass, where the Sand is Four Hours running out.

Water-line, (a term in Navigation) that line which ought to be the depth that a Ship should swim in, when she is laden a head and a stern.

Water-

Water-Bailiff, an Officer in *London*, who has the supervising of the Fish brought to the City, and gathering the Toll rising from the *Thames*.

Waterborn, (a term in Navigation) is when there is no more water than will just bear the Ship from Ground.

Water-shot, see to *Moor a crosse*.

Watling street, see *Ikenild street*.

Watry Triplicity, the Signs so accounted, being cold and moist, are *Gemini*, *Scorpio* and *Pisces*.

Wavey, a term in *Blazon*, bearing a resemblance of the swelling Wave of the Sea.

W E

Weafering tree, a certain Plant called in Latin *Viburnum*.

Weald of Kent, the woody part of the Country, from the Dutch word *Wald*, which signifyeth a Forreft, or Wood.

Vega, the shining harp.

Weapon-salve, (Lat. *Unguentum Armarium*) a sort of Sympathetical Ointment cures a Wound, by being applied to the Weapon that made it.

Weather-coil, is when a Ship being a Hull, layeth her Head the other way, without loosing any of her Sails, which is done by bearing up the Helm.

Weather-man, (a term in Archery) is taken for an Archer that diligently observes the Weather, and the Wind in shooting.

Weathering, in Faulconry, is when you set your Hawk abroad to take the Air.

Weed, or *Wede*, (Sax.) a Garment, or suit of Apparel.

Wedding, a joyning in Marriage, from the Dutch word *Wed*, i. e. a Pledge.

Wedge, a Sand so called, being broad at the West-end, and sharp at the East end, and lies on the North-side of the *Marget Sands*, and is Six Miles long.

Wednesday, so called from *Woden*, a God which the Saxons worshipped.

Weigh, a certain weight of Cheese or Wool, containing 256 Pounds of *Avoir du pois*.

Weights; see *Aver du pois*, and *Troy weight*.

To *weild*, to manage, to govern: Thus we say to weild a Scepter.

Welken, an old Saxon word, signifying a Cloud: Also the Element, or Sky.

Weold, or *Wold*, (Sax.) a Forreft.

Werewolf, or *Manwolf*, (*Vvere* signifying in the Saxon Language, a Man) a kind of Sorcerer, who by anointing his Body, and putting on an enchanted Girdle, takes upon him the shape, and nature of a Wolf, worrying and killing Humane Creatures.

Vveroance, a Name given to any great Lord, among the *VWest-indians*.

VVerre, or *VWere*, a certain pecuniary mulct, anciently set upon a Man's head, for killing of a Man.

Vveragelt-thief, a Thief that may be redeem'd by *VWere*.

Westgate-buoy, a very convenient Road for Ships to ride in, because of the water-drift, and ground for Anchor-hold.

Westphalia, a Province of *Germany*, and one of the Twelve Circles of the Empire, containing in it Six Bishopricks, Three Principalities, Seven free Cities, with divers great Earldoms.

Weymar, the Seat of the Dukes of *Saxon-Weymar* in *Thuringia*, a Province of that part of *Germany*, called the Circle of the Empire, or upper Saxony.

W H

Wharfage, a Fee due for things landed at a Wharf, or brought thither to be exported.

Cow Wheat, a sort of Herb called in Greek *Me-lampyron*.

Whelps, in Navigation, are small pieces of Wood fastened to the Spindle, to keep the Cable from running too high, when it turns about.

Whilom, (old word) once, or heretofore.

Whineth, Forrefters say an Otter whineth, when she makes a loud noise, or cry.

Whinzy, a sort of herb, otherwise called *Furs*, or *Fursbush*. See *Furs*.

Whistaff, in Navigation, is that strong piece of Wood the Helmsman hath always in his hand.

Whitaker, the North-east Point of the Flat of the small Shole, called the Middle-Middle-Ground.

Whiteheart Silver, see *Blacklow Forreft*.

Whiting, the Name of a Sand that lies over against the Town of *Orford*, North-East, and by North, and South-West and by South, being Three Miles and a half in length, and three Cables length in breadth.

White-spurres, certain Esquires made by the King.

Whilom grass, (*Paronychia*) an herb so called from its efficacy against Felons, and Whitlows, it is otherwise called *Nailwort*.

Whitsuntide, as it were the time of the white Son: Also *Whitsunday*, seemeth to signify as much as Sacred *Sunday*; from the Saxon word *Wihed*, i. e. Sacred; being a certain Feast, celebrated in memory of the Holy Ghost, descending upon the Apostles in fiery Tongues; it is called in Greek *Pentecost*, as being the Fiftieth Day from the Resurrection.

Whole chase Boots, large hunting, or winter riding Boots; summer riding-boots being called *Demi-chace*.

Wholesome Ship, in Navigation, is a Ship that will try Hull, and ride well at Anchor.

Whoodings, Planks which are joyned, and fastened along the Ships sides, into the Stem.

Whorl

Whorl-bat, (in *Latin Castus*) a certain Game or exercise among the Ancients, wherein they whirled leaden Plummets at one another.

Whorts, (*Lat. Vaccinia*) see *Bilberies*.

Whur, (in *Faulconry*) is the fluttering of a Partridge or Pheasant as they rise.

W I.

Wicked, void of Piety and all Goodness.

Wicket, a little Door in a great one, sufficient for one Man to enter in at.

Widow, a Woman that has lost her Husband.

Widower, a Man that has lost his Wife.

Wigornia, the chief City of *Worcestershire*, commonly called *Worcester*; the *Britains* called it *Caer-wrangon*, and *Caer guarangon*, the *Saxons* *Wceorgaceaster*; it was set on fire in the Year 1041, by *Hardy Cnute* the *Dane*, in revenge, because the Citizens had slain his *Huscarles*; it was also very much harassed in the time of the Civil Wars in King *Stephen's* Reign; but soon after it flourished again with greater splendour than before.

Wild water-creffes, (*Cardamine*) an Herb, called otherwise *Ladies-smock*, and *Cuckow-flower*.

Wild Williams, a sort of herb called in *Latin* *Armoraria*.

Wilfred, (*Sax.*) much Peace, a proper Name of Men.

Saint Wilfrid's Needle, a certain narrow hole in the Church of *Rippon*, in *Yorkshire*, wherein Womens Honesties were in times past tried: For such as were chaste, did easily pass through, but such as had been faulty, were miraculously held fast, and could not get through.

Will, the second faculty of the Soul, which inclines to do good or evil, which the Understanding has given it to know. Also the Faculty, Desire or Resolution which we have to do a thing. Also the last Bequests of a Dying Man, wherein he declares what he would have done after his Death.

William, (*Dutch Wilhelm*) the proper Name of a Man, the word signifying a Defence to many, or well armed on the head.

Willow weed, or *Willow herb*, see *Loose-strife*.

Wilton, a Town of *Wiltshire*, in ancient times the principal Town of the whole Shire, and from which it took its denomination; and of which there is a received tradition, that before it was destroyed by the siege of the Empress *Maud*, it contained 15 or 16 Parish Churches, whereof there is now but one remaining. That it was heretofore called *Ellandunum*, appears by the Testimony of old Records, wherein *Weolstan* being stiled Earl of *Ellandunum*, it is farther added, that is to say, of *Wilton*. Here in a very bloody Battel, *Egbert* King of the *West Saxons*, overcame *Beormulph*, King of *Mercia*, in the Year of Salvation, Eight Hundred Twenty and One; here also, about Fifty Years after, King *Elfred* joyning Battel with

the *Dane*, was at length put to the worst: Close adjoining to the Town, standeth a fair and noble Structure, formerly an Abby, but now the chief seat of the Earls of *Pembroke*, and commonly known by the Name of *Wilton house*.

Wimple, a plaited Linnen Cloth, which Nuns wear about their Necks: Also, a Flag, or Streamer.

Wimund, (*Sax.*) sacred Peace, a proper Name.

Winchester, see *Venta*.

Windlass, a piece of Timber placed from one side of the Ship to the other, close abast the Stem.

Windsore, a Town in *Barkshire*, by the *Saxons* called *Windle-shore*; haply from the Winding Shore. It is famous for a most stately Castle, built by King *Edward* the Third, who in this Castle held Prisoners at the same time, *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scots*; he also founded that Noble Order of the Garter, of which see more in the word Knight; there is likewise a Magnificent Church, begun by the same King, and consecrated to the Virgin *Mary*, but finish'd by King *Henry*, and Sir *Reginald Bray*.

Wind, Air agitated by a hot and dry exhalation, issuing with impetuosity out of the Entrails of the Earth; but chiefly from the Cavities of Mountains.

The *Wind veres*, in Navigation, it signifies that it shifts from Point to Point.

Windward-Tide, is when the Tide runs against the Stream.

To wind a Ship, to bring her Head about.

How winds the Ship, that is, upon what point of the Compass does she lie with her Head.

To wind up, to pluck up with a Pully.

Wine, a Liquor drawn from the Juice of Grapes, and which intoxicates those that drink too much of it.

Winefrid, the Name of an ancient *British* Virgin-Saint, of whom it is reported, that after her Head was cut off by *Cradacus*, there sprung up in the same place, the Well, which at this Day is called *Saint Winefrid's Well*; and that *Benno* the Priest joyned her Head again to her Body. It is also the proper Name of divers Women, the word signifying in the *Saxon* Tongue, an obtainer of Peace.

Wing that Partridge, that *Quaile*, that is, cut them up.

Winged, a term in Botanicks; or Herbarism, those Herbs or Plants are said to be winged, which resemble the form of a Wing.

Winter cherry, see *Alkakengi*.

Winter-green, (*Pyrola*) a sort of herb so called, from its flourishing in Winter.

Winwidfield, a place near *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*, so called from the great Victory which *Osney* King of *Northumberland* had over *Penda* King of the *Mercians*, wherein *Penda* was utterly overthrown.

Whippedfleet, see *Tanet*.

Wire, Copper or Steel drawn out into long Threads for many uses.

Wires,

Wires, in Botanicks, are those long Threads, which running from Strawberries, and such like, fasten again in the Earth, and propagate the Plant.

Wifard, a Witch, a cunning Man, one that telleth where things are that were lost; some think it comes from the Saxon word *Witega*, i. e. a Prophet.

Wife-acre, the same from the Dutch words *Waer*, i. e. truth, and *Sagen*, i. e. to tell; it is vulgarly taken for a Fool.

Wismar, the chief City of the Dutchy of *Me-gapolis*, in the Circle of lower Saxony.

Wittall, a Cuckold, that wits all, i. e. knows all, i. e. knows that he is so.

Wischcraft, a certain evil Art, whereby with the assistance of the Devil, or evil Spirits, some wonders may be wrought, which exceed the common apprehensions of Men: It cometh from the Dutch word *Wiechelen*, i. e. to divine, or guess; it is called in Latin *Veneficium*, in Greek *Pharmacia*, i. e. the art of making Poisons.

Withernam (from the Dutch words *Wider*, i. e. again, and *Nam*, i. e. a taking) is in Common-Law, when a Distress is taken, and driven into a Hold, or out of the Country, so that the Sheriff cannot, upon the Replevin, make delivery thereof to the Party distrained.

Withers, (a term in Horsemanship) the Ligature, or Bone in the extreme part of the Neck of the Horse, near the Saddle-bow.

W O.

Wood, a certain Herb wherewith Cloth is died blew; it is called in Latin *Guadum*, *Glastum*, or *Pastellum*. With the Juice of this Weed the ancient Britains used to paint their Bodies; especially their Faces, with the most frightful Figures they could invent, to make them look terrible to their Enemies in War.

Woden, a certain Idol worshipp'd by the ancient Saxons, and thought to be the same with *Mars*, or the God of Battel; whence the Fourth Day of the week came to be called *Wodensday*, or *Wednesday*. Hence also *Wood*, that signifies mad, or furious: Old English.

Wodensburgh, (i. e. the Burgh, or Town of *Woden*, the above-named Idol:) a Village in *Wiltshire*, where, in the Year Five Hundred and Ninety, *Ceaulin* King of the West Saxons, was in a bloody Battel vanquish'd by the Britains, and forced to end his Days in exile.

Wald, or *Weld*, a sort of Herb otherwise called *Dyers weed*, and by *Virgil*, and *Pliny*, *Lutea*, by *Matthioli*, *Pseudostruthium*, by *Vitruvius*, *Luteum*.

Wolds, (Sax.) Mountains or Hills without Woods; whence that part of *Leicestershire*, lying Northward, beyond the *Wreken*, call'd the *Wold* of *Leicestershire*, as being Hilly without Woods.

Wolfs bane, see *Aconitum*.

Wolfs head, see *Wolfesheofod*.

Wolfenbutel, the seat of the Dukes of *Brunswick*, in that part of *Germany* which is called the Circle of *Saxony*.

Wologda, a Province of the Empire of *Russia*, bordering upon *Casan*.

Wolves teeth, are two Teeth growing in the upper Jaw of a Horse, next to the grinding Teeth, which hinder him from grinding his Meat, so as he lets it fall unchewed.

Wood, (old word) mad.

Woodbine, (*Periclimenum*, *Caprifolium*, *Sylve Mater*, *Lilium inter Spinas*) a sort of spreading Plant, bearing a fragrant Flower, and wherewith oft-times Walls and Arbours are invested. It is commonly called *Honey-suckle*.

Woodgeld, a term in Law, and signifies the gathering or cutting of Wood in the Forest, or Money paid for the same to the Forrester.

Woodlouse, a sort of little Insect, or Vermin, otherwise called a *Chinch* or *Pinese*, and by some a *Wall-louse*, in Lat. *Cimex*; it is said to breed in Chaff, old Wood, or Paper, sometimes in Plastered Walls, and Posts of Bedsteads; by its venomous biting, it raiseth Blisters, and painful Tumours in the Skin, and being kill'd, sends forth a stinking Smell.

Woodmote, (Sax.) a term in Law, it is the old Name of that Forrest Court, that is now called the Court of Attachments.

Wood-Sorrel, (*Trifolium Acetosum*, *Acetosella*, *Alleluja*, and *Lujula*) an Herb much of the same temperature as the common Sorrel, and of great efficacy in all pestilential Diseases.

Wood-Rough, a sort of Herb called in Latin *Asperula*.

Woodstock, (Sax. a woody Place) a Town in *Oxfordshire*, where King *Aethelred* assembled the States of the Kingdom, and enacted Laws. Here King *Henry* the first built a very magnificent Royal Palace, in which King *Henry* the Second, that he might keep his Paramour *Rosamund Clifford* concealed, built a Labyrinth, with many intricate turnings and windings, which was called *Rosamunds Bower*; but it is so utterly effaced, that at this Day it is not to be discerned where it was. In this Town *Geffry Chaucer*, a most famous English Poet was brought up.

Woodward, an Officer of the Forrest, whose function is to present any Offence of Vert, or Venison done within his Charge; and if he find any Deer killed or wounded, to give the Verderer notice of it.

Wood-mox, a sort of Herb called in Latin *Genistella*.

Wool winders, those that wind up Fleeces of Wool into a kind of bundle, to be packt and sold by weight.

Worcester, see *Wigernia*.

Wormatia, a famous City of *Germany*, built upon the River *Rhene*; it is vulgarly called *Worms*, and hath been sometime an Arch Bishops See.

Wormwood. (*Absynthium*) an Herb so denominated from its efficacy against the Worms.

To *would*, to wind Ropes about a Mast, to keep on a Fish to strengthen it.

W R.

Wrath, extream Anger.

Wreath, in Heraldry, is that which is between the Mantle, and the Crest, called also a Torce: Also a Boars Tail, so termed among Hunters.

Wreck, (*French Varch*, *Lat. Naufragium*, and in late-coin'd Latin *Verriscum*) is, when a Ship perissheth at Sea, and no Man escapeth alive: In which case, whatever Goods are cast upon Land, belong to the King, or the Lord of the Soil; but if any Person come to Land, or if either Dog or Cat escape alive, the Goods return to the owner, if he claim them within a Year and a Day.

To *wreck*, to fulfil. To wreck his Malice, to spend all his Malice upon.

Writ, (*Lat. Breve*, because the intention of it is expounded in few words) signifying in Common-Law, the Kings Precept, whereby any thing is commanded to be done touching the suit of Action; as a Defendant to be summoned; a Distress to be taken, &c. It is called by the Civilians, *Actio*, or *Formula*.

W U.

Wulfer, (*Sax.*) helper, the proper Name of a King of *Mercia*, or *Middle England*, it answers to the Greek Names *Alexias*, or *Epicurus*.

Wulfeshead, or *Wulfesheved*, a Saxon word, signifying *Wulfeshead*; the condition of an Outlaw, upon whose Head the same Price was formerly set, as on a *Wolfs-Head*, to whomsoever should kill him.

Wulfrunes Hampton, (from *Wulfrune*, a Devout Woman, who enriched the Town) a Town in *Staffordshire*, vulgarly called *Wolverhampton*.

W Y.

Wyver, the Name of an Animal, little known otherwise than as it is depicted in Blazonry, and described by Heraldry; *Guillim's* Description represents it as a sort of flying Serpent, whence it may be derived from *Vipera*, as it were a winged Viper or Serpent; others, who will have it a sort of Animal called *Viverra*, a Ferret, thence also derive it.

X A:

Xangti, a word used by the *Chinois*, for the Supream Governour of Heaven and Earth, for they have no Name for God.

Xanthi, a certain People of *Asia*, who were utterly destroyed by *Cyrus* his Lieutenant *Harpagus*.

Xanthium, or the lesser *Burdock*, a Plant which for its pleasantness and rarity is only to be seen in the Gardens of the Curious.

Xantippe, the Wife of *Socrates*, a Woman of a very froward and petulant Disposition, inasmuch as *Alcibiades* told *Socrates*, that he wondred how he could endure to live with her. To which he answered, that he kept her to exercise his Patience at Home, that he might the better bear the petulancy of others Abroad.

Xanthus, a River of *Troas*, called also *Scamander*.

X E.

Xenophilus, a Musician of *Chalcidia*, whom *Aristoxenus* affirms to have liv'd a Hundred and Five Years in very great Honour, and Worldly Felicity; he is also mentioned by *Pliny* and *Valerius Maximus*.

Xenophon, the Son of *Gryllus*, a famous *Athenian* Philosopher, Historian, and expert Captain, he went with an Army of Ten Thousand Men along with *Cyrus* into *Persia*; and after *Cyrus* was slain, brought back his Army with little loss, through many strange Countries, and divers great difficulties and dangers. He was for his Eloquence stiled the Attick Muse, and writ many choice and elegant Books, many whereof are yet extant: Also a Writer of Agriculture, mentioned by *Varro*, and possibly the same with the above-mentioned Philosopher.

Xensi, is a noble, and chief Province of *China*, the extream part of *Asia*, and hath been the Seat of almost all the Chinique Emperors, even to the exit of the Family of *Hana*, which happened 264 Years after the Nativity of our Saviour.

Xeriff, the Title of a Prince, or Supream Ruler in *Barbary*, whence most probably comes our *Sheriff*.

Xerophthalmie, (*Greek*) a certain Disease in the Eyes, which causeth a redness, or soreness, without any running or swelling.

Xerxes, a King of *Persia*, the Grand-child of *Cyrus*, the Son of *Darius* and *Atossa*, who with an Army of 1000000 Men, and a Navy so vast, that it filled the whole *Hellepont*, and joyned the Two Continents together, was vanquished at *Thermopylae*, by 40000 Men; and afterwards in a Sea-Fight at *Salamis* by *Themistocles*: and his General, whom he left in *Beotia*, was fain to retire with almost

almost all his Forces cut off. He was at length slain in his own Palace by *Artabanus*, one of his own Captains.

X Y.

Xylobalsome, (Greek) a certain sweet Wood, whereof Balm is produced.

Y A.

Yacht, a sort of Ship built rather for swiftness and pleasure, than for Merchandise or Warlike Service; whence *Skinner* inclines to derive it from the Dutch *Jagen*, to hunt, as it were a hunting Ship; but more natural seems his Allusion to the Greek word *ἄγος*.

Yare, ready, prompt.

Yardland, a certain quantity of Land, called in Saxon *Gyrlander*, in Latin *Virgata Terra*. In some Places it is 20 Acres of Land, in some 24, and in others 30.

Yarrow, see *Millefoil*.

To *Yam*, among Navigators, is said of a Ship when it seems to reel or totter, i. e. to incline sometimes one way, sometimes another; of which word *Skinner* skews a derivation from the Dutch word *Chewen*, to *Ositate*.

Y B.

Ybel, an old British proper Name of a Man.

Year and a Day, a time that determining a Right in many Cases, as in Case of Astray, which if the Owner challenge it not within that time, it is forfeit.

Year, Day and Waste, Part of the King's Prerogative, whereby he challenges the Profits of the Lands and Tenements of those that are attainted of Petty Treason and Felony, for a Year and a Day, and may at last waste the Tenements, root up the Woods, plough up the Meadows, except the Lord of the Mannor compound for the waste.

Yeoman, an English Freeman born, that may dispend Forty Shillings a Year, of his own Free Land.

Ynca, a Name formerly given to the Kings of *Peru*, and the Princes of their Family, signifying Lord, King, or Emperor, or of the Blood Royal.

Y O.

Yoke, in Navigation, is when the Sea is so rough, that Men cannot govern the helm with their Heads, then they sease a Block to the Helm on each side at the end, and reeing two, falls through them like Gunners tackles, brings them

to the Ship's sides, and so they steer with more ease.

Yonker, a Lusty Lad: *Yonkers* are the Young Men in a Ship called Fore-mast-Men, whose Office it is to take in the Top-sails, furl, and sling the Main-sail bowling, or trying, and take their turn at Helm.

York, see *Eboracum*.

Youthwort, a kind of Plant, called in Latin, *Ros Solis*.

Y T.

Ybel, (British) a proper Name, contracted from the Greek *Euthalius*, i. e. very flourishing.

Y U.

Yuba, a Herb in India, wherewith they use to make Bread.

Yule, or *Gule* of August, *Lammast-day*, or the first Day of August, possibly, as some think, from the Dutch *Gehul*, a Festival; which Word taken alone, is by *Synecdoche*, particularly applied to the Feast of *Christmas*, as the principal Feast of all; but joyn'd with another word, denotes that particular Feast; and as the first *Etymology* seems most proper to the word *Gule*, so *Yule*, may upon the same account be better derived from the Lat. *Jubilum*; but the reason why some derive *Gule* from *Gueula* a Throat, see in *Gule*.

Ywory, the Tooth, or rather an Elephants Weapon of Defence, in the shape of a long Horn, that grows on each side of his Trunk. It is much used by Carvers and Turners, to make little Knick-knacks, for the furnishing of Studies and Closets.

Z A.

Zabulon, or Zebulon, (Heb.) a dwelling Place, Jacob's Tenth Son, from whom descended one of the Twelve Tribes of Israel.

Zachariah, (Heb.) mindful of the Lord, the Son and Successor of *Jeroboam*, King of Israel, slain by the Usurper *Shallum*; also the Name of several other mentioned in the old Testament, also the Father of St. John the Baptist; also of late Ages, a Name not unfrequently known in Christendom.

Zachynthus, an Island of the Ionian Sea, between *Cephalenia*, and *Achaia*; now called *Zante*. The Currants that come from this Island are accounted the best. Over the Town-Hall of the chief Town of the Island is inscribed this Distich.

*Hic locus odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat;
Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, sacra, probos.*

Zacutus Lusitanus, a famous Jew, that practised Physick in *Amsterdam*, renowned for his Art; though a Galenist.

Zagatai, that Province or Kingdom of *Asiatick Tartary*, whose chief City is *Samarcand*, the Residence of the great *Tamerlane*.

Zagaye, a sort of Javelin used among the *Moors*, and which they dart with their Hands on Horseback with great Agility.

Zaleucus, a famous Law-giver among the *Locrians*, who having made a Law for the punishing Adultery, and his Son hapning to be found guilty of the same crime; he, that he might fulfil the Law, and mitigate his Sons Punishment, caused one of his Sons Eyes to be put out, and one of his own.

Zameis, the fifth King of *Assyria*, the Son of *Ninus*, and *Semiramis*, otherwise called *Ninias*.

Zamorin, the Supream Title among the *Malabars*, equivalent to that of King or Emperor among us.

Zany, (*French*) one that in ridiculous manner imitates other Mens Actions, to stir up Laughter.

Z E

Zea, a sort of small Grain, called in *English* Spelt, whereof the Ancients made a sort of Drink called *Athaxa*.

Zeal, an earnest Passion for any thing, more especially for Religion and our Country.

Zechine, (*Ital.*) a certain Coin of Gold, valuing about Seven Shillings, Six Pence, Sterling.

Zedekiah, or *Zidkiah*, (*Heb. the Justice of the Lord*) the Son of *Josiah* King of *Israel*, and Uncle of *Jehoiakim*, in whose stead he was made King by *Nebuchadnezzar*, and his Name changed to *Zedekiah*, which before was *Mattaniah*, but at the last he rebelling, *Jerusalem* was sack'd, and he carried bound, (and his Eyes put out) to *Babylon*.

Zedoary, (*Greek* *Zedzea*, *Arab.* *Zerumbeth*) an Aromatic Grain very like Ginger, but of a better Scent, and nothing near so biting, a hot and dry Plant, growing in the Woods of *Malabar* in the *Indies*.

Zeileon, or *Ceylon*, an Island in the *East-Indies*, 250 Miles in length, and 140 in breadth, abounding with all sorts of rich Spices, and whose Coast abounds with excellent Pearl, which the Natives fish for Yearly in *March* and *April*: It is taken by some of the best modern Geographers, for that which was anciently called *Taprobane*.

Zelot, (*Greek*) one that is envious or jealous of anothers Actions; also one that is hot, and fervently zealous in Religion.

Zelotypie, (*Greek*) Jealousie:

Zenith, (*Arab.*) the vertical point, or that point

of Heaven which is directly over our Heads, and opposite to the Nadir.

Zeno, a famous *Greek* Philosopher, who was the first Author of the Sect of the Stoicks: He strangled himself in the 72 Year of his Age, after he had broke his Finger, by hitting it against a Stone.

Zephyrus, the West-wind, so called by the *Greeks*, by the *Latins Favonius*, and begins to blow, as *Varro* affirms, about the beginning of *February*.

Zereth, an Hebrew Measure, containing Nine Inches.

Zerubbabel, or *Zerobabel*, (*Hebrew*) repugnant to Confusion, the Son of *Pedaiah*, mentioned in the first *Chronicles*; also the Son of *Shealtiel*, the last of whom was eminent for his Zeal in rebuilding the Temple of *Jerusalem*, which he performed, in spite of all opposition.

Zeugm, (*Greek*, a joining together) a Grammatical Figure of Construction, in which a Verb answering to divers Nominative Cases, (or Adjective to divers Substantives) is reduc'd to the one expressly, to the other by Supplement, as *Vicit pudorem libido*, *timorem audacia*, *rationemementia*; if the Verb be expressed in the beginning, it is called *Protozeugma*, as *Dormio ego & tu* (and so likewise is the Adjective) if in the middle *Mesozeugma*, as *Ego dormio & tu*; if in the end *Hypozeugma*, as *Ego & tu Dormis*. *Zeugma* is also made Three ways, 1. In Person, as *Ego & tu studes*. 2. In gender, as *Mariatus & uxor est Irata*. 3. In Number, as *Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit*.

Zenxis, the most famous Painter of *Greece*, he painted a Boy carrying Grapes, the Grapes being done with so much life, that the Birds taking them for true Grapes, flew to them, to peck at them; whereat he grew very angry at his own work, saying, that if the Boy had been drawn as well as the Grapes, they would not have pecked at them for fear of the Boy.

Zimri, (*Heb. a Song or Singing*), an Usurper of the Kingdom of *Israel*, having first slain his Master *Elah* the Son of *Baashah*.

Z O

Zodiack, one of the greater imaginary Circles, being twelve degrees in breadth, three hundred and sixty in length, and dividing the Sphere obliquely into two parts, it containeth the Twelve Signs, which are called *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Pisces*; through the whole length of this Circle runneth a Line just in the middle, which is called the *Ecliptick* Line, or the Path-way of the Sun, because in that Line the Sun performeth its course; and vulgarly this *Ecliptick* is, by way of *Synecdoche*, used for the *Zodiack* itself. The word *Zodiack* cometh from the *Greek* *Zodion*,

Z U

Zadion, because of the representation of sundry Animals, which it containeth; in *Latin* it is called *Signifer*.

Zone, (*Greek*) a Belt or Girdle; more particularly it is taken for a Girdle, worn anciently by Maids about their Middle, when they were near Marriage, which the Husband untied the first Night of their Marriage: Also a Soldier's Belt: Also in *Cosmography*, it is used for a certain space, or division of the *Heavens*, or *Earth*, bounded by the lesser Circles, whereof there are Five in all; namely, the *Torrid Zone*, included between the *Tropicks*; the *Two Temperate Zones*, included between the *Tropicks* and the *Polar Circles*, and the *Two Frigid Zones*, which are included between the *Polar Circles*, and the *Poles* themselves.

Zoography, (*Greek*) a description of Beasts, a painting of any kind of Animals.

Zoophytes, (*Greek*) certain Substances, which partake of the nature, partly of Plants, partly of Animals, and are also called *Plant-Animals*.

Zoroaster, the first King of the *Bactrians*, who, as *Pliny* saith, was the first inventor of Magick among the *Perfians*.

Zorobabel, see *Zerubbabel*.

Z U

Zubal, one of the *Philippine Islands*, where the great Discoverer *Magellan* ended all his Travels, with his Life.

Z Y

Zurg, one of the Seven Catholick Cantons of *Switzerland*, the rest being *Lucern*, *Friburg*, *Solothurn*, *Uri*, *Unterwalden*, and *Schwitz*.

Zurich Tigurum, one of the Four Protestant Cantons; the other Three *Rearn*, *Basil*, and *Schaffhausen*.

Zutphen, one of the Seventeen Provinces of the Netherlands, and among them one of the Eight united.

Zweibrucken, a Dukedom in the lower Palatinate, otherwise called *Deux Ponts*.

Z Y.

Zygætes, a River of *Thrace*, near the City *Philippi*; in the passing of which, *Pluto* is said to have broke his Chariot, when he ravish'd *Proserpina*.

Zygomatic, (*Greek*) a thin muscle, resembling a Membrane, interlaced with Flethy Fibres, which belong both to the Cheeks and Lips; it is called in *Latin* *Detrahens quadratus*, among Anatomists.

Zygostrate, (*Greek*) one appointed to look to Weights, a Clerk of a Market.

Zystus, was a Place where the Wrestlers exercised; so call'd, because they made their Skins to be scrap'd and rubb'd smooth, to make the Sweat fall, and to render their Bodies more slippery, that their Adversaries might have the less hold of 'em, when they clos'd.

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